Japanese Honor Keynote

Baron Kaneko Says Money was a Secondary Consideration

In his drawing-room in the Hotel Leonore, New York, Baron Kaneko, personal representative of the Mikado, and privy councillor of his native country, made a statement regarding the outcome of the peace conference, but he persisted that his statement must be taken as coming from a private citizen of Japan, and not official in any way. When assured that he would be so quoted, Baron Kaneko spoke as follows:

"From the beginning of the war we fought for national existence. Now that we have our national existence assured, what more can we expect? The war at an end, our position among nations is more firm and more secure than we ever thought possible. In taking back Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula, we retrieve our losses of 1894 and 1895, and in the retention of the southern part of the Island of Sakhalin we again acquire what we lost in diplomacy.

"Thirty years ago the fiftieth degree of north latitude was the boundary of Japanese possessions. The Russians took the entire island. Now we restore the ancient boundary of Japan. Then, too, we acquire by the treaty when the details are complete the right to fish all along the entire Russian coast to the Behring Sea.

"As to the railroads acquired, I am not quite sure of the position of Chan Tow, but I presume the concession is all of that portion that is occupied by our forces. We have the railroad from well above Mukden, Port Arthur and to Dalny.

Honor First Thought

"Now, as to the loss of the indemnity. The sum was reasonable and moderate that we asked. We have spent enormous sums of money, as is known to all the civilized world. We asked that we be repaid.

"But when the vanquished party said that they could not pay, and that they would not pay, what could we do? We decided to waive the indemnity, and I will endeavor to explain the reason for this. The Japanese race is imbued with the spirit of Bushido and the honor of the Samurai. The honor of our country, individual and national, is far greater to us than money. In the minds of the sons of Nippon, nurtured on the leader of Samurai, money is an indifferent matter. Honour is of far greater importance and the fact that by this struggle with Russia my country has been able to take its seat in the college of the nations of the world is something beyond the purchasing power of money.

"We have shown to the world that we have high capacity and sound morals. Our treatment of prisoners of war has been conducted along the lines of humanity and kindness, and equal to the practices of Christian nations. Though stimgatized as pagans, we have shown that we can be as just and kind as Christians, and I believe we have gained the respect of the Christian world.

Won Admiration.

"In our strategy and tactics in the equipment and movement of our army and navy we have won—this I have been frequently told—the admiration of nations. Are not these the fruits of our victory? Then, what do we care for money? The Russians said: 'We can't pay.' 'Very well,' we replied, 'we will not force upon you the indemnity. We wish peace and cordial relations after the war.'

"Japan does not wish to fight all the time, but when any infringes on our national liberty, then we hasten to arise to the defence of our country, and to this defence every man in Japan would rally around the banner of the Mikado.

"Russia has asked for 'peace with honor.' We have contended for peace with justice. Both have been obtained, and we regard humanity, civilization and the peace of the world of far greater value than money. That was the aim of the contest, and rather than it should fail, we made the seeming sacrifice. Money is a very insignificant factor in the Japanese mind.

"No doubt that my countrymen at home will be disappointed at the failure to obtain indemnity, but when they realize that Japan has sacrificed nothing and has gained by her liberality a place among the civilized nations of the world, they will be quick to dismiss the fact of the seeming loss from their minds.

Arrange for the Cost.

"As to the cost of the war, already we have taken all the necessary financial steps to more than cover the enormous expense. Japanese finances are in excellent shape, and we have as yet used only a part of the loan of $150,000,000 negotiated in this country, England and Germany. We have ample to close up all war expenditures.

"I think it is a general rule that prosperity follows the success of arms in any country, and not infrequently in the country that is beaten. I expect to see an era of prosperity in Japan, and the tax of the war will be quickly reduced by the increase of revenues.

"As to the policy of Japan in the Far East, now that the war is over, I think that in my public utterances while in this country I have amply stated my views. There never will be a clash between the United States and Japan. Our products and manufactures are too widely apart in character. In answer to the claim that some persons have made that there would be a struggle for commercial supremacy, I can only answer that the two countries will rather work side by side.

The Yellow Peril But a Dream.

"Another much-mooted question, 'the yellow peril,' is but a dream. China cannot be assimilated by any nation, and, although Japan and China are peopled by one race, there is nothing in sympathy between the two."

When the subject of the China and Hankow railway was brought to the attention of Baron Kaneko, he became animated, and stated that a representative of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. had called upon him for his opinion of its value.

"I told him," he said, "as I afterward told several other financiers, that Americans should not give up that railway in which they owned the majority of the shares. It is the highway across China to Russia."

A moment later when Baron Kaneko was told that the Chinese government had cancelled the concession and had offered to pay more than $6,000,000 to the stockholders, he was visibly taken back. "Too bad, too bad," he said, with a show of excitement. "What is the use of further discussing the subject?"

"Do you believe that Russia had a hand in the cancellation of the concession?" was asked.

"I do not know," he answered.

Baron Kaneko then continued, and stated that Japan had always been and would continue to uphold the open door policy in regard to trade in China.

"You have now Dalny and Port Arthur," was suggested.

"Yes, but at the present time things are in statu quo," he replied, smiling.

LABRADOR DOGS.

Brooklyn Eagle.

As the Labrador mail steamer pushed into the strait, one of the officers said: "Now, listen, and you'll hear the Battle Harbor band." In a moment the whistle blew to announce our coming, and almost immediately from the shore arose a strange sound — a blend of song, yell and roar. It ascended along the scale till it suggested a riot. One might fancy cries of rage, screams of command, howls of pain. There was a fierce crescendo, then after a time the noise died away into murmur. It was our welcome by the "huskies," or Eskimo dogs. As we approached we could see these wolves, for such they are, seated with their noses pointed straight at the zenith, singing as if their hearts would break. When we landed, several of them assembled to see us come ashore—not with the slightest hope of advantage, for they are kicked oftener than they are petted. Indeed, I never saw one petted, but drawn by idle curiosity, like the rest of the populace. The husky is a trifle larger than a collie. He is shaggy, has pointed ears, is more or less battered, and there is an adage that if you give a dog a bad name you must hang him. The husky has the most evil of reputations, but he is oftener clubbed and whipped than hanged, because hanging takes time.

I saw no misconduct on the part of these animals myself. They usually gathered about the fish flakes or the rocks, where we made our landings and watched us narrowly as we went ashore, grinning sardonically with an "I could an' if I would" expression, and sometimes lifting their heads a bit or tossing them one side if they saw a kick coming in their direction. As a rule, the fishermen and landsowyers paid no attention to them, but now and then a man would sheer off a little with a command to "Get out, you brute!" (a command that the dog would obey or not precisely as he pleased, for the prevalent attitude among the pack would be one of half concealed contempt). If they dislike the human race there is reason enough for it. They get hard fare, hard words and hard work from it, and why should they love it? Yet they tell me that they are fond of the human race, as meat, and I was cautioned that whatever foolishness I might commit when ashore, I was not to slip or fall, for that would be the signal for the dogs to eat me. This was consoling for one whose shoes had just been cobbled with steel nails, which, being slippery, will guarantee falls anywhere and ought to be forbid by law. Yet I took these yarns with several grains of salt. I saw no cases of bloody murder while in Labrador, though I believe it is a fact that the little son, aged 3, of the factor in the Hudson Bay post at Cartwright, fell when he was set upon. Before he could be rescued the dogs had inflicted forty wounds on him. He was made as comfortable as possible in a box and was carried to the hospital at Battle Harbor, and the entire pack of twenty dogs was shot next morning. We found another one there of apparently the same instincts as the one that had disappeared so suddenly, and possibly it was as well to kill animals that had tasted human blood. People who go aside from the settlements are advised to take cudgels, whips or firearms in case they should meet any of the packs, for if the dogs were suddenly to exhibit hunger, the meting would be unpleasant. Because of these dogs it is impossible to keep live stock of any kind in Labrador. There is one mule, to be sure, at a sawmill they have established on Hamilton Inlet, but that is quite a way from any of the settlements. The mule frightened the "liveveres" nearly to death when they saw him first, and I suppose as reports of him pass from settlement to settlement he assumes the proportions as important as those of a labyrinthodon or megatherium, and vices more extravagant than the boojum's and the snark's.

NEWFOUNDLAND CARIBOU HUNTING.

Good guides in Newfoundland are at a premium, and the sportsman who succeeds in engaging one may be reasonably certain of a successful trip. The great majority, however, are neither guides by occupation nor hunters by instinct, but cod fishermen from the coast, who know little of the country beyond the immediate horizon of their homes, and absolutely nothing of the art of big game hunting. Lacking in alertness, intensity and enthusiasm; dull, phlegmatic, mentally dwarfed, the fisherman possesses few of those finer sensibilities so essential to a true hunter. But give him a dollar a day and some tea, pork, flour and "hacky," and he will carry your heaviest pack without a murmur. He will wade the iciest river without a grumble. He will smile while facing the greatest hardships of the wilderness. His strength is that of endurance, and his very best efforts are offered with a cheerful willingness rarely equaled. If the fisherman makes but an indifferent hunter, as a faithful companion, and as a man, he has won my lasting respect. The reader will appreciate this slight tribute to the Newfoundlander should he ever be lost in the interior without food and the blinding sleet driving across the barrens. It is danger which draws together the hearts of men.—Wm. Arthur Babson, in Recreation for September.

THE FRUITS OF WAR TO JAPAN.

New York Sun.

"Nevertheless, it is probable that the future will vindicate the wisdom of those elder statesmen who, as unconstitutional but confidential advisers, prevailed on the Mikado to overrule his ministers and make peace at once on the best terms obtainable. Those four men, Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Count Matsugata, and Marquis Yamagata, deserve their sovereign's confidence, for they brought him safely through the revolution which destroyed the Shogunate and gave the Mikado the temporal power of which his forefathers had been deprived for centuries. By their thorough knowledge of the past they were qualified to look into the future. Three of them are thoroughly conversant with the fiscal resources of Japan, and one of them, Yamagata, chief of the general staff, is better acquainted than any one else with the real condition of her army.

"Doubtless the elder statesmen also pointed out to the Mikado that the concessions made by him in order to bring about a peace were more nominal than real. Of course the Japanese could have turned to account an indemnity of $600,000,000, but in no event could they have secured it, provided Russia chose to oppose to such a demand her vis inertiae. The interned warships, while they might have been somewhat useful at the present time to Japan, will be comparatively valueless to Russia, because they will be out of date long before the Czar is able to create a new navy. An agreement on Russia's part to limit the naval powers in the Far East for a term of years would be superfluous, because Japan will be invulnerable in the Pacific so long as the new treaty just concluded with England shall endure. Vladivostok will never again be a menace, for the Japanese can blockade it at any hour. Russia's promise to recognize Japanese preponderance in Korea will now have to be fulfilled, because, with the exception of Vladivostok's garrison, Russia's soldiers will be hundreds of miles away, instead of being posted, as they were in 1903, on the north bank of the Yalu. Finally, by acquiring Port Arthur and by restoring all the rest of Manchuria to Chinese jurisdiction, the Japanese have delivered themselves from the incubus of Russian aggression and have irreparably shattered Russia's power in the Far East."

OUR COMMON SPEECH.

Montreal Herald.

Mr. Henry James has been finding fault with the English as it is spoken by his fellow Americans. Their use of "slang" and "twang," and the other indications of their slovenliness in speech have all come under the ban of his strong condemnation. And hereby he has at least accomplished something, for a wide and forceful controversy concerning his statements has arisen. It may possibly bring to light the facts that language in the making can never be compared in tone, accent or grammatical correctness with the language of a people that has been spoken by them in their own country for generations, and brought to its perfection by centuries of improvement or change toward simpler forms. Take our own country. How is it a possibility to expect purity of speech of the great majority of our population? In Quebec we have in many communities, French, Scotch, Irish, Italian and English, living together. Inevitably the language of each reacts upon the others. Common French phrases, even when corrupted form, are used by members of the whole community, and gradually becomes a part of the community's common speech. A Scotsman, with his broad accent, who has a French wife and children with the characteristics of both races evident, will, in some measure at least, influence the accent and form of even the French language, and oftentimes coin new words which gradually become a part of the vocabulary of the family. The "habitant" tongue, even if corrupted, mixed with the English, with influences of the Scotch and Irish accents, will eventually produce a peculiar Provincial accent, distinctly confined to Quebec. From the Maritime Provinces comes perhaps the most pleasing and nearly English accent of any extended influence in Canada. That of Ontario is a composite, part American, part English, largely tempered with both northern and southern Irish. The West is merely a country of many languages, accents and grammatical constructions, in which no one element is predominating enough to be really of distinctive influence.

We have men who speak the purest English and French, and others who speak their native tongues with, at least, a certain correctness. We have divers languages in divers stages of perfection and corruption. We are continually open to influence of accent, tone or pronunciation from many nationalities. How impossible, then, to prescribe a national ideal of language, until the rough piecing together is accomplished.

So zealous upholders of the best expressions of language must be content to wait. Uphold the purest accents, fight for the widest possible influence of speech—to do this is wise. But it is also wise to be patient and wait patiently for results. Italian is but corrupted. Latin, English a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, French, Greek, Latin and some few other languages and is itself expressed in many dialects. French is also but corrupted Latin, and so on. So that what we deem pure English and pure French and pure Italian, are only pure because time has accepted them and made them of fixed form. Primarily they are all corruptions. So when people bewail our corrupted speech, so long as tone is not also corrupted, we may possibly be sanguine and hopeful. We have corrupted and then applied to our own use many Indian words, which are daily on our tongues. By their absorption we have lost nothing. Our language has gained and become richer. For since "tainted" money may be put to good investment, so "corruptions of speech" from other tongues may mean but an added riches of vocabulary for future use, in a typical Canadian tongue, with a distinct and predominating Canadian accent.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

THE REAL QUESTION.

The real question of disease is "Can I be cured?" If you or anyone dear to you is losing strength, flesh, energy and vitality, if you are wise you will not spend time trying to figure out just what name to call the disease by.

It is almost impossible to draw the line where debility and weakness merge into consumption. Your trouble may not be consumption to-day, but you don't know what it *may become tomorrow*. Hundreds of people have been restored to robust health by Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Golden Medical Discovery" after reputable physicians had pronounced them consumptive beyond hope.

Were they in consumption? Nobody can ever know. The important point is that they were hopelessly ill but this matchless "Discovery" restored and saved them.

"I was not able to do hardly any work at all," says Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Vanburen, Kalkaska Co., Mich., in a most interesting letter to Dr. Pierce. "I had pain in my left side and back, and had headache all the time. I tried your medicine and it helped me. Last spring I had a bad cough; I got so bad I had to be in bed all the time.

"My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough was stopped and I have had no more of it returning. Your medicine is the best I have taken."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you good, fatherly, professional advice, in a plain sealed envelope, absolutely free. His nearly 40 years experience as chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., has made him an expert in chronic diseases.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Natives Attack Punitive Party

Gunner of French Warship Muerthe Killed by Blacks of New Hebrides.

Landing Party From the French Vessel Punishes Natives for Massacres.

Steamer Miowera brought details of the recent attack by natives of the Island of Malliculo or Malekula, on a small punitive expedition recently landed from the French warship Muerthe. According to news received from the South Seas by the Miowera, during the past year or two several murders of French and English settlers have been committed by the natives of an island village known as Bullies, in the Island of Malliculo, and it was with the object of avenging these outrages that the French warship Muerthe was recently despatched from Noumea to the New Hebrides. The Meurthe anchored in Southwest Bay, and from these despatched a punitive expedition inland, under the direction of Lieut. Maindreville. All the members of the party were well armed, and were accompanied by a band of natives from the Loyalty islands. The instructions of the expedition were to capture the actual murderers, and to impress them with the enormity of their crimes.

The expedition commenced its march inland, and after cutting their way through the difficult paths which follow the beds of the river and up the mountains, reached the village of Bullies. It was the wish of the commandant of the Meurthe that the natives of the bush should be given to clearly understand that the fact that they lived miles from the coast would not deter the French authorities from avenging the murders of whites, and the natives were taken completely by surprise. As soon as the approach of the expedition was noticed the natives struck up a tune on their remarkable musical instruments. This proceeding was recognized by the natives as a call to arms, and about 100 Kanakas, fully armed with rifles, soon congregated at the entrance to the village of Bullies. A group of about 30 of the natives appeared to be friendly towards the expedition, and by signs invited the marines to advance, assuring them of safety. Included among this remarkable group were two very aged men, who appeared to be chiefs of the tribes. The punitive expedition under the direction of Lieut. Maindreville, advanced and seized three of the natives, including the two chiefs.

Gunner Moal, of the Meurthe, who was endeavoring to interest the natives, was a few moments later shot by a man who was concealed in a hut, but a few yards distant. The bullet entered the back of the unfortunate man's head, pierced the brain, and made its exit through his forehead. Moal immediately fell to the ground, and an examination disclosed the fact that death had taken place.

Exchange of Shots

The detachment fired upon the natives in revenge, and completely routed them. Without waiting for a second shot, however, the natives reassembled, and opened fire again upon the members of the expeditionary force. In self-defence the Frenchmen fired another volley, and four of the natives fell. By this time the majority of the men had disappeared into the hills, and Lieut. Maindreville arrived at the conclusion that it would be futile to follow in pursuit. By and by orders, therefore, the expedition set fire to two of the native huts, which were completely destroyed.

The body of the unfortunate gunner was placed on a stretcher and carried by his comrades as quickly as possible towards the coast, followed by the remainder of the members of the expedition. When the advance guard had reached the bottom of a ravine the treacherous natives, who had evidently been shadowing the movements of the expedition, again appeared behind the shelter of trees and rocks, and fired several rifle shots into the ranks of the Frenchmen. One bullet struck Gunner Le Monjec, but the wound inflicted was not of a serious character. The gun he was carrying was damaged by another bullet, while a third struck his cartridge belt. These were the last shots fired by the natives, and the descent to the coast was completed without further incident.

The funeral of Gunner Moal took place at Port Sandwich, and was attended by the whole of the French and English settlers, as well as by many missionaries. Commandant Barbin, of the Meurthe, and Head Gunner M. Russell delivered impressive funeral orations, in which they referred to the bravery of their late comrade. At the instance of Mr. Vigoureux, the representative of the French company in the New Hebrides, a subscription list was opened, and there was a liberal response. The proceeds were handed to Commandant Barbin, who undertook to forward the amount to the widow of the unfortunate man.

A week later the Meurthe paid another visit to Southwest Bay, Malliculo, and found that matters were extremely quiet on the coast. The natives of Bullies appeared to have abandoned their village, and retired into the mountains.

Some of the Murders

Malekula or Malliculo has been the scene of innumerable murders by natives ever since traders commenced to visit the island. It was here that in the year 1851 Bishop Selwyn narrowly escaped with his life. On that occasion the natives stated that they had previously been ill-treated by the crew of another vessel, and were determined to retaliate. As soon as they found, however, that Dr. Selwyn was a missionary, the planned massacre of the mission vessel's entire company was abandoned.

The despatch of the expeditionary force from the Muerthe was to avenge the murders among many others of Captain Richard Pentecost, of the native wife of M. Germain, a French settler, of M. Gardmeaux, a French colonist, of Mr. Thomas, an English settler, of four members of the crew of the ketch Charollaise, and of M. Seguy, a French trader. It was also decided to mete out punishment to those who fired but a few months ago on the house of Mr. Jacquier, at Lopangelo, north of the bay, and close to the Roman Catholic mission station. Mr. Jacquier, with his wife and two children, resided there, but they successfully resisted the attack of the natives. Two of the murderers of Captain Pentecost and one of the murderers of the native wife of M. Germain were handed over to the commandant of the Muerthe, and are now in custody in Noumea.

The attack on the ketch Charollaise took place in August, 1904. It appears that the labor recruiting ketch Charollaise, in command of Captain Gauthier, on August 20 last year, anchored in Southwest Bay, Malliculo, for the purpose of recruiting. Five of the native crew of the ketch were sent ashore in a boat, with instructions from Captain Gauthier to make terms with the tribes on shore for recruits. The boat had no sooner reached the beach, however, when a band of natives, estimated to number upwards of 100, suddenly left a place in which they had remained concealed from view, and swooped down on the boat. The natives

Were Armed With Rifles

and shot four of the men from the Charollaise in rapid succession. The fifth man, upon noticing the approach of the infuriated tribe, jumped overboard and swam towards the ketch, anchored some distance away. The natives several times fired on the swimmer from the shore, but by constant diving he succeeded in making good his escape, and eventually reached the Charollaise in safety. Captain Gauthier, having heard the firing on shore, had in the meantime launched the lifeboat of the Charollaise, and attended by two other members of his crew at once put off for the scene. Captain Gauthier and his attendants had taken the precaution to arm themselves with Winchester rifles, but upon nearing the beach the tribe of natives made off for the mountains. The master of the ketch found the bodies of the four murdered men in the bottom of the boat, which had been looted by the natives before they decamped.

As pointed out a few days ago, the massacre of Captain Richard Pentecost and six members of the native crew of the labor recruiting schooner Petrel in the New Hebrides upwards of a year ago was one of the most revolting tragedies in the history of the South Sea Islands. The schooner was at anchor, when a large band of natives armed with spears and other weapons swooped down on the little craft, taking the unfortunate men unawares. Captain Pentecost was securely bound by ropes, his legs and arms being pinioned. He was then placed against a tree while the infuriated natives cast scores of spears at his body. While he was still alive and conscious the natives carried him to the foreshores and cast him into the water infested with sharks.

In September last year news reached Sydney by the Tambo of the murder of Mr. Seguy, a trader, residing at one of the stations belonging to Mr. Alec Carmichael on Tommen Island at Malekula or Malliculo. The accounts showed that the deceased was taken unawares while he was at West Malekula. He was suddenly set upon by a band of wild natives, and was unable to defend himself from the murderous attack. Mr. Seguy was shot, and the natives then decamped. The deceased was French born, and his employer, Mr. Carmichael, is a French subject.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

Proves One of the Most Interesting Displays at Dominion Fair.

New Westminster, Sept. 29.—(Special.)—One of the most interesting exhibits of the Dominion exhibition is that made by the provincial department of education. It occupies practically the whole of the north half of the second floor of the administration building. To give some idea of the display the following figures, representing the space, shelving and wall space occupied, is sufficient: Pupils' paper work is provided for 421 panels, each 5x2½ feet, and 400 feet of shelving for exhibits from the domestic science, manual training and kindergarten sections. The exhibit is in charge of and was arranged by the following members of the school exhibition committee: R. H. Eaton, Victoria, chairman, David Wilson, school inspector, and Henry Dunnell, supervisor of manual training.

Manual Training

Perhaps to the general public the manual training and domestic science classes attract the most attention, for here is the real object lesson set before their eyes—the workers. Several hours each day the students, ten boys, of the manual training class, are to be seen in the sloyd and wood operations. Ten benches have been provided, eight for the wood workers and two for those who do the design work. The teachers and students are drawn from the local schools.

Miss McKeand of Victoria is the teacher in charge of the domestic science, brush drawing and clay modelling classes. This clever teacher has on exhibit bottles and

Jars of Preserved Fruits and Jellies

put up by her own pupils, showing what the young ladies who have mastered the gentle art of cookery can do.

The department of education itself has an exhibit consisting of statistics showing the growth of the public school system, maps of the province divided into school districts, samples of prescribed text books and plans of school houses suitable for rural districts and unincorporated towns.

MARTIN EGAN RETURNS.

Former Victoria Newspaperman, Now Famous, Home From Tokio.

Martin J. Egan, the famous war correspondent of the Associated Press at Tokio, arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday with his bride, nee Miss Eleanor Franklin, a staff writer for Leslie's Weekly in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Egan are going to London, where the clever former Victoria newspaper man is to take charge of the office of the Associated Press. Mr. George Denny will be on his staff. Of Mr. Egan's work in the Orient there is nothing more to be said; These were the daily papers know how well he told the story of the war in his despatches. He also won the friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Melville Stone, manager of the Associated Press, recently wrote the story of that great organization for the Century Magazine. In the chapter dealing with the Russo-Japanese war he gives Martin Egan a handsome share of his work in the Orient and incidentally pays a rare tribute to the personal worth of the former San Francisco newspaper man.

"A successful war correspondent," writes Stone, "must be temperamentally a diplomat and capable of ingratiating himself into the sympathetic and helpful friendship of those with whom he comes in contact."

After setting up this standard Stone tells of his selection of Egan for the difficult task of handling the Japanese end of the war story. He refers to Egan as "a gentleman of wide experience and rare ability."

Of Egan's work in Tokio, Stone writes: "He early established relations with the government more intimate than any other journalist. His high sense of honor, his administrative ability and his tact were appreciated and soon won for him the confidence and esteem of the Japanese officials. He was given the official reports from the generals in the field several hours ahead of any other correspondent, and his wishes in regard to the treatment accorded to Associated Press correspondents at the front were respected in a remarkable manner."

PRODUCTION OF TIN.

Consul Williams, of Cardiff, Wales, furnishes the following statistics relating to the production of tin, but the following table, showing the output in tons by countries for the last three years, is approximately correct:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Malay States....	53,756	54,797	58,637
Banca & Billiton	18,765	20,000	14,638
Bolivia	10,150	9,500	9,200
England	3,950	4,150	4,282
Australia	3,200	4,991	5,082
Miscellaneous ..	350	395	384
Total	90,177	93,893	92,243

According to these figures the production of tin is almost at a standstill, and there was an actual falling off in the output during 1904. On the other hand, the consumption is on the increase, and the accepted estimate for 1904 is as follows:

	Tons.
United States	33,000
Great Britain	15,898
Germany	14,832
All other countries.....	25,525
Total	94,755

Thus the consumption for the year was 2,512 tons in excess of the output. Ordinarily, the tin consumed is lost forever, but the increasing demand and the threatened diminution of the available stock has given rise to a new industry, the detinning of tin scrap. The statistics show that the United States consumes over 40 per cent of all the tin produced, and it should lead in this recovery of tin from scrap.

Lord Minto's Work in India

Mail and Empire.

The announcement is made that Lord Minto will leave for India early in the coming month. Our ex-Governor thus experiences but a brief respite from official duties. In India Lord Minto will be on not altogether unfamiliar ground. He was there before—on the staff of Lord Roberts, and one of his ancestors, the first Lord Minto, was in the early part of the last century Governor of Bengal.

Work to Be Done.

Although Lord Curzon was a brilliant and able administrator, that ruler leaves to Lord Minto serious problems that will have to be solved. One of these has to do with the very province over which the ancestor of Lord Minto presided, nearly a century ago. In what appears to be an arbitrary fashion, the late Governor divided Bengal into two administrative divisions. The province has a population of some eighty millioins, and is therefore far too large. Division was a necessity of government. But the work is alleged to have been done without regard to the interests and wishes of the great mass of the people. Tribes have been cut in two when they ought to have been kept together, and people who have little or nothing in common have been placed under one jurisdiction, when separation would have been better. There is said to be a warm feeling over the matter throughout the province, and Lord Minto will have to deal with the question. The system in India throws a greater degree of responsibility upon the Governor than does the system here, and as a consequence the work of conciliation must be personally undertaken.

Relations With Kitchener.

There can be little doubt that the relations of the new Governor with Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief, will be far more satisfactory than were the relations of Lord Curzon with that officer. The military difficulty will therefore be speedily settled. But there always will be a difference of opinion touching the merits of the Curzon-Gitchener controversy, which brought about the crisis, and led to Lord Curzon's retirement. The facts have been frequently discussed, but at this point there is no harm in briefly recapitulating. Lord Kitchener was sent to India to take charge of the military branch. That general, it stands to reason, would insist upon the carrying out of such plans as he might devise, failing which he would resign his post. After making a thorough survey of the situation, Lord Kitchener came to the conclusion that the defence was weak, and that radical changes must be taken—especially in view of the then attitude of Russia—to strengthen them. With added military power in view, the general made a series of recommendations, involving complete army reorganization, and presented them to the Governor-General.

Subordinate Intervention.

Now the Governor is aided by an appointed council, the members of which represent particular branches of effort. The military member is, or was, Major-General Sir Edmund Elles, an officer of whom little is known. He is inferior to Lord Kitchener in rank, and it is scarcely possible that he can be superior to the commander-in-chief in knowledge. The council met to consider Lord Kitchener's recommendations, and practically vetoed them all. Lord Curzon, following the guidance of the councillor, which in this case was directed by Gen. Elles—set Kitchener's proposals aside, and determined to permit matters to continue as of old. At once the two authorities in India clashed. On the one hand, the military head was calling for army reforms and pronouncing them imperative. On the other, the civil governor—acting on the advice of an officer who was subordinate to the commander was declaring that the propositions of the chief of the military department were unwise. Somebody had to give in, his proposals at the instigation of an inferior officer. Lord Curzon could not sacrifice his military adviser.

Referred to Britain.

The crisis was referred to the Home authorities to deal with. It is well known that while the Governor-General is aided by an Indian council, the Secretary of State for India is advised by an Indian committee. The question went to this Indian committee in London, and that body rendered a decision which will be recognized as wise. It took the ground that in matters of policy and of expense the commander-in-chief is subject to the Governor; but that in strictly military questions—the discipline of the army, the organization and disposition of the troops—the commander-in-chief is supreme. This meant that Lord Curzon was wrong when he permitted the advice of Lord Kitchener to be set aside on the recommendation of an officer whose duties, according to the Indian committee, "should be restricted to the control of army contracts and the purchase of stores." The Home government supported the position taken by the committee, and there can be no doubt that this course was equivalent to a rebuke to Lord Curzon.

An Awkward Situation.

But somebody had to experience the dissent of the Imperial government. If Lord Curzon had been sustained Lord Kitchener would have had to resign. Seeing that Lord Kitchener is declared to be indispensable, it is the Governor-General who must retire. There will be differences of opinion touching the merits of the respective positions of the important men involved in the controversy. But a cold judgment would possibly point to the conclusion that Lord Curzon was hasty. On the face of it, it would appear that the military recommendations of a man of Lord Kitchener's experience ought to be more acceptable than the veto suggested by a subordinate officer. The appearance of Lord Minto will settle this dispute, and the Kitchener propositions which were made at the time when Russia was intriguing in Thibet, and possibly with a full knowledge of Kuropatkin's lately discovered but suddenly postponed plans for the conquest of India, will be carried into effect.

Hunter Wounded While He Slept

Unknown Person Fired From Road Killing Dog and Wounding Man.

Shooting Said to Have Been Done by Man With a "Pit Lamp."

Sergeant Murray of the provincial police is investigating a shooting affair as a result of which Harry Monteith is in St. Joseph's Hospital with four bullet holes through his right foot and a wound at the side, where the buckshot struck and glanced off. Monteith's dog is dead, having been instantly killed by the same discharge of buckshot whose scattering pellets wounded the master.

Monteith and John Russell went from Victoria on a shooting trip in the vicinity of Goldstream. They were about two miles from the Goldstream power house when night fell. They found a camping place near the roadside, close by a small pool. A fire was made and the two men got into their sleeping bags and lay down about twenty feet from the roadway. They went to sleep about 9 p. m. Monteith was sleeping with his feet toward the road, while his companion was at an angle, the forms of the two men making a V. Monteith's dog, which came and licked his face as he lay down, cuddled alongside him under the hunter's coat.

While the men were sleeping, about 10:30 p. m., a shot was fired from the road. The charge killed the dog and wounded Monteith. He opened his eyes as soon as he heard the sound of the gun and saw the flash. The next instant he felt the shot under his foot. His dog at the same time grunted. As he pushed the dog, which was then on his breast, from him, he felt a raw wound, which was bleeding profusely. The charge had entered the dog's shoulder, killing the animal instantly.

Miscreants Made Off

The wounded man shouted to his companion that he had been shot. Russell, when awakened, thought his friend was joking, but soon realized what had happened. He ran to the road, lit a match and shouted, "You might come back and help us now." There was no answer. Russell then made his friend as comfortable as possible and poked up the fire.

It was then 10:40 p. m. Russell got water and did all he could, standing by the unfortunate Monteith until daylight, when a wheelbarrow was secured from Mr. Ross, caretaker of the Goldstream plant. Russell wheeled his wounded companion to the Goldstream plant, two miles away, in the wheelbarrow, and in answer to a telephone message Mr. Cameron drove from the city in rapid time and brought the wounded man to the city, where he was placed under the care of Doctors R. L. Fraser and Gibbs. He is at the St. Joseph's Hospital, where an examination was made of his wounded foot. It was found that four of the buckshot pellets had penetrated the foot and another had glanced off. An operation will take place this morning to remove the shot.

Two men were seen in a cart at 10:10 p. m. on Saturday near the scene of the shooting. They had pit-lamps. A cart in which were two men was seen rapidly driven past the Goldstream hotel about 11 o'clock, coming toward the city. It is believed the hunter who killed the dog and wounded Monteith was engaged in "pit-lamping" and mistaking the eyes of the dog for those of a deer, fired, with the lamentable results as recorded. Had he stopped to succor the wounded man, the wounds would have been attended to at least twelve hours before Monteith was able to reach the city. The particulars were reported to the provincial police, and Sergeant Murray went to make an investigation.

RELICS OF BOER WAR.

Just Returned Victorian Brings Mementoes of the Struggle.

Trooper Ovington Watt, late of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and previously of No. 1 Company, Fifth Regiment, C. A., who went out to South Africa with the last contingent from Victoria, arrived home on Friday night. Although Trooper Watt did not see any active service, his regiment being disbanded after arrival in South Africa, the war being over, still he saw considerable special service, having enlisted in the South African Mounted Constabulary, and appointed beacon inspector, having control of the locating of miners and their claims. Being located at the capital of the Transvaal, Pretoria, for some time, and afterwards at Johannesburg, Middelburg, etc., Trooper Watt covered much of the ground gone over during the late war, and has brought home with him several relics and curios, including a bayonet picked up on one of the battlefields, some of the much-talked-of "pompoms," some soft Mauser bullets, which caused such fearful havoc to the wounded, and other gruesome reminders of the long-drawn-out Boer war. Trooper Watt came home via the Old Country, where he was born, and visited several of the cities of England and Scotland, but in preference to all, he says "Give me Victoria; it's by long odds the prettiest city I've seen in all my travels."

UNIQUE BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

Six Children Christened Under Rites of Greek Church in Victoria.

At high noon on Sunday last Rev. Father M. G. Andreadi, rector of the Greco-Russian orthodox church, Seattle, performed a very impressive baptismal service at the residence of D. K. Chungranes, Toronto street, where a Greek chapel is maintained for such services when a clergyman of their faith visits the city.

On this occasion six children were subjects for the sacred rites, Mr. and Mrs. Chungranes having a son baptised, his name being Nicholas; Mr. and Mrs. K. Metro, a son, whose name was Leontes; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Vasilatos, three daughters, named respectively Euphemia, Zoe and Olympiada, and Mr. and Mrs. Coley a son named Nicholas.

No idea of the beauty and solemnity of such a service can be formed without one is present to witness it. The priest, who is clothed in the most beautiful vestments of green and gold, carries a magnificent gold cross of enormous size. Incense and tapers burn at the altar during the whole service. The child is dipped three times in a tub of water, then its hair is cut slightly three times in the form of a cross, after which the godparents, who carry lighted tapers and are preceded by the reverend father, bear it three times around the room. The priest then annoints it with oil on temples, forehead, breasts, hands and feet. It is then clothed in spotless new garments. During the ceremony a beautiful choral service is rendered by male voices. At nightfall the water used for the immersion is emptied into the sea. One peculiar fact is that the godparents name the child, the parents learning the name first when the priest pronounces it at the baptism. After the sacred rites are completed a sumptuous feast is served, comprising all the delicacies of the season, as well as choice wines, which on this occasion were imported directly from Greece. Between thirty and forty guests participated in this most interesting ceremony.