

METCALFE TO INVESTIGATE

Anti-Japanese Crusade in San Francisco Growing More Serious

Restaurant Keepers Now Complain of Being Boycotted and of Being Subjected to Indignities

in the west side of the Columbia river, opposite Makinson's pre-emption, starting at a post planted near the northwest corner of Gus Adolph's pre-emption and on the north side of the south boundary, and marked "J. H. Taylor's N.E. corner," running thence south 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains to Gus Adolph's west boundary; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement. Located this 20th day of August, 1906. J. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "M.E.T.'s northwest post," situated on the east line of Lot No. 3872, about one mile from Kootenay river on the south side, thence 80 chains north; thence 20 chains east; thence 30 chains north; thence 20 chains west to point of beginning.

M. E. TAYLOR, W. J. TOYE, Agent. Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 462, thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the Kootenay river; thence following the shore of same river northeasterly to point of commencement, comprising 150 acres, more or less. A. FFE. Dated Sept. 25, 1906.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at N. D. Stewart's pre-emption, adjoining 15 chains west from N. D. Stewart's northeast corner post, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement. Dated Sept. 22nd, 1906. N. D. STEWART.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "E.T.'s S.E. corner," on west shore of Kootenay lake, about four miles south of Wilson creek, thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains east; thence 20 chains south, more or less to lake; thence 20 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 150 acres more or less. ERROL TRELEAVEN, Locator. S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 1679, Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains to the Kootenay river; thence east 40 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of beginning. Dated this 17th day of August, 1906. M. C. MONAGHAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "L. C. Morrison's N.W. corner post," running 40 chains east; thence 30 chains south; thence 20 chains west; thence 40 chains north, to place of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less. L. C. MORRISON. Dated Sept. 24, 1906.

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Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary Metcalfe, of the department of commerce and labor, will go to San Francisco tomorrow to investigate and make a full report on the situation as affecting the Japanese trouble.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Japanese restaurant keepers have suffered indignities in San Francisco as well as Japanese school children, according to reports received by the Japanese ambassador from the Japanese consulate officials in that city. At least seven or eight reports have been made concerning a boycott inaugurated against Japanese restaurants in the Pacific city.

Agents have been posted to prevent patrons from entering restaurants and in several instances stones have been thrown at the Japanese. The situation is reported to the statements of Japanese officials. These cases have been brought to the attention of secretary Root by viscount Aoki, who says it is with great reluctance that he brings to the attention of the federal government demonstrations against the Japanese which are purely local in their nature. Viscount Aoki said that all the trouble had been confined to San Francisco.

The ambassador assured his government today that the outbreak against the Japanese is purely local and was much gratified at receiving despatches which showed that the leading Japanese newspapers were for the most part attempting to check the feeling against Americans.

Washington, Oct. 26.—At today's cabinet meeting, among the important matters discussed was the situation arising out of the anti-American sentiment in Japan and the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco. It was stated by a member of the cabinet after the meeting that the general opinion of the members was that the Japanese situation was exceedingly grave and would require the most delicate treatment to avoid an open rupture.

It developed today that the proceedings initiated in San Francisco yesterday to compel the authorities to receive Japanese pupils in the public schools, were directed by the department of justice.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Judge Wolverton of the United States circuit court yesterday issued an order to the board of education of San Francisco to receive Japanese pupils in the public schools, should not be issued. The order is ordered to answer on November 1.

This order was issued following an application for an injunction presented to Judge Wolverton with the intention of making this a test case. The application for the injunction was made on the ground that the present resolution of the board of education excluding Japanese pupils from the city schools is in violation of the legislation of the United States and the empire of Japan.

A mass meeting held here by the Japanese last evening discussed the present situation regarding the children's exclusion.

PASS THROUGH ROCKIES

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SAID TO HAVE MOST FAVORABLE

YELLOWHEAD IS COMPARED TO A PARK DRIVE

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—"There is no doubt in my mind," said a man who returned to Edmonton from Yellowhead a few days ago, "that the Grand Trunk Pacific has the best railway pass in the mountains. I have crossed the mountains on every track between here and Mexico and I say positively that nothing like as favorable a pass has yet been found anywhere else. The Yellowhead in like a park drive compared with the most of them and there is no more climbing than plenty of roads have to do right on the prairie. In fact I know for an absolute certainty that nowhere between Edmonton and Fort George will the grade exceed one per cent. There is one stretch on this side of Tete Jaune Cache where for eighteen miles a one per cent grade will be necessary. There is also another stretch of about three miles just on the other side of the divide between that and Bear Lake or Yellowhead lake as it is now officially known, where it goes the merest fraction over one per cent. Climbing up the pass from this side is a snap. The heaviest grade anywhere is along the Miette towards its headwaters where for a piece the grade will go eighty-five one hundredth of one per cent; but in mountainous country these grades are so low as to be unperceivable.

"There is no doubt in my mind," continued the speaker, "that the G. T. P. survey will be pretty well completed before the gangs come in this fall. On this side and over as far as Tete Jaune Cache the surveys are well along, in fact most of them will be about wound up now. On the other side, however, in below Tete Jaune there is considerable work to be done. The survey over there had a pretty bad time, the Royston party which was made up in Victoria and came in via Kamloops, took 47 days to connect with the commissary department from Kamloops and had to starve for food in old shoe or two of starvation to death. The Royston party was supposed to do the work between the end of the Featherstonhaugh division at Tete Jaune and the Little Smokey.

"Another outfit which came in from the coast via Kamloops was to do the Little Smokey-Fort George section, but when they reached the scene of operations at Little Smokey they found that the cable in which their grub was stored had been destroyed by forest fires and they had to get out as quickly as they knew how. This left the Royston party the only one working between Tete Jaune and Fort George, and they are doing everything that endurance can accomplish to get the gap closed up before the winter sets in. Beyond Fort George the string of survey camps is complete right through to the Pacific coast."

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San Francisco, Oct. 26.—In a despatch from Tokyo the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Japanese foreign office has received a reply through ambassador Viscount Aoki at Washington, to the effect that the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco was quite a local affair. The American government was not aware of the details of the incident until after the receipt of the cablegram from Japan. The American ambassador at Tokyo, Luke E. Wright, has given a pledge that the United States will not discriminate between Japanese and other foreign children and that she undertakes to protect Japanese interest fully. Baron Kaneko, a member of the privy council, the correspondent continues, in his interview with the subject, said the incident was inestimable in view of the ever-increasing friendship between Japan and the United States.

He applauded the moral tone of the Japanese press, which he declared to be based upon justice and equity. He said further that there was undoubtedly evidence that Japan had taken offense at the San Francisco authorities, but it was universally held that the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools was an outcome of the present election campaign in the United States.

Tokio, Oct. 26.—It is definitely believed here that the anti-Japanese feeling existing in America is confined to the labor element in California. The tone of the Japanese press is sobering down, and thoughtful Japanese believe that if the

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There was a torchlight procession, martial music, marching bands, and a large number of people in the welcome home proceedings. The torch bearing paraders made their way with the returned first minister to A. O. U. W. hall where, after brief preparatory speeches by J. L. Beckwith, as chairman, Hon. R. McBride spoke of his mission, briefly outlined the province's case for better terms and gave his reasons for each step in his official course during the latest mission.

It is doubtful if the prime minister ever before so carefully avoided the appearance of party pandering, or created so strong a respect for himself as a sincere public man working in British Columbia's interest. He made an appeal, even indirectly, to prejudice or feeling, and completely divested his remarks of circumlocutory character. Stating the provincial case briefly, he gave all credit for success to his opponents and summed up a strong and concise provincial case with dignity, force and moderation.

In no public address in this city has there been a more "honest" and "large minded" public man and liberal as well as party friends are prompt to give him his due and congratulate him sincerely upon the evidence given of maturing judgment, toleration, fairness and good temper.

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"I stand for absolute honesty in administration. If there is anything wrong in the department I propose to find out and to affix proper responsibility for the wrongdoing, no matter who stands in the way."

"So far as the power of the governor goes, I propose to use it to secure legislation and the action of the department are taken solely in the interests of the people and that nothing meritorious is obstructed by any individual, however powerful, or by any corporation or interest, however entrenched in the financial world."

"If I am elected governor no legislation can get under way with the idea that it will ever meet with my approval, which is not honorably presented, fairly discussed and which is not pushed in an honest effort to serve public welfare."

"I believe in home rule."

"I desire to see our health laws enforced, so that our people may be protected from adulteration in what they eat and drink."

"I desire to see the labor laws fully executed."

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"I do not believe in talking about classes. It is American to work. It is American to recognize all kinds of work. It is also American for all to recognize their common brotherhood; that they are inseparably related and that which makes for the prosperity of one makes for the prosperity of all, and that which pulls down any one pulls down all."

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