Phillips-Wolley Scores Mr. Smith

Conservative Candidate Beards a Grit Lion in His Own Den.

A Politician Who Runs With the Hares and Hunts With the Hounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 17.—Speaking here on Saturday night, Captain Wolley, who had a heartier reception than the Liberal speakers, for whom the meeting had been called, in opening his address protested against the request of the chairman that he be given a fair hearing. He always did get a fair hearing in Nanaimo, he said, and he knew he should get one that evening. This, however, was merely a preliminary canter. Mr. Smith had kindly invited him to his platform. Mr. Smith, indeed, complained that he did not come often enough. He preferred, however, not to meet Mr. Smith in some little outside place, but to wait until he had the opportunity of meeting him in his own stronghold and among his own friends. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith had said that he could not answer two questions at once. Well, he would put it to them, how was he, the speaker, to deal with several persons at once. He held in his hand a copy of a document, the only one, he believed, now in existence, which was circulated during the last campaign. It was Mr. Smith's platform. During that campaign he, a single Conservative, had fought in the person of Mr. Smith about four and a half different people. Mr. Smith had come out as a labor man and he had found that, instead of fighting a labor man, he was fighting all the wealth and capital of the country, that Mr. Smith claimed the backing of both Liberals and Conservatives. He wanted Mr. Smith to place himself. Was he an Independent, was he a Liberal or was he a Labor man? Let him say which he chose to be and he would tackle him on any one of the positions. For himself he had never wavered from the Conservative standard. What did it matter what Senator Macdonald said, or what anybody else said? Would they send him to Ottawa to suppress his opinions because, forsooth, somebody in the East did not quite like them? They knew his stand on the Mongolian question. When he was their sanitary inspector had he not devoted every energy to demonstrating that the Chinese houses were not fit to house the pigs kept by white men? (Applause.)

Referring again to Mr. Smith's platform of 1900, Captain Wolley said he had not told them what Mr. Robins, or anybody else, thought of him. (Laughter and applause.) If they wanted any personal estimates let them ask the men he had worked among in Cassiar, let them ask his neighbors on Pier Island, let them ask the delegation of 42 who had unanimously tendered him the nomination. He was not going to tell them he was an honest man. He did not have to. They would find out for themselves. (Laughter.) If he did not stick to his principles he hoped they would kick him all around the country.

Here, turning to Mr. Smith, Captain Wolley asked him point blank if he were a Labor man, an Independent or a Liberal.

Mr. Smith replied that he was a Labor-Liberal candidate. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Smith says he is the great Poohbah still, gentlemen," said Captain Wolley. "Very well, we'll take him as the great Pooh-bah."

Continuing, Captain Wolley said that in the last campaign Mr. Smith had beaten him by the solid labor vote. He, the speaker, was not a labor candidate. He did not fool them by saying he was in any sense a labor man. (Applause.) Nevertheless his sympathies had always been with what he would call the outdoor men, the miners and farmers and hunters, with whom his work had lain. The Labor party platform was Mr. Smith's oath of allegiance. This was his pledge. It was all very well for him to ask where any public man would get off at if all public men were required to keep their pledges. He hoped that if he, the speaker, failed to keep his pledges they would kindly see that he got off at the nearest penitentiary. (Laughter.) The man who pledged his word pledged his honor. Smith's platform said: "The crowning fact, the noblest act of freedom, was the freeman's vote." Was Smith a free man still?

Yet they found Mr. Smith making the most ingenious wriggle here just now. He, the speaker, was only one man, but he had to follow three men through about fourteen different positions that evening. That required a very active man, and he had only one leg. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Smith defended his action respecting the anti-Mongolian clause by saying that it was not sufficiently inclusive. What did he expect from the Liberal government. In 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had denounced the anti-alien laws of the States as barbarous legislation and expressed the hope that no such legislation would be placed on the statute books of Canada. In 1897 another member of the government, Sir Louis Davis, had said that he had no sympathy with the bill which was then brought in. The end of it was that in 1904 Sir William Mulock brought in an amending bill, which was inclusive. The bill was left until very late in the session and then the most important clause was struck out. The bill, thus mutilated, being no longer inclusive, but merely against aliens from the United States. He was sorry to hear from Mr. Smith that an Englishman was an alien. They knew that a Scotsman, Lord Dundonald, was a "foreigner," according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He, the speaker, would like to meet the man who would call him an alien, and—well, they were in a place where parliamentary language was used. Sir William Mulock had knocked the stuffing out of the bill. Still it might be said that, even as it stood, the bill would do some little good to the workingmen, though Smith knew that what labor wanted was the affirmation of the principle of excluding all alien labor. Now the attempt would be made to show that the mutilated bill had been knocked out by the Conservatives in the Senate. The poor Grits could not push it through a Grit Senate. The Conservatives could not stop the Grand Trunk bill, but they were too strong for poor Mr. Smith's anti-alien law. Did they believe that? (Laughter and applause.)

At this point Captain Wolley asked Mr. Smith if it were true that Mr. James Dunsmuir was one of his strongest allies in this campaign.

Mr. Smith said he had heard that Mr. Dunsmuir was going to vote for him. He was glad to take anybody's vote.

Continuing, Captain Wolley pointed out that, according to Mr. Smith's little book, Mr. Dunsmuir was not by any means the friend of labor. Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunsmuir, therefore, ought to be in different camps, and he did not at all understand this friendship between Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Smith. He himself was in the opposite camp to Mr. Dunsmuir and did not propose to imitate Mr. Smith's example. (Applause.)

It was curious that Mr. Smith's excuse when he had to account for a broken pledge was always the C. P. R. Then he also seemed to be always looking over his shoulder to see what somebody else thought about things. What business of his was it to enquire what the municipalities thought about it when he had been distinctly told to go to the house and vote for government ownership? If they gave him, the speaker, his orders, was he to ask somebody else for other orders? Here was the labor platform to which Mr. Smith was committed. What the municipalities thought about it was no reason why Mr. Smith should disobey his people's mandate. However, all this was not now the matter in hand. The question before them was, did they want the government-owned railway of Mr. Borden or a company-owned railway paid for by the people? Personally, he wanted to own the railways he paid for. That was common sense. Mr. Smith had spoken somewhat crossly about the Socialists. The only thing the Socialists had said about him, the speaker, was that he was a poet and no practical man. If he were not a practical man, but only a poet and a dreamer, and could, therefore, believe in their theories, did they not think that he would be a Socialist and go home and write poetry and do nothing else? They must not misunderstand him. He called the Socialists dreamers in no disparaging sense. He could not forget that the greatest men of the race had also been dreamers, and it was not for him to blame the Socialists if they dreamed too greatly.

Capt. Wolley here assured his audience that he would address them at greater length and go into the issues of the day fully upon another occasion when his own meeting would be held in Nanaimo, and build his own platform upon the solid planks of Better Terms for British Columbia; the purification of Yukon administration and the building of a railway for the people which should benefit the West and not be only a sop to the East. Prolonged applause followed the conclusion of his remarks.

NO INTERVENTION YET.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States said to the Associated Press tonight: "There is absolutely no opportunity for intervention to stop the war. Russia proposes to prosecute the war to the end, and all offers of peace at this time must be rejected."

A MOVE TOWARD RESTORING PEACE

Believed at Washington That the First Step Will Soon be Made.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The war in the East has enlisted the closest attention of the United States administration, and it is felt that the time is approaching when it will be in order for the great neutral powers to move toward the restoration of peace. President Roosevelt has from the first stood ready to use his good offices to stop hostilities on a basis favorable to both belligerents, but he is stopped from moving by the fact that it has been the unbroken rule of the American government to wait until it is assured that both sides to a controversy of this kind are willing that the United States should act. There has been so far no open proposition, it is be truthfully stated that even an indirect overture has come to Washington from St. Petersburg or Tokio, but it is believed that the signs point to an early move in that direction.

BOUNDARY SHIPS 13,000 TONS.

Phoenix, B. C., Oct. 18.—Boundary ore shipments for the week were: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 9,000 tons; Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 2,760; tons; Brooklyn to Boundary Falls smelter, 1,050 tons; Senator to Granby smelter, 99 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby smelter, 66 tons; Mountain Rose to Boundary Falls smelter, 165 tons; Athelstan Jack Pot to Boundary Falls smelter, 180 tons; total for week, 15,276 tons; total for year to date, 635,414 tons. Granby smelter treated 10,402 tons, making 465,381 tons this year. Boundary Falls treated 2,250 tons, making a total of 5,359 tons since starting.

YOUR WINTER READING

	Regular Price.	Clubbing Offer.
Colonist (Semi-Weekly to 31st Dec., 1905)	$1.25	$1.00
Madame (The great ladies' journal)	1.25	
Colonist (Semi-Weekly to 31st Dec., 1905)	1.25	1.50
Farmer's Advocate (Winnipeg), weekly	1.85	
Colonist (Semi-Weekly to 31st Dec., 1905)	1.25	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine (one year)	1.50	
Colonist (Semi-Weekly to 31st Dec., 1904), and Family Herald and Weekly Star		.25

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THE COLONIST

Victoria, B. C.

Battling For The Mukden Passes

The Russian Flanking Column Succeeds in Struggle Only to be Ordered Back.

Account of Battle by Correspondent Who Had His Horse Shot Under Him.

Headquarters of the Russian Flanking Column on Left, Oct. 14, by Courier, via Mukden, Oct. 17.—On October 10, when the Russians' advance guard appeared before Siatchun pass, its eastern detachment occupied a corresponding position before Tumin pass, the Russian fighting line consisting of four regiments of the East Siberian rifles on the right flank, and the third, 33rd and 34th on the left. The right was supported by two batteries of the 18th and one of the ninth East Siberian brigades. One battery occupied the centre and the other three were on the left. The fight began October 11 at 5:30 a. m. The batteries on the right flank opened on three Japanese batteries to the right of the pass. This is a double pass, the main defile being to the left, overtopped by high, rocky mountains, while to the right are rocky ridges. General Gerngross' troops were assigned to capture the passes by frontal attack, and the remainder of the Russian troops were to turn the Japanese position and take them on the flank and rear. At noon the Russian batteries began pounding the Japanese positions. Wherever possible the Russian artillery was rapidly followed up by the infantry advance, the cannon fire being concentrated first on one and then on another of the eminences, which were seamed with Japanese trenches from base to summit.

The Japanese positions were so steep that the attacking Russians could make no progress in the face of so murderous a fire. Whole advance companies lay down hugging the ground until evening.

General Kondreatovitch led his advance to the front and again the Russians began to scale the rugged heights. The 33rd and 34th regiments fell under a withering fire. The men hung to the rock and returned the fire. Then they scrambled forward again; the 34th regiment first reached the trenches, rushing with bayonets at the Japanese, who fought like demons. It was an indescribable melee.

The Russian reserves were ordered up and the Russians carried two lines of trenches, after which the men lay down, fired into the shelter of the Japanese trenches. Then it was decided that while the attacking force was about on a level with the passes themselves, they were only half way up the heights, which were covered by Japanese positions, and the Russians withdrew.

While this attack was going on, the Russian right also carried several heights held by the Japanese. The Japanese then assumed the offensive, but failed to dislodge the Russians.

On October 12 one Russian battery silenced some Japanese mountain guns, and then another Japanese battery opened on the Russians, but the concentrated fire smothered that battery also. Then the Russian infantry advanced and the fight became general. The left was heavily engaged. Tumin pass was turned by detachments of the third, thirty-third and second regiments. More Japanese batteries appeared on the heights. One of these was literally blown to pieces.

The day passed without making much headway. The Japanese attacked the Russians at 10 o'clock that night, but were driven back. The Russians followed up the advantage and occupied the pass. Meantime the Russians got nearly all the commanding heights, including the conical hills beside the pass, but there was still one height at the left of the pass which had not been taken, and at dawn the Russians were again forced to retire, as the Japanese batteries commanded the ground the Russians had so bravely won.

The next day the Russians again advanced, assaulting the main pass. General Gerneross remained on the field during all the hot fighting, never leaving his men a moment.

During the day the fourth corps was forced to draw back, but at night reoccupied its earlier position. During the night fighting on Thursday Lieut.-Colonel Peccuta died fighting in the Japanese trenches. The 34th regiment suffered terribly.

October 13 the command moved forward. The Japanese held with particular tenacity on the left flank. Colonel Haskin, who, with seven companies, was holding a position, had his flank turned, but a regiment was sent to his support and he turned back the Japanese. Towards noon several fresh Japanese batteries appeared on the heights, firing high explosives. The First Siberian, changing ground, came under their fire and lost 17 men in crossing an open space 200 yards wide. Most of the Russian guns, however, were hidden in defiles and suffered little loss, the Japanese shells falling short. One shot wounded the horse ridden by the writer of this despatch, and also his servant.

The Russian batteries finally got the range of the Japanese batteries and silenced them all.

After dinner a great many Chinese fugitives came into the Russian lines, reporting that the Japanese were preparing to evacuate the villages of Tchaonadzy and Tchigaw. The Russians then moved forward and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon occupied the passes as the Japanese withdrew. Then, just as the task had been accomplished, came the order to retire, which the column accomplished safely, but thoroughly exhausted by the long fight.

BIG BEQUEST TO SALVATION ARMY

The Vancouver Branch Gets $150,000 Through Will of Late Henry Towne.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—The various charitable organizations in Vancouver and particularly the Terminal City branch of the Salvation Army have just been the recipients of remarkably generous bequests through the death of Henry Towne, a wealthy real estate owner, whose demise was chronicled in the Colonist last week.

The will which was yesterday offered for probate in Vancouver contained a surprise when its stipulations were divulged as relatives were not left the bulk of the fortune as had been expected would be the case, immense bequests being made to charitable and church organizations.

After bequeathing approximately $100,000 to individual legatees he leaves $150,000 to the Salvation Army of Vancouver; $75,000 to the Vancouver General Hospital; $37,500 to the Alexandra Orphanage and $37,700 to Christ church, Vancouver. The late Henry Towne was a communicant of Christ church.

MIKADO THANKS HIS ARMY.

London, Oct. 17.—The correspondent of the Times at Tokio says the Mikado has warmly thanked the Manchurian army for defeating the offensive movements of the Russians and driving them back after many days of severe fighting.

CHINESE DISAFFECTED.

Unrest Exists Only in Restricted Area Due to Secret Society.

Peking, Oct. 17.—Telegrams to European newspapers allege that a condition of unrest and anti-foreign agitation exists in the northern provinces. It is believed here that the Russian legation is the chief instrument for disseminating these reports, with the obvious object of diverting attention. While it is believed that there is perennial trouble in the province of Kwangsi, reports of disturbances in the other northern provinces have only the slightest foundation in fact. The truth of the matter is that this state of unrest and disturbance exists in one small restricted area, where a secret society of professedly anti-destinic and anti-foreign principles causes occasional solicitude through its agitations, but this secret society can be crushed out of existence whenever the viceroy may think it of a serious nature. Other portions of the three northern provinces have never been more tranquil than at the present time.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

Solicitor General Lemieux Will Essay Occupancy of Two Seats.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Solicitor-General Lemieux has finally decided to run in Nicolet as well as Gaspe, the election in the latter constituency taking place at a later date. In Nicolet his opponent will be the late minister, George Ball, and in Gaspe Thomas Ahearn, a Montreal man and native of the county.

The following nominations were made Saturday: Vaudreuil, F. D. S. Baitin (Con.); Levis, J. J. Lavery (Con.); Three Rivers, N. L. Duplessis (Con.); North Waterloo, J. E. Seagram (Con.); Toronto, South, H. H. Dewart (Lib.); South Lanark, J. Haggart (Con.); Yarmouth, N. S., T. E. Corning (Con.); North York, F. J. Roche (Con.); Victoria, N. B., Sheriff Tibit (Con.), John Costigan (Lib.).

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Preston, Oct. 17.—A trolley car on the Preston and Hespeler Electric railway ran into a car of coal standing on Patterson's siding this morning. Annie Renwick, 18 years old, of Hespeler, was killed, and Motorman Rooke had a foot cut off. Many of the passengers were shaken up and cut by the flying glass. The failure of a flagman to signal the motor was the cause of the accident.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—F. S. Bremer was released from trial in Regina today, charged with complicity in the Wilcox mail robbery, the crown dropping the case believing Bremer did not know the money was stolen.

The new C. P. R. Main street subway was opened for traffic today to pedestrians.

Walter R. Lydiatt, provincial manager of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Company, was accidentally shot in the neck Sunday at Saskatoon. He came here from Toronto three years ago. Lydiatt was out shooting with a party of commercial travelers.

The death occurred at Royalton, Minnesota, today of Isaac P. Wilson, who for many years was engaged in the lumber business in Montreal, removing 22 years ago to Minneapolis.

Harry Wallis, a young druggist was accidentally shot at Pigeon river Sunday. He was spending his holidays shooting in the district. The body was shipped to his home in Paris, Ont.

A Big Industry At Quatsino

Power and Pulp Company Will Operate Mills on Large Scale.

An Unlimited Market Assured—Water Power Available Is Ample.

That the industry soon to be put in operation at Quatsino sound by the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company is to be one of the most important of the industries of the province is the opinion of those who have any knowledge of the scope of the undertaking. The utilization of the timber of the island for the manufacture of pulp and paper has been discussed in the press and on the street for some years past, and now there is every indication that the theory will be tested on a large scale, although the people interested have decided to go into the undertaking only after the truth of the theory has been demonstrated to their satisfaction.

The question of a market for the company's products has been answered beyond all doubt, as enquiries have shown than an almost unlimited demand exists. China, Japan and Australia are three countries to which the products may be shipped to advantage. According to the report of a British consul in Japan, that country imported in one year one hundred million dollars worth of pulp products.

The members of the survey party sent out by the Quatsino Company, returned yesterday on the Queen City, their work for the year having been brought to a close by the commencement of the wet season. The party numbered thirty-six men under the direction of Mr. McGregor. The notes taken by the cruisers show that the confidence of the company was well founded when the scene of this big undertaking was chosen.

The water power available has been estimated by Mr. Colby, of Boston, who has an international reputation for this class of engineering, and who was brought out by the company to report on the matter, at 14,000 horse power. This will be sufficient for the company to operate on the large scale intended.

The undertaking is now in the hands of Eastern capitalists who will erect a paper as well as a pulp mill. When, some little time ago, these people saw the report of the cruisers they were astonished that local men had not gone into the scheme.

These capitalists, who are represented in Seattle by Mr. Moore, are much impressed with the good work being done by the provincial government in encouraging industry and they say that since the present government has come into power British Columbia is thought a great deal more of than was formerly the case, as it is considered that the province has stable government.

The residents around Quatsino are glad to see the company means business. The company already has expended $20,000 at Quatsino and this, of course, is a small proportion of the expenditure to be made on the erection of mills, etc.

Plans for the pulp mill have been completed and those for the paper mill are being prepared.

SLUMP IN PACKERS' STOCK.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—There was some excitement on 'change today when the stocks of the Alaska Packers' Association took a sudden "slump." The stock closed Saturday at $117. Today it opened at $105, and then fell away to $101.50.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF NEEDED.

Cape Town Builders Complain of Competition of American Manufacturers.

London, Oct. 17.—A despatch from Cape Town to the Times says: "In response to a deputation from the building trades complaining of the competition in American girders and in American and Swedish joinery, Treasurer Walter said the government was already negotiating with a view to revision of the customs convention and admitted that events pointed toward some measures of protection in all the South African colonies."

DON JAIME INJURED.

Rome, Oct. 17.—News has reached relatives here of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, that he had been injured by a fall from his horse at Russian headquarters in Manchuria. The last word received from Don Jaime was a penciled note to his sister, Princess Beatrice of Massimo, dated at Vladivostock, and it is inferred that since that note was written Don Jaime has returned to headquarters.

Don Jaime is a lieutenant in the Russian army. The extent of his injuries is not stated, and the news of his accident causes his family much worry.

RUSSIAN FLEET SUFFERS.

Tokio, Oct. 17.—It is authoritatively reported that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is suffering severely from the fire of the Japanese land batteries. Reports of a recent attempt by the fleet to sortie is unfounded, as is the reported capture of another blockade runner.

PROSPECTS APPEAR BRIGHT IN ONTARIO

Hon. John Haggart Reports a Goodly Gain in Banner Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—Hon. John Haggart was in town today. He is very sanguine over the Liberal-Conservative outlook in eastern Ontario. He says the party will certainly gain six seats in east districts, including North and South Renfrew, North and South Ontario, Glengarry and another seat in Ottawa.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company has been awarded a second government contract for 10,000 tons of steel rails for the International.

Mr. A. P. Low, commander of the Hudson's bay expedition, returned home today after fifteen months' absence. Mr. Low will present his report to the department of marine and fisheries at once. A great deal of exploration work was done. Whaling in Hudson's bay has been practically exterminated by the Americans. Hudson's bay and straits, he says, are commercially navigable three and a half to four months each year.

PEACE OVERTURES NOT ACCEPTABLE

St. Petersburg Expresses Unfavorable Impression as to Roosevelt's Intentions.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—An announcement from Washington saying that the administration believed that the time for mediation in the Far Eastern war was approaching, has created an unfavorable impression in government circles here, where there is an inclination to associate it with the interview of the Associated Press with a diplomat at Tokio suggesting the propriety of renewing the efforts in behalf of the restoration of peace. The idea of peace, it is asserted here, could hardly come more inopportunely, with the Japanese in the full flush of victory. It has aroused only resentment here.

An official of the foreign office with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with, declined to believe that the United States seriously contemplates tendering her good offices at this time. He could not believe there could exist at Washington the opinion that such overtures would be entertained unless Japan had directly indicated a wish to end the struggle. That Japan would be glad to make peace under the present favorable circumstances he did not doubt, but Russia was by no means ready.

Bayan Reported Sunk.

London, Oct. 19.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Japanese shells have sunk the cruiser Bayan in the harbor of Port Arthur.

MRS. NAN PATTERSON.

Father Reports That He Is Unable to Raise Required Bail.

New York, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Nan Patterson, who has been in the Tombs prison for several months, charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, a bookmaker and turfman, will not be released on bail. District Attorney Jerome, however, has promised to call the case for trial during November. B. B. Patterson, the prisoner's father, called on the district attorney today and told Mr. Jerome that after trying two months he was convinced that he would not be able to furnish the $20,000 for his daughter's release. He pleaded to have the case tried as soon as possible. "I'll try the case for you in November," said Jerome today.

DRIVEN OUT.

Miners Deserting the Yukon Because of Crooked Legislation.

Mr. J. G. Storey, writing from White Horse, under date of October 8, says that the weather is comparatively mild. A great number of people are coming out for the winter, many of them for good. Among the emigrants are many hard-working miners, who complain with the rest that legislation in Yukon is against them.

Speaking of mining, he says that copper ore in the White Horse region looks favorable, though they have not yet been able to locate any great body of it. A shipment of about 200 tons was being made to the Ladysmith district.

Placer mining in the Alsek district has not proved much yet beyond a hydraulic proposition. On Bullion creek on Discovery, in the latter part of last season, they took out about 45 ounces on the upper part of the claim. Last winter considerable supplies were taken in, and work was started on the lower part of the claim, but they failed to get any pay and have not taken out more than 30 ounces for the season's work. A hydraulic plant is spoken of for Bullion in the near future. On Burwash creek there has been some drifting into the hillsides and some gold has been obtained, and it may prove a wage proposition. It is safe to say that Alsek has not yet proved what was hoped for, though it may do better in the future. Mr. Storey added in his letter that he expected to start for Dawson on the following day to mine on Gold Run for the winter.

Campaign Is Warming Up

As Polling Day Approaches Politicians are Commencing to Show Activity.

Disruption of Liberal Party in This City Threatened by a Sensational Quarrel.

With the arranging of a series of public meetings by both parties for the local campaign, politics are warming up and a lively time is anticipated from now on until polling day, November 3. Energetic canvassing committees have been placed at work by both Conservatives and Liberals, and the organization details are being completed in preparation for polling day.

The first big meeting of the campaign will be held at the A. O. U. W. hall tomorrow evening in the interests of Colonel Prior. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has consented to be present and deliver an address, and a forcible and eloquent arraignment of the misdeeds of the Grit government may be anticipated, as Sir Charles is admittedly one of the ablest political orators in the Dominion. Other meetings in the interests of the Conservative candidate in this constituency have been arranged to be held at Oaklands, Cramer's hall, Spring Ridge and North Ward school.

A flurry of excitement was created in local political circles yesterday by the rumor that a quarrel, most tremendous in its far-reaching effect, had taken place amongst the best "workers" of the Liberal party in this city. The story has it that the green-eyed monster, jealousy, has for months past been stirring, in ever-increasing dimensions, envy in the breasts of those who have noted the growing prominence and general status in the party of B. J. Perry, whose name, it will be remembered, was prominently mentioned as a possible candidate previous to the holding of the convention which resulted in the nomination of George Riley. Some go so far as to say that, had Mr. Perry pressed for the position, as he might easily have done, he would today have been occupying the position as the standard-bearer for the Liberals in the local fight. Be that as it may, rumor has it that things came to a climax yesterday, when George Riley, being approached on the street by Mr. Perry, who doubtless wished to discuss party affairs of moment with him, turned and said to Mr. Perry: "Go away, get out of my sight!" What Mr. Perry said in reply is not known, but the general impression is that "the little rift within the lute" is calculated to raise a ruction which will make the story of a Donnybrook fair mild in comparison. It is said that all efforts to a rapprochement, made by friends of both parties last evening, proved ineffectual, the language in which Mr. Perry was spurned, "Get out of my sight!" being considered tantamount to Mr. Riley declaring that he had burned his bridges behind him.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—The cabinet resigned today. It is stated that King Charles declined to adjourn parliament at the request of Premier Ribiero, who requested that action be taken in order that the government might consider plans for a punitive expedition against the Cuanhamas and other matters of moment. The resignation of the cabinet followed.

Advance Promises Further Fighting

Russians Moving South From Mukden and the Battle Continues.

Ammunition Supply Is Probably Affected by Unfordable Rivers.

Mukden, Oct. 17.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The continual vigilance of the combatants, and especially the serious attacks by the Japanese army on the Russian advance, promises further fighting, although already there have been nine days of unprecedented and exhaustive conflict. The Japanese have been alternately testing the Russian centre and right flank, holding the Russians in a bitter day-to-day resistance in the line of front. The Japanese apparently feared another Russian advance would develop a superior force of reserves. The roads south and southwest of Mukden are filled with refugees, trailing home to the streets of Mukden. The floods have subsided. The army is so near that the environs of the city have been depopulated. All the roads are crowded with army traffic. The fighting on October 16 was most severe. Fifty wounded were counted in one hour passing a point on one country pass. The casualties reported are as great as ever. It is said the present battle will be the bloodiest of the war.

The Russians appear to hold positions in the plain along the Shakhe river, extending from the railway to Da pass, beginning at the mountains, but the bitterness and tenacity of the fighting indicates a certain situation in the eastern army about which little is known.

After a threatening day, the Japanese, at 11 o'clock on the night of October 16, rushed the village of Linchempo, on the north bank of the Shakhe river and west of the river, precipitating a thundering cannonade and fusilade, which continued until midnight, the rifle firing continuing until dawn. The Japanese now occupy the raised temple on the quadrangle near Linchempo, the only eminence for miles around, and which affords an unusual advantage for the observation and artillery fire against the Russian right. Several attempts to dislodge them have failed. Today the Japanese shells are falling at Chanchiapo, near Raitapo, showing that the heavy Russian cannonade has been effective.

NEWS IN LONDON.

Japanese Legation Receives Report of Loss of Field Guns.

London, Oct. 18.—A despatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio, dated today, giving details of the envelopment of General Yamaka's column, says: "On October 16 his column was proceeding to reinforce a detachment of our left army which was attacking the enemy north of Shakhe. It defeated the enemy near Weichialouth, and was returning to its original position, when suddenly, at 7 p. m., it was enveloped by about a division of the enemy. It succeeded in breaking through and regaining its original position. We were compelled to abandon nine field guns and five mountain guns.

"The enemy in front of our central position has been reinforced. Our casualties October 16 were about 1,000."

JAMES BRYCE HONORED.

New York, Oct. 18.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws today was conferred on James Bryce, the English jurist and scholar, by the Columbia University council.