ADMIRAL TOGO AT NEW YORK

Naval Hero of Russo-Japanese War Formally Welcomed on Behalf of Federal and State Governments

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-The United States at midnight formally welcomed to its shores Admiral Count Hefhashiro Togo, of the Japanese empire, and naval hero of the Russo-Japanese war.

The welcome was given aboard the steamer Lusitania at quarantine by representatives of the state, war and navy departments, and a representative of Governor Dix. Following a few warm words of welcome on behalf of the nation, the delegation of Americans accompanied the distinguished Japanese in a tug to the revenue cutter Seneca. standing hard by. A few moments later the Seneca was speeding for he pler at 23rd street Hudson river. whence Admiral Togo was whisked way in an automobile to his hotel.

Admiral Togo plans to go to Washington tomorrow night, where he will be received by President Taft. Official dinners,' visits and sight-seeing tours will engage him during the coming week. He will return then to New York, where two formal functions await him, and he will leave here for Boston and Canada via Niagara Falls on the 16th or 17th. He will board the steamer for Japan at Victoria.

Long before the Cunarder's big hulk blackened the horizon at Sandy Hook, the Seneca was on her way to quarantine with the welcoming party aboard. The delegation consisted of Chandler Hale, thied assistant secretary of state, Captain T. M. Potts, of the navy, Major General Prederick D. Grant, commander of the military department of the east. Adjutant-General Verbeck, national guard of New York, and attaches of the Japanese embassy at Washington.

These found the admiral waiting to receive them when they hoarded the Lusitania. Secretary Hale delivered the first message of welcome on behalf of President Taft, and was followed by others of the deputation.

Seldom has the lower bay witnessed so remarkable a midnight scene. The whole ship sat up to bid the admiral goodbye. The rails were black with his fellow passengers as he stepped down the lowered stairway on the vessel's deck, ended by hearty, American cheers. The first cabin passengers hung over the rail and watched his progress in the dim light to the Seneca, peering into the gloom until the crackling of the cutter's wireless apparatus spread the news of his arrival.

The admiral's response to his welcome was almost as brief as the wel-"Happiness," he said in good Engglish; "is the realization of our anticipations, our hopes and desires. I am

in America, and therefore I am happy." The admiral smiled and shook hands with all who had come to greet him. He chatted with the party on his way from the Lusitania to the Seneca and poarding the cutter gave the Associated Press his first interview.

"I think the international treaties be tween the United States and England and the United States and France are a very good thing," he said. Such a treaty would be good, also, for Japan

MANY DREADNOUGHTS One Hundred Ships of This Type Built or in Prospect for Vari-

ous Mavies.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- Exactly 100 ships the Dreadnought type are now built, build-ing or ordered for the navies of the world. The number is spread over practically the whole of the world, 13 nations contributing 1905. In the present year no fewer than 33 dreadnoughts will have been begun, although this includes three or four whose keels may not be laid until

increase of the participants in the The increase of the participants in the dreadnought race has been equally striking. In 1905 England had the field to herself, the United States joining in the following year. Germany and Brazīl entered in 1907. In 1908 no new powers entered the field, but 1909 saw the advent of Spain. Italy and Russia. Last year France, Austria and the Argentine Republic laid down their firsts ship of the new type, and in the present year Turkay and Chili have icined the dreadnought powers.

year Turkey and Chili had dreadnought powers.
Of the 100 now built, building or to be laid down this year, Germany and England share more than a half. England's total is 30, to which may be added the two laids for oversea service; while Germany building for oversea service; while German takes 21, so that England's advantage over his one power is a bare three to ustria and Italy will each have dreadnoughts under construction by the end of this year, so that the total for the Triple Alliance is 29, against England's 32, three of which, including the East Indies flagship are for oversea service. In contrast to these aggregate figures, however, it must be noted that England has it dreadnumbts d that England has 14 dreadnoughts ed to six for Germany, Italy and

Austria.

The United States holds third place among the dreadnought powers, with a total of 12 ships, and she is beginning to be closely pressed by Japan, who, with an extensive programme of five dreadnoughts this year, has raised her total to seven.

France has not yet put afloat a single all-big-gun ship.

all-big-gun ship.

The following is a complete list of the in their nought

	Compl	eted. L	neh'd.	Bld'ng
Great Britain		12	9	1
Germany		6	7	
United States		4	4	
Brazil		2		
Japan		••	3	
Austria			1	
Italy			1	
Russia			1	
France		• •		
Spain				
Argentine				
Chili				
Turkey				
	10 M			

The largest completed dreadnought. also the most powerful, is the German bat-tleship Thuringen, displacing 22,800 ton and armed with twelve 14.2 inch and four-teen 5.9 inch and four-teen 3.4 inch guns. Most costly of all the dreadnoughts are he Russian vessels. The original estimate or these ships was \$11,400,000 each, but 1 as recently stated by the Russian ministe marine that they would cost \$16,000,000 itain, Germany and Japan are the only

ANARCHISTIC FRANCE

Prench Belief in Repub-lican Regime

PARIS, Aug. 3 .- The Anarchisti tendencies of those high in authority is openly talked of. Among the staid and conservative farmers and others the impression is growing that the Re publican form of government is a failure. The conduct of the government in dealing with strikes and strikers is the main cause of discontent. A disgraceful scene occurred in the

Chamber of Deputies the other day over the question of the re-instatement of dismissed railway strikers and it was one of the innumerable indicatio of the tyranny of the trade unions. At a meeting held in the Salle Wagram, the Anarchist branches of the Labor Confederation clamored for the pres idency to be given to their leader. Leguennic, who finally was allowed a place on the platform side by side with M. Bidegarray, a Reform Socialist, and M. Jaures, member of the Chamber of Deputies. Leguennic insisted on the use of force instead of parliamentary methods, and then M. Jaures declared that his party would demand disciplin ary courts for the rallway employes question, and until these were estabevery day before the Chamber for reinstating the dismissed men. They (the government) must drain the cup to the dregs. To save-itself from dy ing; suffocated by the shame of its reason, the majority of the Chamber which promised them weapons to de fend themselves, must re-instate the men; otherwise it was condemned to

It is a saddening spectacle to watch man of M. Jaures' talent and character resolutely placing himself at the head of the troops of Anarchy, and the columns of the newspapers show that France is to be saved from a reign of terror there is no time to lose. In this week's papers four or five attempts at "sabotage" on the railways nature, and calculated, if they had succeeded, to cause the loss of scores of innocent lives. And the strike of th building trades whose syndicates contain all the most revolutionary and brutal elements, is spreading with its usual accompaniment of ill-treatment of all respectable workers who to support their families attempt to carry on their work. The peril of the evil supremacy of the syndicates is now beginning to be widely recognized, as may be gathered from the following extracts from leading articles in

"L'Action" "Force calls for force, and friends of M. Colly may very well find this out to their cost before making experiments on others. Let us hope, however, that the Republican authorities, now that they have at last measured the full gravity of the situation. will quash in time a domestic 'pansabotage' allied to foreign pan-Germanism, and will crush once and for all a revolutionary terror which shows on the horizon like a note of interro gation for a dictatorship."

The "Radical" which, with "L'Ac tion," is considered one of the government organs, writes: "It is a regrettable that just at a moment when an Anarchist minority is rising up against law and against the real interests of the working classes, official Socialism should appear to be lending countenance to it. With the obstructive tactics in parliament with which the Exreme Left threaten us, the nicture is complete. It is "sabotage" taking root on all sides in parliament as in the street. The insurrection against the law is being propagated and organized-from military Anarchy up to the Unified Socialists-with the tacit encouragement of all the forces of reaction."

These last words are an allusion to very widespread but very vaguely grounded idea that the disgust of all respectable opinion in France at the weakness of successive governments in resolutely grappling with and putting down revolutionary Socialism is leading to a reaction in favor of a change in regime. There is no doubt that if the choice were given between the rule of M. Jaures, Colly, Leguennic, and their friends, or that of a Restoration, there would be little hesitation. But the Re ublican government has not yet said its last word, and the intention of M. Caillan seems to be to put the matter to the test before long and have a trial of strength with the Anarchists. He need fear no lack of support or approval inside or outside parliament if he offers battle to a finish with the Revolutionary Socialists and their leaders of the general labor confederation

MAY BE VICTORIAN

A brief telegraphic message from Calgary to the Colonist last evening contained the announcement that in the clothing of a man found shot at Hubalta, a small railway station near Calgary, was found a card bearing the inscription "R. Sword, Victoria." No details concerning the shooting, whether self inflicted or otherwise, were conveyed in the message.

The only R. Sword known in Victoria is Mr. Robert Sword, formerly advertising representative for D. Spencer & Co., and the B. C. Soap Works Later he conducted the R. Sword Advertising Agency, with offices in the Hibben Block, Government street, but at present he is connected with the B. C. Fisheries Company. Several days ago he left on a trip of inspection to the North Coast, but friends of his state that before leaving he conveyed the impression that he would probably made a trip back to Calgary. Efforts to locate any relatives of his last evening proved

fruitless. A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday last at St. John's church, where Mr. Erny Jeeves, of Rose street, was married to Miss Ada J. Caselton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. Mrs. R. Wood acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Frank Jeeves supported the groom After the ceremony the bridsl party drove to the residence of Mrs. A. Sheather, 719 Princess avenue, sister of the bride, where a reception was held, the rooms being prettily decorated in pink and white. After a dainty wedding supper was served the bride and groom left for their own home amidst a shower of rice and flowers.

VIOLATION OF ALIEN LABOR ACT

Partner in Pacific Sheet Metal Before Court

Upon being found guilty of violating the Alien Labor Act, Smith Little. who has a half interest in the Pacific Sheet Metal Works of this city, was fined \$100 by Magistrate Jay in the court yesterday aftern Mr. H. Heisterman, who appeared for the defence, is considering an appeal. Mr. Little was charged with, on the 12th of July last, knowingly encouraging Harry Claus of Seattle, to come here under contract made previous to the importation of the accused, to work as a sheet metal worker for the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, contrary o the Alien Dabor Act.

Before calling any witnesses, Mr. J. A Aikman who appeared for the prosecution, stated to the court he would wish entered in the evidence the fact that the consent of the acting Attorney-General of British Columbia for the prosecution of this case had been obtained, and he produced a signed document in court to that effect.

Harry Claus was the first witness called. He stated that he was born in Sycamore, Ohio, U.S.A. and had since lived in Portland. He had been living in this city since the 13th of July, on which day he first saw Mr. Witness had gone to one of the hotels in Seattle in answer to an advertisement he had read in a Seattle paper asking for experienced sheet metal workers. On arriving at the hotel he met a Mr. Skelding, presumably of Victoria. After talking the matter over with Skelding, he was hired by that person to work for the Pacific Sheet Metal-Works of Victoria, B. C. but had informed his employer in Seattle that if the immigration officers asked him any questions when he was embarking, he would not go to Victoria. The boat was crowded and they were not questioned by any officers. Witness said that when he arrived at the works in this city he first saw the accused, and told him that did not have any money with which to pay his board while here: whereupon he claims that the accused gave him a cheque for \$12 in advance to acer modate him in his financial embarm sement. In the meantime he had heard that there was trouble amongst the men at the works, and in this event dil not go back to work the next morring but the other three men who had coin- over from Seattle at the sarie time having been hired did so back to works. Witness returned to of the \$12 which he had received, for which sum ne received a receint which he produced in court.

Established Industry.

F. Chas. Webb, agent for the Build ing Trades council, at whose instigation the charge was laid, knew there was an established industry amongst sheet metal workers in this city, and cited more than four different founof Mr. Heisterman witness was asked if he had expected half the amount of the fine for his part in aiding the convistion, and he very promptly answered that he certainly didn't expect anything of the kind, but had merely laid the information occause it was his duty by office and because it was a clear violation of the law of the country in which he lived.

The accused, Smith Little, stated while in the box that he had told Skelding to go to Seattle and spread the news broadcast that there was plenty of work for sheet metal workers Victoria, but he had given Skelding no authority whatever to promise work or wages to any man. In cross-examination he admitted having known of the Alien Labor Act, also that this man Skelding had gone to Seattle in their interests. When told by Aikman that his brother had made the statement at the time of the strike here that he could obtain all the help he wanted from "the other side," he replied that he had known nothing whatever of that. On the suggestion from the prosecution, he said it hadn't occurred to him how easy it would be to "spread the news in Seattle for metal workers in this city." by merely placing an item in one of the Seattle papers. Witness was forced to let the other three men from Seattle go, because they would not enter the union. He didn't know where Skelding was now. He left the city because the union men wouldn't work with him.

The brother of the accused. Percy Ross Little, also interested in the business, had warned Skelding not to advertise in the Seattle papers, but this

he had ignored. There was some uncertainty in the mind of the defence as to the correct name of Claus. A witness named Fulle: had stated that Claus had given the name "Clark" to the union, and that he had asked him to sign the name "H. C. Teale" to a letter which the witness had written to Seattle for Claus, and furthermore that Claus. upon his arrival with the other three men had signed his name similarly on the register of a local hotel. The mysterious Mr. Claus, however, stuck to the one name this time and insisted o the court that his real name was Claus

Mr. J. A. Aikman for the prosecution, addressing the court: "This isn't question of limits of agency, but to decide whether or not Skelding went to Seattle and by "hook or crook" got these men to come here. They admit that Skelding did do this, and that he was their agent. Every act which he did was an act of the accused. It doesn't matter what Skelding did, if his acts were ratified by the accused and I submit, your honor, that they

were. Mr. Heisterman, for the defence: submit, your honor, that there is no lined for the re-creation of the case whatever against my client.

There has been no evidence to show that Skelding had any authority to employ men for this company, and in view of these facts, I would ask for a al of the case.

Magistrate Jay: It is quite evident in my mind that the accused bad in mind at the time the law as laid down n the act. There is no doubt that he ested Skelding to go to Seattle Works is Fined \$100—interesting Evidence Comes

Tequested Skelding to go to seattle, for the purpose of securing men for the purpose of working in their foundry here. I have no hesitation in saying that the Allen Labor act has been at the controlled the contr volated, and impose the fine of \$100, to be paid within four days.

PRESS COMMENT Send a Solid Phalanz

The fight is on. The government has dissolved parliament and will appeal at nce to the people in the question of reciprocity without waiting for redistribution. This is little short of crim nal to the interests of the west. It is well known that the result of redistribution will be to increase the repre sentation of the four western prov inces. This applies particularly to Manitoha and British Columbia, for there has been change in the representation of these two provinces sinc the last census taken ten years ago In the meantime the population of both and bounds. It is only fair to say that the population of Alberta and Saskat chewan has also grown rapidly during the same time, but both these prov inces had their representation rearranged five years ago, so that the in justice of the government's action in refusing redistribution does not apply o them to the same extent as it does in Manitoba and British Columbia There is, however, no use worrying over what might or what should have been. The election is on and the old basis of representation is to apply. It only remains for British Columbia to make her declaration against recipro city as emphatic as possible and the way to do this is to return a solid phalanx of Conservative members tion day. Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo can be counted upon to do their share in this direction. It remains for the other portions of the province to do theirs. And they will-Nelson Daily

Premier McBride's Return British Columbia will welcome back Hon. Richard McBride from his absence in the Old Country at the coronation ceremonies with a warmth in creased if possible by the conscious ness of the service he performed for the province in making her resources and the opportunities she offers to investment and settlement, known in a way it has not hitherto been known o the British capitalist and homeseek

Among the distinguished figures which attracted attention at the Britsh capital there proved none more in teresting to the public of all classes than that of British Columbia's pre-mier and everywhere he was received with a cordiality and an' evidence of esteem and confidence which did honor to him and to this province. None of the colonial statesmen, pernaps, so impressed the English public with the mperialism of his views and aims. And in addition to the sentimental satisfaction which the people of British Columbia will obtain from the deference shown to twent representative, the country will be a direct material gainer through the increased interest which will be shown in the province by all classes in me mother country. Premier McBride returns with

newed strength and ardor for husiness and with the keenest desire to play a part in the present political campaign. -Vancouver Province.

There is undoubtedly a strong feeling in Canada against reciprocity on national and on Imperial grounds. In addition the bringing into force of the trade arrangement entered into between the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that of President Tart of the United States will work a hardship on many sections of the country. On the other hand it is urged that the proposed agreement, if carried into effect, would greatly benefit the farmers of the orairies. Whether or not it would is a debatable question but for years the western farmer has been educated into the idea that it would mean additional dollars and cents to him, until now some people assume that the people of the three prairie provinces are a unit on this question. Those who are in the best position to judge the feeling in the northwest and Manitoba, say that this is far from the correct view. Some of the strongest men in the prairie provinces are out flatly against the policy. There are many reasons to support this view. The farmers of the northwest are the people, who of all others in the British Empire, would gain most from British preference and the farmers of the northwest are intelligent enough to see that with reciprocity there would be an end to any hope of the imperial idea ever becoming crystalized into a fact.-Kamloops Standard.

Ocean to Ocean in Autos.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 .- The ocean to ocean" automobile party, in which are sixty tourists, with ten automobiles, en route to Los Angeles from Atlantic City, arrived here at 8:35 o'clock last night. The party left Sacramento at 11 o'clock this morning Members of the party said they had found the roads good on the entire trip, with the exception of those in Wyom ing and Utah. They will leave for Los Angeles on Sunday, where they will dis band and ship the cars by rail to Nev York.

Tobacco Trust Under Suspicion NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-A decree was

handed down by the United States circuit court here today on the mandate of the federal supreme court enjoining the defendants in the American Tobac co company case, their agents, and servants from doing any act which may further enlarge the combination by any means or device whatsoever The decree is understood to be directed against plans which have been out-

WURE HEBY

Sheriffs of Washington State in Convention at Vancouver Find Fault with State Administration

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 3 .- Go ernor Hay of Washington came in for sharp criticism this afternoon at th hands of the members of the Washing ton State Sheriffs' Association, which met here today in the opening session of a three day convention. The point of criticism was that in the extradition of prisoners the state authorities wer entirely too lax, and too prone to cur tail expense at the cost of freeing crim nals who really should be apprehende and placed in tail

Robert T. Hodge of Seattle, sheriff of King county, was very outspoken in his denunciation of the policy of the ad-ministration, and stated that at least one hundred criminals were at large through the executive's desire to cut down expenses. He said that he wished that the Canadian laws were in force in the United States so that peace offi cers could do as the Canadian officials do, namely, to use all effort and money necessary in running criminals to the ground. He said that felons had told him that they would not "work" in Canada because "they get 'em there."

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Investigation as to population South Vancouver shows that there are 6.200 houses occupied within the muicipality, of which 4,350 have been erected during the past three years. Salmon Arm's agricultural society has decided to send a complete exhibit of apples to the provincial exhibition to be held at New Westminster in Oc

The young business men of New Westminster have formed a live wire association, on lines similar to those of the booster clubs elsewhere in th province.

Vancouver's medical health officer omplains that there is grave and general abuse in that city of the by-law prohibiting the overcrowding f lodging houses.

Mrs. Woods, of 352 Harris street, Vancouver, narrowly escaped death on Thursday evening, when she ac cidentally took an overdose of laudanum. Immediate hospital attention saved her life.

Mr Ormand T Smithe for fourteen months past editor and proprietor of the Cumberland "Islander," has disposed of that paper to the Islander Printing & Publishing Co. with Chas Segrave as managing editor.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch of Spokane. who are visiting with relatives in South Vancouver, sustained serious injuries recently through the vehicle in which they were driving colliding with an express wagon. The acciden appears to have occurred through the visitors from the other side turning, as is the custom in the United States, the right instead of to the loft Taking desperate chances mider fire

from three Winchester rifes, penitenthat'y convicts James Scott and Joseph enith made a successful break for liberry at New Westminster early on Thursday morning. Some fifteen hours afer Smith was recrutural but Scott is still at large. Both are "long tern

Beverly H. Welling, an employee of the Great Northern railway at New Westminster, has been arrested in Vernon for the embezzlement of \$400 from the company. Secret service men were responsible for the arrest. New Westminster business men and citizens generally are joining enthusiastically to promote the proposed railway from Vancouver to the Peace River country. At the Royal City a committee of five-representing the city council, board of trade and citizens generally-has the advancement of the project in hand.

Pending a decision of the appeal taken to the American Federation of Labor against the action of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in placing the "Daily Province" the unfair list, the Typographical Union of the neighbor city has decided to withdraw its delegates from the sessions of the council, R. P. Pettipiece, being a Typographical Union delegate, has thus been forced to withdraw for the present from the council's deliberations as well as from the discharge of his secretarial duties. Winter wheat promises to be large and exceptionally fine crop this season on the islands of the Straits

of Georgia. Vancouver's by-law regulating pubic conduct on the city streets has been held to be ultra vires of the authority from which the city holds its charter. The point taken is that the Dominion nas sole jurisdiction in all criminal matters, and that in consequence the provincial legislature could not delegate to the city the power of making a law which practically rules against criminal offence.

Alderman Ramsay of Vancouver is determined not to allow the investigation into fire department matters to end with the recent exonerating report of the special committee of investiga tion. He holds that even the minority report did not go far enough; that similar disgraceful occurrences have place at other fire halls; and that it is the duty of Fire Chief Ca :lisle to immediately discharge all members of the brigade found impilcated.

Construction has begun of the new Goat river bridge. The congregation of Christ Church. Surrey Centre, today and tomorrow celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of that church. Vancouver's police commission have adopted the star chamber policy.

and do not desire the presence of newspapermen at their meetings.

The government bridge, 353 feet long and 25 feet high over Hall Creek, has

just been completed and is pronounced one of the best pieces of bridgework in

Vancouver's delegates to the annual convention of the International Typographical Union now meeting in San Francisco, will fight hard to have their city named as the place of the 1812 Employes at the Corbin n Crows Nest field; have voted for a re-

sumption of work, and the mines are again taking out coal. The vote for a resumption passed by 85 to 17.

Dr. F. O. Hodnutt, Fred Baudreau and other experienced Spokane mining men are prospecting for gold in the Bear creek section of East Kootenay. Low grade quartz in large body is reported

to be the object of the quest .

J. W. Lane was the victim of a stabbing affray at the Astor Hotel, Vancouver, on Thursday last, the fight being the sequel of a quarrel between Lane and Harry McLean, a cook. Lane's in jury, although painful, is not regarded as at all serious.

Eight or ten carloads of graders' outfits from Spokane and Oregon points for C N P construction are being lengthily detained at New Westminster customs officers. Two carloads of nitro-glycerine for Lytton railway contractors are also held at Blaine for clearance formalities.

Machinery is being purchased for the big Sapperton paper mill, the buildings for which were erected some time ago. ping paper within nine months from

Nelson city has just purchased ar additional \$40,000 worth of its own debentures, making the total redeemed during the present year \$70,000. These debentures were part of an issue of \$60,000 for sewer, electric light and water works extensions, and were not normally redeemable until 1918. Five cars, each loaded with five tons

of coal, broke away on Thursday even ing from a train on the loading docks of the W. F. Co. at Nanaimo, and plunged over the head of the chutes into the water, a portion of the wreck age striking the steamer Candidate Happily the damage was much less than might reasonably have been expected. T. E. Hall of-Chilliwack, arrested in

Seattle and brought back to this province to defend an embezzlement charge, has been adjudged not guilty by the court investigating the case against The strike of the coal miners of the Crows Nest Pass district is operating

most disadvantageously for other workers. The C.P.R., for example, has re cently dismissed from fort to fifty of its men at Okanagan Falls in conse quence of reflected conditions. After protracted litigation, an im portant consolidation of various interests has been brought about by Mr. R.

Lennie, and the operation of the

famous Slocan Star mine will be at once resumed. The Slocan Star has always been recognized as a great dividend-paying property. There are more tourists now stor ping at C. P. R. hotels in the mountains than visited the Canadian Rockies during the entire progress of the Alaska

Pacific-Yukon exhibition at Seattle. W. J. Robinson of Summerland has recently purchased his brother's handome residence there, at a price of \$30,000 and also the well known Hote Summerland. The New West ninster city annell

has awarded to the Sinclair Constitue tion (o, the contract for Nest End | the landlords. wer construction the coutrage price being \$79,879, although this tende was some \$10,000 higher than the lowest bid, Kibler & Roselent's figure being 363,970. Both tenders were con siderably below the city saginger's esinjate for the work: viz. \$2.000

Fight Against Deportation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- A stay in the deportation order against Theodore Malkoff, a Russian political refugee, now held at Ellis Island, was granted today by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, after a presentation of the facts by Representative Berger of Wisconsin, a Socialist. Malkoff reached New York Monday as a stowaway in the steamer Birma. He is one of the Russian revolutionists who captured and held the steamer Potemkin in 1905. When discovered on the steamer at New York he jumped overboard and swam ashore, but was caught, returned to Ellis Island and ordered deported. The political refugee league has pressed his case, in an effort to have him admitted to America.

Cheating the West. As a result of the mad haste of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hold an election before the people grasp the full meaning of the reciprocity agreement the west is to be cheated out of its proper representation. There was no necessity for a September election. The government could have prorogued or adjourned the house and called it together again early in October, when the census figures would have been completed. Only a short session would have been required to pass a redistribution bill, and the west would then have been given the extra seats to which it was entitled.

But no. Sir Wilfrid saw the handwriting on the wall. He saw that reciprocity was not making the "hit he thought it would make in the west. and he believed he would be safer to keep the seats in the maritime prov inces than to give them to the west. which is rightly entitled to them on the score of population.

And so, the representation to which she is rightly entitled is to be withheld from Alberta for another four years just because a government which has betrayed the west at every turn is afraid to delay going to the country for another two months. At the busiest time of the year the business of the country is to be interrupted to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following to snatch madly at another lease of that power which they have so scandalously abused.—Calgary Daily Herald.

Hon William R. Ross, provincial minister of lands, leaves today for Calgary as representative of this province at the Western Canada, Irrigation congress.

Miss Elia Sykes, honorary delegate of the Colonial Intelligence League for Western Canada, is in the city in conference with Miss Dorothy Davis, the league's secretary.

SCHEME A FAILURE

As Tried in Ireland, Its Only Fffect is to Strike Blow at Agricultural Growth-Men Have Poor Idea of Farming

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.-Lord Ashtown has written a characteristic letter to ewspapers on "Why Ireland is Poor in the course of which he says "I live in the province of Connaught and I cannot help wondering if a son living outside of Ireland has idea as to how the scheme purchase is working there with, few men in Connaught idea of farming, most of them have bought prairie holdings befo paying any instalments to the govern ment. Up to the present the res Connaught has been to drive men with capital, namely, the land lords and graziers, out of the while the land has been handed over men who have neither the necessary agricultural knowledge, nor the to work it. This fact should be to anyone who takes the trouble study the Irish local papers, wh erally teem with advertisements the letting or selling of land. Sa this was neither the practical inten nor the spirit of the land purchase If carried to its logical conclusion operation of this act must mean the tal extinction of the loyalists in west and southwest of Ireland.

"It should be remembered that landlords, being in possession of capi tal, are the only people who can give employment to the small men of the respective districts, and these small nen are not farmers in the true sense of the word, but on the other han would make really a strong and deter mined overseer. For some reason Irish men do not work! together particular satisfactory, a circumstance which think is due not so much to inheren laziness as to total lack of method.

"The real cure for the relief of these small farmers is employment, and the Land Purchase Act has rendered employment more and more impossible. land purchase is to continue, it must be voluntary, not in name only but in fact. Anyone at all cognizant of th present state of affairs in Ireland knows perfectly well that without the weapon of intimidation not one quarter of the land which landlords have been virt ally compelled to part with would have been sold. Many landlords who were willing and anxious to retain their estates and to continue to employ their tenants have been driven out of the country. Housing Pacilities.

"Secondly, let us consider the extension of facilities for housing the lab ing population. I wonder if anyon has ever seriously studied this question? If they have they should know that most of the cottages have her erected with the following objects

(1) Out of sheer political spite, since the cottages are built on the land

(2) To obtain (3) The cottages are being built grass lands with a view to future dis

tribution. "It is plain that the whole system is wrong. Why should a man have cottage planted on his land if he not require a laborer? And if a labore lives in a dilapidated house, why is n the new house built on the site of old? If a farmer needs a laborer he not the right to choose the lab who shall inhabit the house built up his own land? Under the present gime, however, the district council men into these cottages perfectly gardless as to whether they are petent laborers or not, and in cases the men are chosen from political motives. I can mention example of this kind of thing occurred in the course of my ow perience-the case of a man who his cottage taken away simply he worked for me. In short. cottages are utilized in every p way to ferment agitation.

"Thirdly, let us consider the opment of the co-operative system ugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett regard to certain minor matters doubt, it has done a great deal of go by enabling farmers to buy manures seeds, etc., at a cheaper rate, but unfortunately, as the Irish farmers are poor agriculturists and till as little of their land as possible, the benefits a cruing therefrom are exceedingly in nificant when compared with the mous disadvantages which such tem involves. For instance, the eries introduced by Sir Horace kett under the co-operative system no doubt improved the qualtiy of butter, but side by side with this be considered the fearful deterior of Irish cattle in the creamery tricts. In this connection I can st from experience. I am a largehans the largest-breeder of cattle Ireland. I am now obliged to purch them in districts where there are creameries if I want to be sure of ge ting cows with frame, bone and co stitution.

"Sir Horace fnaugurated this syst on a theoretical basis only, and see to have been originally impressed w the idea that because the Danes creameries the Irish tenant farme ought to follow their example, appa ently quite oblivious of the fact that Ireland the land is quite different the land in Denmark, and, above al that the Danes are a very different race He seems also to have forgotten that the Danes eat their bull calves for veal. whereas the Irish let their bull calves

grow into store cattle. "I look upon the cattle trade of Ire land as a far more valuable asset than the dairy trade. Moreover, the co-op-

zotiations Be and France Appear to Ha Favorable Tu

ERLIN, Aug. dy settlement welcomed on s of the agrees ne known, pro able dissatisfa etails still rem oth Germany and lied to conc eighty points, be ed to press The first indicat aiready have appea man Post and the icle of the Pan-Ger nty attacks for Miderlin-Waechter ellor Von Bethm nands their retiren eror William, aski eror William, aski ned to the Hohen It also calls the st supporter of olicy. The Pan-Ger y calling the em mid." and "The Herr Arden in acks His Majesty William the Not Too

PARIS. AUR. statement issued erman situation a tendency to a since the last inte passador Cambon a Von Kiderlin-Waec to consider her orig to be beyond modif tha ta relaxatin in suited Neverrheles guised that there able margin betwee sions and the co disposed to make. taken by the negot action, exaggerated place until further Ambassador Cambo Kiderlin-Waechter agreement.

PRESS C

The Gener The dissolution of evitable, and the and "for the" early the government. and his colleagues ciprocity agreemen the trail of their r have been piling until they have stu their party and synonym for graft and the prostitution to party ends. Six they saw deteat they started their order to hide ioretold their unde But the opposit lie opinion, would trail, and during parliament again

his followers have

up the misdeeds of

was more than S

could stand, so he

try into a general

of a busy year, a reciprocity the sole is to be tried. Reciprocity will but on it Mr. Bord to be right. He fou to the people, whi would have denied he has gained for to speak upon it rose it, and within a cording to the go guments, he may again by the pass of the United State ristch will give C rocity all the adva supporters claim fo Canada has a

the United States can be urged on its ity will not be the ly in the west. Th the administration our natural resou to the coal situati the ministers, thes fore the people. the government of welcomes the oppo to the electors. Daily Herald.

Want Fisherie petition addressed marine and fisher tention to the ma and especially co the Saanich Inlet poses, is now in among the land of Victoria, and The petitioners rec market, excep men, be prohibited Saanich Inlet and oung salmon and any salt water be esection 4 of se eries Act," 1886, h

The body has n of William Kupe d on the Princ drowned while eeding from Van Saturday last.