**Black Watch**

Chewing Tobacco

Rich and satisfying.

The big black plug.

2268

MRS. CAMPBELL

Chiropodist,

Has removed to

905 FORT ST.

Phone 1678.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two boilers, 54in. x 14ft., W. P. 100 lbs.; 1 engine 14 x 20in.; 1 upright engine 10 x 14in., all fittings complete. 172 Colonist. a11

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, pure bred and registered rams. Address A. T. Watt, P. O. Box 799, Victoria.

WANTED—Full particulars from owners of small fruit farms having same for sale or rent. Address W. H. Heighton, 359 Keefer St., Vancouver. jy29

STUMP PULLING OUTFIT FOR SALE or for hire. Contracts taken. J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road

FOR SALE—Three two-year-old heavy draft colts; Two one-year-old heavy draft colts. Apply to Mrs. Lane, South Salt Spring. a18

### TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., August, 1908.

| Date. | Time | Ht | Time | Ht | Time | Ht | Time | Ht |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 59 | 7.4 | 11 37 | 3.0 | 13 10 | 7.7 | .... | .. |
| 2 | 0 50 | 6.5 | 3 54 | 6.8 | 12 12 | 3.7 | 13 29 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 1 55 | 6.0 | 5 23 | 6.2 | 12 40 | 4.4 | 13 51 | 7.8 |
| 4 | 2 50 | 5.3 | 7 52 | 5.8 | 12 50 | 5.1 | 20 14 | 8.0 |
| 5 | 3 42 | 4.6 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 20 36 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 4 32 | 3.7 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 20 59 | 8.5 |
| 7 | 5 21 | 2.9 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 21 27 | 8.8 |
| 8 | 6 08 | 2.1 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 22 10 | 9.2 |
| 9 | 6 53 | 1.4 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 22 00 | 9.4 |
| 10 | 7 37 | 0.8 | 17 00 | 7.8 | 18 36 | 7.5 | 23 58 | 9.5 |
| 11 | 8 20 | 0.5 | 16 48 | 7.6 | 19 35 | 7.3 | .... | .. |
| 12 | 0 58 | 9.5 | 9 03 | 0.7 | 16 47 | 7.7 | 20 36 | 6.3 |
| 13 | 1 56 | 9.2 | 9 44 | 1.0 | 17 03 | 7.8 | 21 41 | 6.5 |
| 14 | 2 55 | 8.7 | 10 28 | 1.7 | 17 30 | 7.9 | 22 52 | 6.9 |
| 15 | 4 00 | 8.0 | 11 13 | 2.5 | 18 01 | 8.0 | .... | .. |
| 16 | 0 02 | 5.3 | 5 19 | 7.2 | 11 59 | 3.6 | 18 35 | 8.2 |
| 17 | 1 10 | 4.7 | 6 54 | 6.6 | 12 46 | 4.6 | 19 10 | 8.3 |
| 18 | 2 16 | 4.0 | 9 08 | 6.2 | 13 31 | 5.6 | 19 44 | 8.3 |
| 19 | 3 21 | 3.4 | 12 39 | 6.6 | 14 10 | 6.5 | 20 16 | 8.3 |
| 20 | 4 22 | 2.9 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 20 46 | 8.3 |
| 21 | 5 20 | 2.5 | .... | .. | .... | .. | 21 19 | 8.2 |
| 22 | 6 13 | 2.2 | 16 05 | 8.0 | 18 02 | 7.9 | 22 00 | 8.2 |
| 23 | 6 58 | 2.0 | 16 38 | 8.0 | 19 05 | 7.8 | 22 57 | 8.0 |
| 24 | 7 37 | 2.0 | 16 57 | 7.9 | 19 50 | 7.6 | .... | .. |
| 25 | 0 08 | 8.0 | 8 13 | 2.0 | 17 06 | 7.7 | 20 23 | 7.2 |
| 26 | 1 09 | 7.9 | 8 48 | 2.2 | 17 00 | 7.5 | 21 06 | 6.8 |
| 27 | 1 57 | 7.8 | 9 23 | 2.5 | 16 46 | 7.5 | 21 42 | 6.4 |
| 28 | 2 41 | 7.6 | 9 55 | 2.9 | 16 50 | 7.5 | 21 19 | 6.0 |
| 29 | 3 23 | 7.4 | 10 30 | 3.4 | 17 10 | 7.5 | 23 05 | 5.6 |
| 30 | 4 20 | 7.8 | 11 08 | 4.0 | 17 36 | 7.5 | 23 56 | 5.1 |
| 31 | 5 31 | 6.7 | 11 42 | 4.7 | 18 03 | 7.6 | .... | .. |

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS
(Retail Prices)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flour** | |
| Royal Household, a bag | $2.00 |
| Lake of the Woods, a bag | $2.00 |
| Royal Standard | $2.00 |
| Wild Rose, per bag | $1.75 |
| Calgary, a bag | $2.00 |
| Hungarian, per bbl | $7.75 |
| Snowflake, a bag | $1.70 |
| Snowflake, per bbl | $6.80 |
| Moffet's Best, per bbl | $7.25 |
| Drifted Snow, per sack | $1.70 |
| Three Star, per sack | $2.00 |
| **Feedstuffs** | |
| Bran, per 100 lbs. | $1.60 |
| Shorts, per 100 lbs. | $1.70 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs. | $1.75 |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. | $2.00 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs. | $1.85 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. | $1.75 |
| Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs. | $1.50 |
| Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. | $2.10 |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. | $2.15 |
| Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. | $2.15 |
| Hay, Fraser River, per ton | $20.00 |
| Hay, Prairie, per ton | $15.00 |
| Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton | $20.00 |
| **Vegetables** | |
| Celery, per head | .15 |
| Lettuce | .05 |
| Garlic, per lb. | .20 |
| Onions, 6 lbs. | .20 |
| Green Onions, 3 bunches | .10 |
| Potatoes, local, per sack | $3.00 |
| New Potatoes, per lb. | .02½ |
| Cauliflower, each | .10 |
| Cabbage, new, per lb. | .02 |
| Red Cabbage, per lb. | .05 |
| Rhubarb, four pounds | .25 |
| Asparagus, 2 pounds | .25 |
| Green Peas, per pound | .05 |
| Beans, per lb. | .10 |
| Egg Plant, per lb. | .25 |
| Tomatoes, per lb. | .20 |
| Beets, per pound | .05 |
| Cucumbers, each | .05 to .15 |
| Carotts, per pound | .05 |
| Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. | .25 |
| **Dairy Produce.** | |
| Eggs— | |
| Fresh Island, per dozen | .40 |
| Eastern, per doz. | .30 to .35 |
| Cheese— | |
| Canadian, per lb. | .20 |
| Neufchatel, each | .05 |
| Cream, local, each | .10 |
| Butter— | |
| Manitoba, per lb. | .30 |
| Best dairy, per lb. | .35 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | .40 |
| Cowichan Creamery, per lb. | .40 |
| Common Creamery, per lb. | .35 |
| Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. | .35 |
| Alberni Creamery, per lb. | .35 |
| **Fruit.** | |
| Grape Fruit, per dozen | .75 |
| Oranges, per dozen | .35 to .50 |
| Lemons, per dozen | .50 |
| Figs, cooking, per lb. | .08 to .10 |
| Apples, per box | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| Bananas, per doz. | .85 |
| Figs, table, per lb. | .25 |
| Raisins, Valencia, per lb. | .12 |
| Raisins, table, per lb. | .35 to .60 |
| Pineapples, each | .60 |
| Cherries, local, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Peaches, Cal., 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Apricots, Cal., per crate | 1.35 |
| Plums, Cal., per basket | .40 |
| Melons, Cal., each | .05 to .20 |
| Watermelons, each | .25 to .50 |
| Raspberries, per lb. | .12½ |
| Logan Berries, per lb. | .12½ |
| Bartlett Pears, Cal., 3 lbs. | .25 |
| Grapes, (Cal.), per basket | .75 |
| Apples, (Cal.) 3 lbs. | .25 |
| **Nuts.** | |
| Walnuts, per lb. | .20 |
| Brazils, per lb. | .20 |
| Almonds, Jordon, per lb. | .25 |
| Almonds, California, per lb. | .20 |
| Cocoanuts, each | .15 |
| Pecans, per lb. | .20 |
| Chestnuts, per lb. | .20 |
| **Fish.** | |
| Cod, salted, per lb. | .10 to .13 |
| Halibut, fresh, per lb. | .08 to .10 |
| Halibut, smoked, per lb. | .15 |
| Cod, fresh, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Smoked Herring | 12½ |
| Crabs, 2 for | .25 |
| Black Bass, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Oolichans, salt, per lb. | .12½ |
| Black Cod, salt, per lb. | .12½ |
| Flounders, fresh, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. | .12½ |
| Salmon, fresh red, per lb. | .15 to .20 |
| Salmon, smoked, per lb. | .20 |
| Skrimps, per lb. | .25 to .50 |
| Smelts, per lb. | .05 to .10 |
| Herring, kippered, per lb. | .12½ |
| Finnan Haddie, per lb. | .20 |
| **Meat and Poultry.** | |
| Beef, per lb. | .08 to .12 |
| Lamb, per lb. | .15 to .25 |
| Mutton, per lb. | 12½ to .20 |
| Lamb, per quarter, fore | 1.25 to 1.50 |
| Lamb, per quarter, hind | 1.75 to 2.00 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb. | .15 to .18 |
| Geese, dressed, per lb. | .15 to .20 |
| Guinea Fowls, each | 1.00 |
| Chickens, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Chickens, per lb. live weight | 12½ to .15 |
| Ducks, dressed, per lb. | .20 to .25 |
| Hams, per lb. | .18 to .20 |
| Hares, dressed, each | .75 |
| Bacon, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Pork, dressed, per lb. | 12½ to .15 |
| Rabbits, dressed, each | .50 to .65 |
| Pigeons, dressed, per pair | .50 |

## NO ACTION EXPECTED FROM CITY COUNCIL

### Reeve Oliver's Communication Will Likely Be Merely Received and Filed

(From Sunday's Daily)

While the latest communication from the reeve of Oak Bay relative to the question of the city supplying Oak Bay with a water supply and the agreement which that municipality wishes the city to enter into will come up for consideration by the city council at tomorrow night's meeting it is doubtful if it will be discussed at any length but will, instead, be treated as former communications from the same source, be referred to the city solicitor. Reeve Oliver's communication was read with interest by the aldermen on Friday evening at the meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee but no discussion of its contents then took place. From the comments of several of the aldermen it would appear certain that the majority opinion of the council is still the same, that it will be time enough to discuss the question of an agreement when the city has completed its proposed waterworks programme and is in a position to know just what it can do regarding the supplying of Oak Bay.

With the exception of this matter there are few if any important topics up for consideration of the council and the meeting promises to be one devoted wholly to routine matters.

Now that the work of re-paving Government street from Courtney street to Johnson street has been completed, the necessary by-law providing for the assessment, levying and collecting the cost of this work will be introduced.

During the absence of the city assessor and building inspector, W. W. Northcott, who is leaving on a holiday, the first vacation he has had in the past eighteen years, William Scowcroft will be appointed acting assessor and purchasing agent and John Taylor deputy superintendent of public works and building inspector. A resolution will also be introduced providing that in the absence of Wellington J. Dowler, who is also on his vacation, the work of the city clerk's office will be attended to by Ernest Bradley, assistant city clerk.

The usual amount of improvement work will be considered.

## PUSH CART AND CHILD TO NECHACO VALLEY

### Striking Instance of Pluck and Determination on Part of New Settlers

A good example of what the western man, and woman, will do when up against it and there seems to be an opportunity of getting a foothold once more, is shown by an incident recounted in the official report of Neal Geathing, who had been sent into the Nechaco valley by the government to report on the available agricultural land there.

The land in the Nechaco is rich, and its fame has spread with the result that settlers are flocking in from near and far. Among them was a family consisting of husband, wife and child. Apparently they were short of cash, and were determined to save what little they had. In any event they came in foot the whole distance of 350 miles from Ashcroft to the Nechaco pushing a small express wagon on which the child was seated, together with a few necessary articles. Instances such as these are a vindication of the government's policy of closing these lands to the speculator and reserving them for the pre-emptor. These people could not afford to buy a farm at the advanced price asked by the real estate companies, and who will say that they do not deserve one, and will not make good settlers.

While details regarding the value of the pre-emption they have taken up are not known, they have taken up a farm on section 33, township 24, range 4, which is in a section reputed locally to be first class from an agricultural standpoint. Thus there is a good chance that their pluck has been rewarded.

In his report Mr. Geathing says that many settlers have gone into the Nechaco country and settled, though some have gone to other parts, not finding just what suited them. Most of the new comers drove in in two-wheeled carts. He says that settlers without means should not go into that country at present, as there is no market just now either for labor or supplies, and not likely to be until the railroad is completed.

### White Pass Railway Spur.

Notwithstanding all the reports about work on the railroad spur being suspended, it goes merrily on and may continue to do so for some time to come.

While the rock gang has been laid off, there is but little more rock work to be done, the remainder of the right of way being practically free of rock. All the principal gulches and canyons have been bridged and about all that remains to be done is light grading and tracklaying.

The road already completed reaches the Valerie, Arctic Chief, Grafter and Best Chance mines all of the best developed class, while along the line are claims that may be as rich as those which have already been proven of value.—Whitehorse Star.

## VERNON CONVENTION WAS GREAT SUCCESS

### Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Speaks of Irrigation Meeting

Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C., chief commissioner of lands and works, returned yesterday from Vernon, where he had been attending the Western Canadian Irrigation convention. Discussing the convention yesterday he said that the affair had been a great success, and the Vernon people most hospitable. While pressure of business made it impossible for him to stay after the sessions were concluded, he heard that most elaborate preparations were being made for a public banquet to the delegates prior to their trp to Goldstream and Okanagan lake.

The proceedings were most interesting and instructive, and among the notable contributions was a speech by J. S. Dennis, C. P. R. land agent and an irrigation engineer of experience. His address dealt largely with the act already in force in this province in regard to irrigation, and he made a number of suggestions for its amendment. Mr. Dennis had agreed to draft an amending act on the subject and to submit it to Mr. Fulton for consideration by the executive.

The only drawback to the convention was that the unusually early harvest in the prairies had prevented the attendance of a number of delegates from Alberta and Saskatchewan, who would otherwise have been present, with the result that the convention dealt chiefly with British Columbia matters.

Mr. Campbell, the Dominion superintendent of forestry, read an excellent paper on the preservation of watersheds, while Professor Carpenter, of Colorado, followed Mr. Dennis in his discussion of needed legislation and also gave a resume of his impressions of irrigation conditions as he found them last year during his tour through British Columbia. Altogether, in the opinion of the minister, the convention proved to be both interesting and successful.

## LOCAL TRAVELERS ARE NOW ORGANIZED

### Victoria Council U. C. T. Formally Enters Ranks of International Body

(From Sunday's Daily)

Victoria council, No. 434, is the designation of the latest addition to the ranks of the order of United Commercial Travellers of America. Last night at Sir William Wallace hall, the local traveling men gathered together and organized a council, the second Canadian council to be formed in this jurisdiction which comprises Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Over fifty local travelers were present and in addition a large number of Knights of the Grip came down from Vancouver, while prominent representatives from the Seattle, Portland and Spokane councils were present, and even far away Denver had its representative.

After the preliminary steps towards organization had been taken the following officers were elected: Past councillor, A. R. Kelly; senior councillor, F. M. Russell; junior councillor, C. F. Gardiner; conductor, A. W. Duncan; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Montgomery; page, S. P. Woodcody; sentinel, John Clark; executive committee, L. H. Hardy and Richard George, for two years; Harry C. Briggs and Percy Cudlip, for one year.

Grand Senior Councillor R. O. McClintock, of Spokane, who has been spending the past week in the city, was the installing officer and his remarks were received with applause. A. R. Kelly, who has transferred from the Tacoma council to the Victoria council, and to whose efforts the formation of the local council is largely due, was unanimously given the office of past councillor, in recognition of his good services in organizing this council and with one accord the meeting proclaimed the honor rightfully his.

Twenty-nine members were enrolled and in addition twenty-two applications were received, while fifteen transfers from other councils were considered. It is expected that within a short time the local council will have at least one hundred members.

The initiating team was composed of the following members of the Vancouver council: Senior councillor, Charles Egan; past councillor, E. B. McMaster; junior councillor, A. R. McFarlane; conductor, T. S. Dickson; page, H. R. Werup, and sentinel, G. W. Howe.

Among the prominent members of outside councils present at the last night's ceremonies were C. L. J. Smith, of Seattle, publisher of the U.C.T. official guide; L. T. Terry, of Portland, and Gid. Wilson, of Pike's Peak council, Denver. All the visiting travelers were most cordially received and all gave short addresses wishing the Victoria council every success and prosperity.

Among the visitors from Vancouver was R. L. Phelp who, with his bride, have been guests at the Empress. Mr. Phelp, among other complimentary remarks anent the usefulness of the organization, declared that to it he could ascribe the fact that he is now a benedict.

The newly formed council will meet on the 28th of next month, when bylaws and other necessary details will be considered. At the next annual meeting of the grand council to be held at Seattle next year a large delegation from Victoria council will be on hand to press the claims of this city as the spot at which the 1910 session should be held and no effort will be spared to attain this end.

During the evening's proceedings a telegram from the Tacoma council wishing Victoria council every success was read. A. R. Kelly has also received an application from Nelson, B.C., which wishes to form a council.

### Ministerial Movements.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left this morning for Arthabascaville. Hon. Mr. Fielding left this afternoon for Nova Scotia. It is learned that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tour Ontario before making a trip to the Pacific coast.

## TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN JAPANESE EMPIRE

### Dr. Loenholm, Professor in the Imperial University, an Authority on Island Country

Dr. L. H. Loenholm, professor of law in the Imperial University of Tokio, who has been spending a short vacation in Victoria where his wife and children have for some two years been residing, leaves shortly to resume his duties at the great Japanese educational institution. Modest as the announcement is, it clokes the fact that in Victoria at the present moment, is living one of the few Europeans or rather Caucasians who can lay claim to be an authority upon Japan and the Japanese, for the doctor, called from a judgship in Germany, has for twenty years dwelt in Japan, has been present during the greater part of the time that the great reconstruction of that empire has been going on, speaks Japanese with a degree of proficiency that very few foreigners can boast, and withal has been in touch, in so far as an alien and a foreigner can be, with the people of the island empire, and especially at that, with the thinkers and students amongst that people.

That the doctor's services in the Far East are appreciated, a galaxy of decorations which on state occasions he dons, bears eloquent testimony; for he numbers amongst them insignia of the German Red Eagle, the Japanese Rising Sun, the Japanese Holy Treasure, the Prussian Crown, the Austrian Iron Crown, the Palmes de l'Instruction Publique, and the Palmes de l'Academie, granted by the French Republic, as well as the decoration issued by the Emperor of Japan commemorative of his silver wedding jubilee.

Dr. Loenholm likes Victoria, its people, its climate and finds a vacation spent here a very pleasant change after the rigours of the climate of Japan with its greater extremes of heat and cold.

After some little urging, Dr. Loenholm consented to say something of conditions in Japan and what he did say proved a revelation. It is almost hackneyed to say that Japan is a nation of surprises, but the professor from Tokio provided a few more surprises from his store of knowledge.

#### Tokio University

Tokio university, chief of the educational institutions of Japan, numbers some 3,000 undergraduates on its roll. At first the tuition was largely at the hands of foreign professors of which at one time there were nearly twenty, but as the Japanese have gained in proficiency in the various departments the foreigners have been replaced with native lecturers so that now there are only a few of the foreigners left. In law there is an American, and a Swiss in addition to Dr. Loenholm, while a German lectures on literature and an Englishman occupies the chair of engineering. The foreigners lecture for the most part in their native languages for the student must themselves be conversant with either English, German or French. The student specializes upon entering the university, for the preliminary work of what would be called in Canada "the arts course" is performed in Japan by the High school. The student upon entering the university is generally twenty-two or twenty-three years of age and the average age of graduation is twenty-seven years. The students are drawn from all classes, especially from the samurai class, though the sons of farmers, merchants and laborers are numbered in their ranks. The course of study is a severe one, the school year lasting ten months and from 24 to 26 hours a week of lectures being attended. As would be expected they are very studious, very patient and very orderly. They excel in medicine, and are also proficient in law and post graduate courses in England or on the continent are very common. Philosophy also has its followers, and though on the whole of a materialistic turn of mind, there are still a large number of Japanese who occupy themselves with the pros and cons of the Question. Herbert Spencer, of course, is the prime favorite, while Nietsche has a distinct cult.

#### Japanese Law

In Japanese law there is the Civil Code, the Commercial Code and the Criminal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The first, the second and the fourth are close imitations of the respective German codes, and have been translated by Dr. Loenholm into English; the third and the fifth are imitations of the French codes. English law finds no place in the system, because not being codified, its reception by Japan was an impossibility.

In response to a question as to how the Japanese courts are established, Dr. Loenholm stated that there are local courts, district courts, appeal courts and a supreme court. The local courts have jurisdiction in civil cases affecting an amount up to about $125 and in small criminal matters; the district courts have all larger cases and three judges hear them. Thence there is an appeal to the courts of appeal and from them to the supreme court.

"Is there any truth in the statement that there is partiality in favor of the natives against foreigners?" the reported asked.

"No, there is not," Dr. Loenholm replied. "The native court is slow, pedantic and bureaucratic but not unfair and they try to do their best where foreigners are concerned. Again many of the judges have not been students of the universities but of private schools and their judgments sometimes irritate foreigners, and again the latter are often to blame for they are not rarely rather careless in not carrying on their business and making their contracts in accordance with Japanese law and so confusion arises.

"The judges are appointed for life, and except in a few cases specified by law cannot be transferred to another position."

Questioned with regard to their pay, the doctor stated that it was very small. A young judge only gets about $30 a month and later only about $50 a month. The president of the supreme court gets no more than $2,000 a year. In many instances judges will leave the bench for private practice for the fees in the latter are often enormous.

#### The Foreigner in Japan.

Asked with regard to the general condition of the foreigner in Japan Dr. Loenholm said:

"There are only a few thousand foreigners in Japan and they are concentrated for the most part in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Tokio. In all the rest of Japan there are but a few hundred. Formerly in the days of the old treaty ports, the foreigners lived in separate quarters, and they do not mix very much with the natives. There are very few who learn the language, which is very difficult. This is one of the barriers which prevent the foreigner from getting to understand the Japanese. But it is not the only one. The chief difficulty which stands in the way, is the difference of standpoints, and the general outlook and view of life. There is such a disparity and difference with regard to the view of the Caucasian, as opposed to the Japanese upon religion, upon ethics and upon everything else that real intimacy between foreigners and Japanese is not often to be found. The Japanese themselves have a very strong race feeling, and this is one of their best points. They object strongly to intermarriage, and it would be almost impossible for a foreigner to enter a Japanese family of the better class by marrying a daughter. The relatives of the girl would refuse to consent, and so of course such a marriage would be nearly impossible as all such unions are arranged by the parents.

"And I may say that I heartily concur with the Japanese in their attitude upon this question, for history shows that mixing races is of little use to either."

Asked if foreigners in Japan had the same rights as the Japanese, Dr. Leonholm said:

"On the whole they have the same rights but they cannot hold land as owners. They can only have a long lease, which we call "superficies." Chinese laborers are not allowed to come into the country and compete with Japanese labor because they have a lower standard of living than the Japanese, and can do harder and more work than the Japanese of the same class. Last year 300 Chinese coolies brought into the country to work upon a railway in course of construction were deported under this law."

#### Lafcadio Hearn.

And then the reporter ventured a question which roused Dr. Loenholm from his usual calm. It was:

"What do you think of the works and writings of Lafcadio Hearn, as a picture and view of Japan and Japanese life? What do you think of Lafcadio Hearn as an expert upon Japan?"

"I have had the same question asked me in England," Dr. Loenholm replied, "and he was believed by many admirers there as here to have said the last word on Japan. He is no doubt a prominent writer, of excellent style and of fine imagination, but," and Dr. Loenholm paused, "he has no right to be called an expert.

"The most valuable part of his writings consists of translations from the old folk lore done not by himself but by Japanese students for him. That part which he wrote himself of Japan, is on the whole, no true picture of Japan or of things Japanese, but is more or less mere fiction.

"Lafcadio Hearn was quite a fantastic person. He set up for himself an ideal, and because the modern Japanese fell short of this ideal which he created for himself out of whole cloth, he hated them. He believed they had deteriorated.

"Reading his books, one would get the idea that Hearn had been able to read and talk Japanese fluently. He could do neither. I knew him personally. One day I remember a servant of the university came to him when we were standing together and said something to him. He asked me to interpret. I told him his rickshaw man was waiting at the door, and then he asked me to tell him to be off, and I translated the phrase into Japanese. Hearn knew no Japanese and without a knowledge of a language, no man's judgment of a nation can be accurate and no man can understand a nation, and yet he posed as an exponent of the innermost feelings and motives of the Japanese, who are so unlike us.

"Hearn has done a great wrong in giving Europe the idea he did of Japan. The Japanese themselves hate it. Hearn hated the white race. He hated white women and he hated Christianity. He was a crank, though a genial crank. It is of course extremely difficult for foreigners to write about Japan. Not only Hearn but Sir Edwin Arnold and many others give quite wrong impressions because most of them write without knowing the language. What could a German who came to London, do in depicting London or English characteristics if he could not understand English? And it was the same with Hearn and Arnold in regard to Japan.

#### The War Scare.

"But what about the war scare—was there any danger of war between Japan and the United States?" was asked.

"The Japanese had never the least idea of making war on America," the doctor replied. "The aims are directed in quite a different direction. The Japanese press was not pleased that Japanese labor was excluded from America but the Japanese government is much too wise to go to war for the sake of a few coolies. It is quite true that if there was no restrictions, immigration to California would take on a very high proportion. Wages are five or six times as high in California as in Japan. But the Japanese government will not dispute that natural right which every country has to keep out undesirable immigrants. For instance in Germany thousands of Poles cross the boundary annually for the harvest. None of these are allowed to remain but are deported, for it has been found that they do not assimilate with the Germans and so are regarded as undesirable.

"With regard to America, I am only surprised that instead of merely restricting the immigration of Japanese, they do not also bar out the hordes of Europeans of nationalities allen to them. The entire aspect and character of the population of America has changed since I have known it by the millions of southerners who came into the States during the past ten years."

#### Japan's Trade with Canada.

But it was when Dr. Loenholm began to answer a few questions with regard to the trade of Japan and especially Japan's trade with Canada and America that the great surprises were evoked.

Though the doctor left most of the conclusions to be drawn, merely stating facts and figures, it was apparent that he does not expect to see a great trade growing up with the Japanese empire, doubling and trebling itself in the surprising manner in which Japanese trade has done in the past. He indulged in a few preliminaries:

"It must be remembered," he said, "that Japan had no foreign trade until the Revolution about forty years ago. The Shoguns had forbidden trading with foreign nations and beyond some slight bartering with one Dutch colony near Nagasaki, it was nil. The Japanese were not even allowed to build large vessels in order to prevent them from going to foreign countries. Then came the Americans and the country was opened up. At once under treaties with foreign nations, foreign trade sprang up by leaps and bounds.

In 1873 Japan's foreign trade totalled $25,000,000.

In 1907 Japan's foreign trade totalled $460,000,000—which is equal to about $9 per head of Japan's population.

"This seems extraordinary but one must remember that foreign trade was artificially prevented prior to that time. For instance if the county of Lancashire had been shut in by a great wall at the time of Cromwell and all barter or traffic with the outside countries prevented for 200 years and then in the reign of Queen Victoria, the wall pulled down, of course the progress made in 10 years would be equal to that of the rest of England for the previous 100 years. But this doubling process would not long continue. After the first rush is over it would drop down to normal conditions. So with Japan.

"The principal articles of export of Japan are: Silk, $80,000,000; cotton yarns, $25,000,000; matches, $5,000,000; mats and plants, $3,500,000; tea, $6,000,000; camphor, $2,500,000; copper, $14,500,000; coal, $9,500,000.

"Of its imports the chief were, cotton, about $58,000,000; shirtings, about $5,500,000; wool, about $7,000,000; machinery, about $13,500,000; iron, about $13,000,000; paper, about $3,500,000; sugar, about $9,500,000; rice, about $15,000,000; flour, about $3,100,000; kerosene oil, about $7,000,000.

"Now, with regard to Canada, of course the most important or better, the only important one of Canada's exports to Japan is flour. In 1901 the flour exported to Japan from this country was valued at $16,000. In 1907 the flour exported was valued at $127,000.

"The flour from the United States was valued at, 1907, $1,300,000; 1907, $2,900,000.

The entire amount of the exports to British America was $1,000,000 in 1894, and $1,900,000 in 1907.

"This is not such a very great amount, is it?"

"I am not very well acquainted with Canadian affairs, but I do not see that there is such a very great possibility of trade between the two countries. For Japan is not going to change from a rice or a barley eating nation to a bread eating nation just to oblige. In fact, the change would not be a suitable one. Man can live on barley or rice alone, but he cannot live on bread alone. If he eats bread, he must also eat meat. In the whole of Japan, there are only 1,200,000 cattle, 1,400,000 horses, 3,500 sheep, 14,000 goats, and 284,000 swine. In 1907 there were slaughtered 167,000 cattle, and of these 70,000 were horses, 7,000 sheep and goats, and 130,000 swine. This would go to show that not even one per cent of the population of the country eat meat and these too are the only bread eaters.

"All that newspaper talk about schools to teach people to bake bread is nonsense. There is no truth in it. The people as a whole will remain rice and barley eaters for a long time to come, for it suits them and the climate. Moreover as the United States is Japan's best customer it will also continue to sell the greater proportion of the food stuffs.

"My opinion is that the trade between Canada and Japan will develop favorably but that the exports of Canada to Japan will never figure especially prominently amongst the exports of the Dominion. It is much better that there should be no illusions in this particular, for after illusion comes disillusion and misunderstanding.

"There cannot be much timber exported to Japan, for Japan has large forests of her own. If the present reckless destruction of timber in Canada continues, it is altogether more likely that Japan will be shipping timber here."

"As mentioned before, the chief customer of Japan is the United States of America. The trade between these two countries amounted to $105,000,000 in 1907, the imports to the states exceeding the exports to the states. The imports consist mostly of silk and tea. While the United States could easily dispense with Japanese imports, Japan is not in a condition to close the trade with America. It would mean a deathblow to her commercial prosperity, and that fact alone will do much to keep up the peace between the two leading powers of the Pacific.

#### Financial Crisis.

"There is now a rather serious financial crisis in Japan. The Japanese, as all other nations, who have gone through a great war successfully, were in very high spirits after the war was over and believed it would be as easy for them to become a great industrial and commercial nation, as it was to enter the rank of the great military powers. But in that they were mistaken. There was a big boom in 1906, but in the spring of 1907, there came a sharp reaction, lots of companies failed and the share market collapsed. Their great mistake was that they got the idea in their heads that any amount of foreign capital would be at their disposal. But foreign capitalists thought differently, and in spite of all endeavors, the latter could not be induced to invest such large sums as were wanted for the new enterprises and consequently the crisis came. However, normal conditions will soon be restored.

#### Japanese Politics.

"The Japanese constitution is not framed on the English model. The ministers are not responsible to parliament, but to the Emperor alone. It is not necessary that the ministers should belong to the party that has a majority in the parliament. It would not do for Japan to adopt the pure parliamentary system,—at least at the present time. For instance Marquis Katsura, the new minister president, has no relations whatsoever with the predominant parliamentary party,—the Liberals.

"I know Marquis Katsura very well. He is an old personal friend of mine. He has been studying in Europe for more than fifteen years, and is very well versed in European military and political affairs. He is supposed to be the leader of the military party in Japan, but he is far too wise to impose upon his country a burden which it would not be able to bear. He is one of the most influential statesmen in Japan and belongs more in fact to the so-called "Elder Statesmen," the others being Prince Ito, Prince Yamagata, Prince Oyama, Marquis Inouye, and Marquis Matsukata. It is this coterie of old men who hold the reins of government in their hands.

#### Military Japan.

"While the military and naval expenses in the year 1895-1896 did not exceed $11,000,000, they amounted to more than $90,000,000 in the financial year 1903-1909. This is, of course, an enormous amount for a poor country, the total revenue of which is not more than $300,000,000, but the Japanese are intensely patriotic and ready to bear any burden if only their country retains its foremost position in the world.

"The Japanese is born to be a soldier, he has all the qualities that make a good fighting machine. He is obedient, accustomed to a more than simple life and, above all things, he is not afraid of death, in fact, he goes to war with the intention to conquer or to die. Fighting and dying for his emperor and his country is a kind of religious duty with him and the man who dies gloriously in battle becomes a national hero.

"There are people who believe in eternal peace and general brotherhood, but the rise of Japan shows that this time is not so near as these people would have us believe. Lord Roberts was right when he said at Quebec that a country "ought to be ready for any emergency."

Rossland, Aug. 14.—At the Evening Star, the lessee of which is A. K. Heidler, a steam boiler and a small power drill have been installed. A shipment of high grade ore was made last week from a recently discovered ore body which it is thought will run $25 to the ton. At the Centre Star and allied mines, development work continues and satisfactory results are being shown. The Blue Bird lessees are engaged in extracting the oxidized soft concentrated materials found on top of the ledge, these running something like $900 to the carload.

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