In the World of Labor

German stonemasons work ten hours a day.

Belgian lacemakers only earn 25 to 30 cents per day of from 12 to 15 hours.

In England last year out of 354 labor disputes 254 were settled by arbitration and conciliation.

The Trades and Labor Council has given $30 to the Children's Ward Fund of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The first labor union organized in Canada was formed among the French speaking workingmen of Quebec, over 60 years ago.

The A.F.L. will protest to the U. S. government against the employment of aliens in the United States geological survey.

The Australian Federal parliament is discussing a trade union label bill. It is expected that the measure will become law.

John D. Rockefeller computes his income on the eight-hour work day basis; $10,015 per hour is the modest income of this man who is opposed to the eight-hour day for his workmen.

Trades unionists in Great Britain are collecting funds for a memorial to the late Lady Dilke, in recognition of her work in the cause of trades unionism.

Engineers of Hocking Valley, Pa., railroad, who were about to demand 3½ cents per mile for all engineers, have been granted an advance of half that amount.

Under the New Zealand Workers' Compensation Act the parents of a 14-year-old boy, who was killed by accident arising in the course of his employment as a newspaper runner on a train, were recently awarded $40, and funeral and medical expenses by the arbitration court.

Referring to the workings of the New Zealand state-owned and worked coal mines, Premier Seddon recently said that very shortly coal depots would be established where a workingman who wanted one cwt. of coal could get it at a reasonable price, and the government would probably also have its own delivery carts.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is said to have spent nearly $10,000 in defence of its members against alleged law breaking

The Consolidated Telephone company, of Allenstown, Pa., has decided to spend $200,000 in installing girl-less telephone plants in that city and in Hazelton, thus depriving more than 100 girls of their jobs.

Shanghai has a new cotton mill, owned by a native Chinese company, with a mandarin as president. The mill has 40,000 spindles, and the cotton used is of Chinese growth. The help numbers 2,000, all women and children.

Four hundred Italians employed in the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N.J., are still on strike for higher wages. They have been getting $7.25 a week and want $8, with a half-holiday Saturday.

The introduction of new bookbindery machinery is seriously disturbing the union scale of wages throughout the United States.

A resolution favoring the exclusion from the United States of Japanese and Korean laborers was adopted by the annual convention of the International Elevator Constructors' Union at Boston, Mass., recently.

Ten clerks employed in the postoffice at Goldfield, Nevada, went out on strike last week owing to the fact that their wages had been reduced from $120 to $83 a month.

All the railroad brotherhoods of the U. S. are preparing to make a demand for a shorter work day. A meeting will be held of the different organizations next month at which some definite plan will be adopted.

The International Steam Engineers' union, in annual convention at Toronto, Ont., recently passed a resolution urging the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans from the United States and Canada. It was also resolved that undesirable emigrants from Europe should be excluded.

Notice has been given by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of New York City, whose membership is 7,000 on Samuel B. Donnelly, secretary of the general arbitration board of the Building Trades Employers' association and the unions, of a demand of 50 cents a day increase in wages.

The Metal Workers' and Machinists' unions of Chicago are still at work on their proposed bank. It is their intention to establish a bank for the laboring man, conducted by the laboring man and for the interests of the laboring man. Such an institution is practicable and will be a success.

The Bartenders' Union of Bellingham is waging a campaign for the union button. It has requested all union men of the city to refrain from patronizing a place where the bartender is without the button, and that regardless of whether or not the bar has a union card. It is thought that this plan will increase the membership and in other ways be beneficial to the union.

W. Moses, of Leeds, a patternmaker, and D. Gilmore, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a miner, have been elected by the British Trades Congress, as fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Pittsburg, in November.

The congress of railroad employees, in session at St. Petersburg last week, adopted a resolution in favor of universal suffrage, political freedom, amnesty, the right to organize strikes, the liberation of the arrested strikers, an eight-hour day, schools for the employees and children, and the abolition of martial law, the railroad gendarmerie and public punishment.

Fernie coal miners are much dissatisfied over the agreement entered into by the Nanaimo men, owing to the surrender of the claims of the United Mine Workers' union and the deflection from the present eight-hour system from bank to bank by consenting to payment of $1 per month for transportation to Protection Island shaft. The Fernie union sent $1,500 to the Nanaimo men recently.

One of the demands presented to coal companies by the union miners next April, goes a long way in showing that union men are not always unmindful of those who do not belong to unions. It reads: "An increase in pay over the minimum wages now paid to men and boys generally classed as unskilled labor.

The New York State department of labor which makes a specialty of collect- unemployed statistics, in its last quarterly, published last Saturday, says that now there are relatively fewer idle wage earners in New York then there were in 1902, the most prosperous year of the decade. Returns to the bureau of labor statistics from trades unions, embracing a membership of about 100,000 wage-earners in the various occupations, show that the average monthly number of unemployed members were 202 last year and 168 in 1902.

The trades most affected by contract prison labor are the shoeworkers, iron moulders, garment workers, reed and rattan chair workers, and broommakers. Institutions recently visited employed a total of 4,253 convicts in the manufacture of boots and shoes. These 4,253 convict shoeworkers are paid an average wage of 48 cents a day, and they are turning out 25,340 pairs of shoes every day, which are dumped into the shoe market under various names and labels that are devised to conceal from the public their true character.

According to Herr Wagner, who spent some time in Victoria last year, and who traveled extensively over the Dominion and the United States, the average workingman in the United States is a slave to the capitalists as wel as to the trades unions. Wages for unskilled workmen range from $1 to $1.50 a day throughout the Eastern and Middle States. In the United States 2,000,000 male workmen are idle from four to six months every year, and more than 1,500,000 children who should be at school are employed in factories. "The paradise of individualism is not turning out a very comfortable place to live in," to quote a phrase from a footnote in Herr Wagner's pamphlet, entitled "Protect the Emigrant."

A close corporation agreement has been entered into by the master plumbers of Toronto and their employees, by which the former agreed to employ only union men, and the latter to work only for bosses who were members of the Masters' Association. This agreement between employers and men's associations has caused a good deal of comment.

"The closed shop from both sides I would consider an ideal arrangement," said Mr. Edward Randall, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants. "In this case, however, it seems to have been abused. There should be no harm in such an arrangement if it were carried out in the proper spirit, and I would like nothing better than to be able to enter into a like agreement when I am making contracts with the employers. There should be some saving clause, however, which would prevent the union men from being used as tools, as they seem to have been in this case.

It may not be generally known that Sir Wm. Mulock, who has just retired from the Postmaster-Generalship, was also Minister of Labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, recently in Nanaimo and Victoria, being deputy minister. The Winnipeg Free Press had the folowing on his retirement: The idea of establishing a department of labor had its roots in some cases of severe sweating that was brought to the attention of Sir William. When he once realized the effect of the system he recognized that it was wrong. Being a man of action, and one of keep sympathies, he was not slow to act. His kindly nature lent itself readily to the proposals of those who long had been urging the adoption of measures for the suppression of the system generally. If the power had been given him to tackle the whole question, he no doubt would have made some sincere effort to protect the too willing worker against the sweater. Where his influence was dominant in the post office department, he very soon devised methods of eliminating the vicious system.

The Trades and Labor Congress recently held at Ottawa passed a resolution opposed to the Manufacturers' Association in its protestionist attitude. The resolution in question has been the subject of much comment and was favorably received in free trade quarters. It did not, however, represent the unanimous sentiment of the congress. James B. Mack, former vice-president, has written a letter, published in the Ottawa Citizen, in which he states that in his opinion a great mistake was made in opposing the Manufacturers' Association in this way. His letter is too long to reproduce, but his position is that higher wages in the United States is due to higher protection, and that higher protection in Canada would have the same result. It is pointed out that the measure of protection we have is bringing hundreds of factories from the other side to this and that if we had more protection we would have more factories and hence more employment. Briefly, he holds that to assist the manufacturers is to assist labor, and to oppose them is to oppose labor.

The growth of trade unionism in France, says Engineering, has been very rapid. The title under which the unions are known in France is "Syndicats Professionnels." They were first authorized by law in 1884—a little over twenty years ago. Under that law associations are permitted of more than twenty persons exercising the same trade or calling, to be formed for the purpose of promoting or defending their economic, industrial, commercial, or agricultural interest. Such associations are empowered to acquire property and institute special funds for mutual help, superannuation, and other benefits; the only condition of their regular establishment and legal status is publicity. These "syndicats" have a wider meaning than we attach to the term "trade union" in England, for they include unions of employers as well as of the workpeople, and also mixed associations of both. The increase of unions in 15 years, adds Engineering, is nearly fourfold, while the membership has increased from 481,433 to 1,719196, or about three and a half times. On January 1 of this year the employers' unions had 252,036 members; the work-people's unions, 781,344; mixed unions, 25,863; agricultural unions, 659,953. These institutions cover all sorts of objects of an industrial and commercial character, including friendly and other provident societies. Under the law of 1892, doctors, dentists, and midwives are also empowered to form associations for mutual protection.

Referring to the official committees appointed in connection with the Unemployed Act, Engineering says that these committees will be responsible for its efficient and smooth working. It will depend upon their action, prudence and foresight whether the measure will compass the objects aimed at—namely, the means of dealing with the masses of unemployed, and with the questions connected therewith. There are two dangers to be coped with in the situation: firstly, the conduct of the leaders of unemployed as recently organized, and of those who aim at Socialism; and, secondly, the attitude of the local authorities, by whom the money is to be found for carrying out the Act. In London, continues Engineering, it is proposed to create an outside body, quite independently of the committees to be appointed, and of the provisions of the Act. The body is being, or is to be, organized by the London Trades Council, and is to consist of that council, together with other labor councils in the various boroughs, and representatives of trade unions within the area of the metropolitan jurisdiction. If such a body is needed, or thought to be needed, the London Trades Council is the best to organize such representative committee. It has had an experience of nearly forty-five years in connection with labor. Its delegates represent a large number of trade unions of the best type, such as provide large provident benefits—out-of-work, sick, superannuations, funeral, accident, supply of tools lost by fire or theft, and other benefits. These men will not rashly do anything that may weaken the self-respect of the worker, nor will they give undue sympathy to the habitual loafer. Those delegates are the best type of the British workman—of men able, willing, and anxious to work at fairly remunerative wages on the scale now recognized as fair by the government — namely, the trade union rates in the district where employed. But the committee thus to be constituted will need great self-constraint, prudence, foresight and knowledge gained by experience. Above all, adds Engineering, the members of such committee must not seek to control the action of the official committees; if they do, the whole thing will end in a dismal failure, and the old problem will remain to be solved in the future.

SS. Amerika, Largest Ship in the World

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. AMERIKA — PHOTO BY GUARESCHI

New York, Oct. 29.—You may pay as high as $2,500 for a suite consisting of a bedroom, sitting room and bathroom and some giving greater accommodations on the steamship Amerika, which arrived here Friday on her maiden trip. These suites are grouped on the lower promenade deck, in a deckhouse about two hundred and fifty feet long. Each suite has a different style of decoration. The dimensions of some of the rooms run as high as ten by seventeen feet.

The several decks of the liner have distinctive names. The upper deck is known as the Kaiser, the one below it as the Washington, the next beneath as the Roosevelt, and the one beneath that as the Cleveland. The impression that one gets in passing from one to the other, from peering into state rooms and into drawing rooms, is that exquisite taste has been displayed in fitting out this vessel, nothing garish or tawdry, but simple elegance in all the furnishings.

The vessel has accommodations for 3,057 passengers. Her crew complement being 520, she will thus, when full, have close to 3,500 souls on board. A distinctively up-to-date feature of the Amerika is that she has a "fourth class." In the first class division are accommodations for 507, and in the second for 248. Then comes a class entitled "intermediate," the number here provided for being 230; ini addition there is a steerage department, which will accommodate 2,036.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
October 18th to 24th, 1905.

The first four days of this week were unusually fine, accompanied by sharp frosts at night, both on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, while upon Sunday the 22nd, unsettled weather commenced, followed by considerable rain, chiefly on the Lower Mainland. These conditions were caused by the slow southerly movement of an extensive high barometer area and cold wave to this province, where it hovered for some days. Upon Tuesday, 24th, the barometer fell in advance of an ocean storm area, which during the day spread inland across the provnce to the Rockies. This disturbance caused a southerly to westerly gale on the coast of Vancouver Island and Washington, and for a few hours the wind velocity on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the lower portion of the Gulf reached from 25 to 40 miles an hour. Heavy rains also occurred during the passage of this storm. The lowest temperature reported during the week were a few degrees below zero in Cariboo on the 18th. No great cold has occurred in either the Atlin or Yukon districts.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 36 hours and 6 minutes; rain, .25 inch; highest temperature, 54.4 on 24th; lowest, 33.5 on 19th.

Vancouver—Rain, 1.52 inch; highest temperature, 58 on 24th; lowest, 23 on 23rd.

New Westminster—Rain, 1.36 inch; highest temperature, 58 on 24th; lowest, 24 on 19th.

Kamloops—No rain or snow; highest temperature, 56 on 24th; lowest, 20 on 18th.

Barkerville—Rain, .16 inch; snow, 3.20 inches; highest temperature, 40 on 23rd and 24th; lowest, 2 below zero on 18th.

Port Simpson—Rain, 1.56 inch; highest temperature, 50 on 22nd; lowest, 30 on 18th.

Atlin—Snow, 1.20 inch; highest temperature, 48 on 20th and 21st; lowest, 28 on 18th.

Dawson—Snow, 7.60 inches; highest temperature, 36 on 21st; lowest, 12 on 24th.

Summary of Weather for Sept., 1905.

	Rainfall in Inches.
Victoria	4.03
Beaver Lake	5.08
Goldstream	6.57
Sooke Lake	7.15
Alberni	5.32
Alberni Townsite	6.09
Nanaimo	5.23
Cowichan	4.94
Winter Harbor	14.27
Tsetis Island	6.33
Vancouver	9.09
New Westminster	10.39
Garry Point	7.82
Coquitlam	11.58
Chilliwack	9.18
Kamloops	1.54
Barkerville	2.08
Quesnel	0.51
Chilcotin	0.54
Vernon	3.27
Rossland	2.64
Nelson	2.27
Kitamaat	11.18
Essington	13.60
Port Simpson	9.33
Naas Harbor	10.23

At Victoria there were registered 136 hours and 12 minutes of bright sunshine, and the mean proportion for the month was .36. Highest temperature, 75.0 on 1st; lowest, 44.4 on 29th; monthly mean, 56.22. The total number of miles recorded on the electrical anemograph was 4,779, and the direction was as follows: North, 387; northeast, 299; east, 345; southeast, 522; south, 592; southwest, 1,302; west, 1,279; northwest, 44.

At New Westminster—Highest, 76 on 1st; lowest, 42.2 on 1st; mean for month, 56.08.

At Vancouver—Highest, 72.9 on 1st; lowest, 40.2 on 1st; monthly mean, 56.43.

At Alberni—Highest, 90.2 on 1st; lowest, 37.0 on 1st; monthly mean, 58.37.

At Nanaimo—Highest, 72.2 on 1st; lowest, 37.9 on 29th; monthly mean, 55.95; 138 hours and 42 minutes bright sunshine.

At Cowichan—Highest, 75.6 on 1st; lowest, 36.5 on 29th; monthly mean, 55.88.

At Winter Harbor—Highest, 69 on 2nd; lowest, 40 on 30th.

At Tsetis Island—Highest, 72.5 on 10th; lowest, 40.6 on 29th.

At Kamloops—Highest, 77.6 on 22nd; lowest, 36 on 29th; monthly mean, 57.05.

At Barkerville—Highest, 74 on 12th; lowest, 26 on 27th, 29th; monthly mean, 44.91.

At Chilliwack—Highest, 81.6 on 1st; lowest, 42 on 6th.

At Quesnel—Highest, 81 on 12th; lowest, 29 on 27th; monthly mean, 53.36.

At Chilcotin—Highest, 75 on 12th; lowest, 20 on 27th; monthly mean, 46.46.

At Vernon—Highest, 84 on 4th; lowest, 35 on 29th.

At Rossland—Highest, 75.6 on 4th; lowest, 36 on 29th.

At Nelson—Highest, 81 on 5th; lowest, 38 on 30th; monthly mean, 55.7.

At Kitamaat—Highest, 74 on 7th, 10th; lowest, 35 on 22nd; monthly mean, 51.24.

At Port Simpson—Highest, 65.6 on 7th; lowest, 39 on 30th; monthly mean, 57.63.

At Garry Point—Highest, 68 on 1st; lowest, 39.5 on 1st; monthly mean, 54.7.

LABRADOR IN JULY.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The morning of the Fourth of July we spent in not listening to the clatter of firecrackers. We spent it dodging bergs and ramming floes, hummocks, calves and growlers, seeing them swing under the ship, turning a beautiful green as they did so, and come rocking up again new-carved in fantastic forms. In the afternoon we ascended Hamilton Inlet, where exploring parties generally go in, and tied up at Rigoulette, a tidy village of five or six houses and the oil shed, where one inhabitant has made a garden of the size of a bed quilt, and where you can buy the usual bead and leather work of the Eskimos. The hamlet occupies a narrow and beautiful valley forty miles from the sea, where the waters are blue and calm, and where the mountains are thinly clothed with timber, and pleasant it is to see the green of trees again. But it has mosquitos, and fierce ones. Near the village is an Indian cemetery of which little is left, except displaced boulders and a cairn with a few bones scattered about it. The huskies doubtless stripped the flesh from them years ago. Rats are skirmishing along the water front and in the forest clearings, and in the inlet there is a constant blowing of grampuses—"grampuses" and "herring hogs," the people call them. These creatures make a noise like a ton of coal sliding into a cellar on the next block. It was late when we left, and the Mealy Mountains, that had been of opaque blue, of that tint known to artists as permanent, and so contrasting with the olive-black of the shadowed hills with their tamarack and spruce at the Inlet's edge, glorified into amethyst and silver as the sun sank; and the west was rubies, and the sea was gold, till the northern lights began to dance.

Increasing difficulty was experienced with the ice as we pushed northward. At Holton we caught sight of a schooner nipped in the floes that had piled upon one another till they reached half the height of her masts; then the fog came down and although hallos came through it we saw no more of her. As I went on deck at 10.30 I was startled to see that the ice alongside was growing pink, as if lighted by electric lamps under the water, though the sky was overcast. There was, however, a narrow crack in the clouds, extending along 100 degrees of the horizon, and though it was barely a degree in width enough of pale red light escaped through it to tinge the glistening surface of the floes.

Through wrecks of glaciers and floes, old and new, piled in wildest confusion, we dodged and bunted, often brought to a standstill for an hour together, till the man at the masthead could discover a lead. There was a close view of Cape Harrison, a thousand or fifteen hundred feet high, with sheer cliffs along its front rifted and columned, and an orange sunset played over the Mealies, turbulent mountain forms of perhaps 2,500 feet, in the distance. Just at dark we reached the Ragged Islands, a mountainous upheaval from the deep, where the passenger known as the Savage was to be set ashore, if possible. He was pacing the deck, eyeing the floes and watching the maneuvers of the ship with anxiety, his mattress and stores piled on the deck for landing. Somebody lives on the islands, for presently two men were seen poling a boat through an ever-narrowing lane between the floes. A big mass of white swung against the ship and cut them off. They made another effort and were threatened by an acre of ice that promised to pin them against the rocks. Then, they fled, while the savage, aghast at this desertion, and almost crying, shouted after them, "Ye're dom'd mean min!" Apparently unwilling to stand against this accusation, they circumvented a huge pan and made another advance, eventually succeeding in reaching the ship. Meanwhile the crew of the steamer had been active. They had lowered a boat, filled it with such of the dunnage as it would carry, and with the brisket sort of tussle led it, poled it, dragged it, rowed it, pushed it to the ledge that served as a landing, laughing and whooping with glee over the job, springing from floe to floe like goats, and risking their lives as they leaped and sank, and the pans closed over them. Rescue would have been impossible. We saw the savage push his goods upon the rocks, and wondered how he would ever get them to the settlement, if there was one. Then the rain that had been blackening the distance descended, the fog came up and we saw only ice through the vapor. The floes were coming down in solid fields, grinding and piling one upon another. We had come to the impassible ice, and our northward journey was ended.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

28th October, 1905.

(Before His Honor Judge Lampman).

Rex vs. Helder—In the county court today His Honor Judge Lampman delivered judgment as follows:

In August, John F. S. Helder was convicted before me of obtaining by false pretences from W. B. Shakespeare certain articles of jewelry to the value of about $500, and an application for an order for the restoration by Helder of the goods is now made to me under section 838 of the code, which provides: "If any person who is guilty of any indictable offence in stealing or knowingly receiving any property, is indicted for such offence, by or on behalf of the owner of the property or his executor or administrator, and convicted thereof, or is tried before a judge or justice for such offence under any of the foregoing provisions and convicted thereof, the property shall be restored to the owner or his representative." And power is given to the court before which the trial takes place to award a writ of restitution for the property.

There was not, prior to 7 and 8, George IV., Cap. 29, Sec. 57, any provision for the restitution of goods obtained by false pretences, but the intention of section 57 and of section 100 (substantially a re-enactment of section 57) of 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 96, was evidently to put the case of property obtained by false pretences on the same footing as that obtained by larceny. See Bentley v. Vilmont (1887), 12 App. Cas., 471; Reg. v. Stancliffe (1869), 11 Cox, C. C. 318; and Reg. v. Goldsmith (1873), 12 Cox, C. C. 594.

Section 250 of the Canadian Criminal Procedure Act, R. S. Can., 1886, Cap. 174, was substantially the same as section 100, Cap. 96, of 24 and 25 Vict. (Imp.), but in the present code the power to award the restoration of property obtained by false pretences has not been included in section 838.

Mr. Belyea argues that stealing in the section includes obtaining by false pretences, and refers to section 803, which provides that a magistrate before whom any person has been convicted may order restitution of property stolen or obtained by false pretences "in any case in which the court before whom the person convicted would have been tried, but for the provisions of this part, might by law order restitution." Section 803 is a re-enactment of section 27, R. S. Can., Cap. 176, and at the time that statute was passed section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Act to which I have referred was in force.

In England, section 100 of Cap. 96, 24 and 25, Vict., so far as it applied to goods obtained by false pretences, has been virtually repealed by section 24 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, which provided that where goods have been obtained by fraud, not amounting to felony (obtaining goods by false pretences does not come under the category of felony), the property in such goods shall not re-vest in the owner of the goods by reason only of the conviction of the offender, and restored the law as laid down in Moyce v. Newington (1878), 4 Q. B. D., 32 (which had been overruled by Bentley v. Vilmont, supra), in which a divisional court held that section 100 applied only to cases in which possession had been obtained without the property passing.

Section 36 of our Sale of Goods Act, R. S. B. C., 1897, Cap. 169, is similar to section 24 of the Imperial Act, and I think it is clear that on the sale of the goods in question to Helder, the property in them passed to him.

The case of In re Eastgate, ex parte Ward (1905), 74 L. J., K. B., 324, was referred to on argument, but the decision in that case only deals with the right of an unpaid vendor, who has parted with his goods to a fraudulent purchaser who never intended to pay for them, to disaffirm the sale.

In my opinion Mr. Robertson's objection to the jurisdiction to make the order applied for is well taken, and the application must be dismissed.

A. L. Belyea, K. C., for the Crown (applicant); Harold B. Robertson for the accused.

VICTIMS OF HIGHBINDERS.

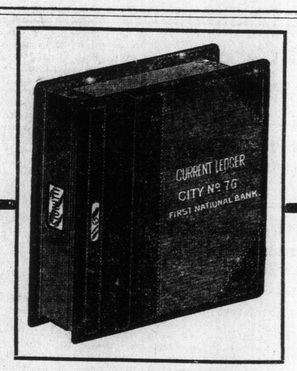
Revelations of Alleged Crimes Perpetrated by Chinese in New York.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Fleeing from Chinese highbinders in New York, Lucy Rosebury (white), 26 years of age, who says she i sthe wife of a Chinese cigar merchant on Mott street, that city, summoned a reported to the railway station here today to relieve her conscience by telling of the doings in New York's Chinatown.

Yesterday, the woman said, she was warned by a white wife of another Chinaman that highbinders had decided that she knew too much and was to be disposed of. She hastily gathered up some money, told her husband she was going to a store across the street, and departed for her home in the south.

Several years ago the woman went to New York in search of work. She was young, good looking and from the country. She met the Chinaman she afterwards married, she said, while under the influence of opium. While living wit hhim she learned his language and consequently much of the doings of Chinamen in New York.

She said she had knowledge of four white women who had been murdered by their Chinese husbands because they knew too much, and their bodies were disposed of in suit cases. The Boston suit case mystery is now believed to be another such case.



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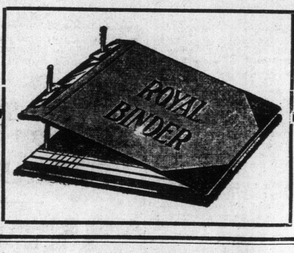
VICTORIA, - - B. C.