Tuesday, April 30, 1907.

s thence east one-half mile, thence
o miles; thence west one-half mile
of commencement.
ommencing at a stake on south-
rner of claim No. 6 and running
e mile; thence south one mile,
ast one mile, thence north one mile
of commencement.
ommencing at stake set at the
st corner of claim No. 11 and run-
t one mile, thence south one mile
ast one mile; thence north one
place of commencement.
ommencing at stake set about 40
rom the northwest bank of Cross
d running north one-half mile,
vest two miles, thence south one
e, thence east two miles to place
ecommencement.
ommencing at a stake on south-
ner of claim No. 13 and running
e mile, thence east one mile,
outh one mile, thence west one
place of commencement.
February 28, 1907.
THOMAS MARKS.

E.—Thirty days from date I intend
to the Hon. Chief Commissioner
and Works for a special license
nd carry away timber from the
described lands in Clayoquot Dis-
ommencing at the S. E. corner
unte on the W. shore of Alberni
id lying about 1 mile W of Lot
e 70 chains W.; thence 120 N.;
E. to W. boundary of W. E.
timber application; thence S. and
boundary to the shore line; thence
shore southerly to point of com-
nt.
M. A. SHARPLES,
W. B. Garrard, Agent.
9, 1907.

E is hereby given that thirty
r date we intend to apply to the
ble the Chief Commissioner of
d Works for special license to
carry away timber from the fol-
scribed lands in Barclay district:
mencing at a post planted at
west corner of Township 1, Bar-
rict, marked C. W. Frank's and
s, southeast corner, running 80
rth; thence 80 chains west; thence
s south; thence 80 chains east to
commencement, containing 640

mencing at northeast corner of
1, running north 80 chains;
vest 80 chains; thence south 80
hence east 80 chains to point of
mmt.
mencing at northwest corner of
2, running north 80 chains, thence
chains; thence south 80 chains;
est 80 chains to point of com-
nt.
mencing at same post as No. 3,
rth 80 chains; thence west 80
hence south 80 chains; thence
hains to point of commencement.
mencing at southwest corner of
nning north 80 chains; thence
chains; thence south 80 chains;
ast 80 chains to point of com-
t.
mencing at southwest corner of
nning north 80 chains; thence
chains; thence south 80 chains;
ast 80 chains to point of com-
t.
mencing at northeast corner of
nning west 80 chains; thence
chains; thence east 80 chains;
uth 80 chains to point of com-
t.
mencing at northeast corner of
nning west 80 chains; thence
chains; thence east 80 chains;
uth 80 chains to point of com-
t.
mencing at northeast corner of
nning west 80 chains; thence
chains; thence east 80 chains;
uth 80 chains to point of com-
t.
mencing at northeast corner of
nning west 80 chains; thence
chains; thence east 80 chains;
uth 80 chains to point of com-
t.
13, 1907.
C. W. FRANK.
S. WOOD.

E is hereby given that thirty
e date we intend to make appli-
the Hon. the Chief Commission-
nds and Works for a special li-
ut and carry away timber from
ving described lands situated in
istrict:
ncing at a stake planted and
50. 1 at the northwest corner of
o. 4, in Township No. 10; thence
outh 120 chains to Indian Res-
nce east 20 chains to northeast
Indian Reserve; thence south to
Quatsino Narrows, following shore
no Narrows and west arm of
Sound back to point of commence-
taining 640 acres more or less.
Commencing at a post planted at
Marble Creek on section line be-
tion 34 and 27, Township No. 11;
est 80 chains; thence south 40
nce west to shore up shore front of
thence northeast to end of Nar-
nce southeast back to commence-
taining 640 acres more or less.
mencing at post No. 2, on shore
e Creek; thence south 80 chains
marked No. 3, thence west 80
nce north 80 chains; thence east
back to commencement, contain-
res more or less.
mencing at a post marked No.
rthwest corner of claim No. 3;
uth 80 chains; thence west 80
hence north 80 chains; thence
hains to point of commencement.
mencing at southwest corner of
nning west 80 chains; thence
chains; thence east 80 chains;
rth 80 chains to point of com-
t.
640 acres.
hite Timber and Logging Co.,
t Port Hardy, B. C., March 22,
3, 1907.
ENOCH O. WHITE, Agent.

E is hereby given that 30 days
that I intend to apply to the
the Chief Commissioner of Lands
s for a special license to cut and
ay from the following from the
described lands:
Limit No. 29.—Commencing at a
ted about 3 miles up Talisman
mmiaz east 160 chains; thence
chains; thence west 160 chains;
rth 40 chains to point of com-
t.
Limit No. 30.—Commencing at a
ed about 4 miles east of the
Mineral Claim, situated at An-
ke running east 80 chains; thence
chains; west 80 chains; thence
chains to point of commencement.
Limit No. 31.—Commencing at a
ted alongside of post No. 30 run-
80 chains; thence north 80 chains;
est 80 chains; thence south 80
point of commencement.
this 28th day of March, 1907.
B.C.
D. McDONALD, Locator.

E is hereby given that thirty days
e I intend to apply to the Hon
Commissioner of Lands and
a special license to cut and
y timber from the following de-
nds.
ril, 1907.
S. GRANT.
B. F. Jacobsen,
Agent.

ted about six miles up Kwatna
ast District, on the north shore
ning the B. C. D. Co.'s Claim L
he south boundary, thence com-
from the northwest corner east 80
ence south 40 chains; thence east
thence south 40 chains, more or
watna River, thence following the
point of commencement, contain-
res more or less.
ated on the west side of Kwatna
at the entrance to Gossaik Inlet
ng at the southeast corner post
a mile east of S. S. Roger's tim-
, thence west 40 chains; thence
chains; thence west 40 chains;
rth 80 chains; thence east 40
ore or less, to shore line, thence
shore line 160 chains, more or
oint of commencement, containing
more or less.
ated on the south side of Burke's
and opposite S. Grant's two loca-
King's Island commencing from
west corner post thence south 80
ence east 40 chains, thence north
, thence east 40 chains, thence
shore line 80 chains, more or less,
llowing shore line to point of com-
nt, containing 640 acres more or

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII NO 140. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907. FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

JAPAN'S GREAT GENERAL WELCOMED TO CANADA

General Kuroki's First Visit To Any Part of British Empire

MILITARY AND CIVIL HONORS

Throngs of Citizens Watch Arrival and Progress Through Streets—Welcome From Compatriots

Wearing simple khaki uniform with the shining star of the Order of Pawlonia on his breast, General Baron Tomemoto Kuroki landed here Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by a party of Japanese military officers of various ranks, bound to the Jamestown exhibition as representatives of Japan's army. Admiral Ijuin, with the cruisers Chitose and Tsukuba, has arrived there to represent the navy. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the hull of the steamer Aki Maru was seen emerging from the mist that obscured William Head, while the glittering sunshine made bright the nearer view, the steamer Thistle, which had been loaned by Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir to the local Japanese, steaming alongside with lusty voices shouting welcoming "banzais." As the vessels, the liner and the yacht, neared the wharf the waiting throng crowding the dock and the spaces beyond heard the shouts of the Japanese:

"Kuroki Tai-sho—Banzai!" and the answering banzais from the decks of the Aki Maru.

Then the boom of the 18-pounder guns of the saluting battery at Work Point thundered a welcome from the military forces of Canada. Seventeen guns were fired while General Kuroki and his staff stood leaning over the rail of the passenger deck of the Japanese liner. The booming of the cannon continued as the steamer swerved into place alongside the dock, and hundreds on the wharf, military and civilians, saw the vintor of the Yalu—he had been receiving the congratulations of his staff earlier in the day because of the third anniversary of the defeat of Russia's fleet—and the crossing of the Japanese army—[illegible] face and iron-gray moustache, stood erect at the rail watching the waiting crowds, his face almost expressionless. Beside him stood the other officers, General Miyoshi, who commanded the fighting Hiroshima men in the ruck of many fights; Lieut.-General Umezawa, whose second brigade of Imperial Guards did such brave work at Nanshan Hill; Capt. Marquis Saigo, son of a former minister of the navy and nephew of "the great Saigo," formerly commander-in-chief of the Japanese army; Capt. S. Tanaka, who was formerly aide-de camp to General Baron Kodama, the chief-of-staff, who died after the recent war; and others, surgeon, paymaster, artillery and infantry officers, petty officers and privates, all wearing the unadorned khaki uniforms adopted by the Japanese army. The other passengers had cleared a space for them amidships, and were watching with interest the waiting crowd.

Officially Welcomed

The guard-of-honor from the Fifth Regimant, C. A., in command of Capt. Winsby, was drawn up at the front of the wharf, and Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., Major Williams, Col. Grant and other officers of the Fifth Regiment, were waiting nearby. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and secretaries, Hon. Mr. Tatlow and other officials stood near where the gangway had been placed on board, and many other officials, deputations, etc., were on the wharf. Chief Langley and a squad of police kept the crowd within bounds meanwhile. When Dr. Milne, immigration officer, and the customs officer, Mr. Beckwith, had accomplished their work, the Lieutenant-Governor and party went on board the steamer, and were received by General Baron Kuroki and staff in the smoking room of the vessel. After the presentations took place, the Japanese visitors accepted the invitation of His Honor to land and drive to the government buildings. The landing took place within a few minutes.

As the general and staff disembarked the guard-of-honor presented arms. Near the gangway a number of Japanese children and women were assembled, and these immediately attracted the attention of the general. While the band was playing the bars of the general salute he was speaking laughingly to the Japanese women and children, and he then inspected the guard.

Accompanied by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, his aide-de-camp and Capt. Tanaka, aide-de-camp to General Oyama, the general entered a waiting carriage and was driven away amid the loud cheers of the crowd. Other carriages followed, a score or more taking the visitors and the reception committees to the government buildings, where His Worship Mayor Morley, several of the aldermanic board and representative citizens waited to welcome the noted officer and party to Victoria. As the carriages were driven through the crowded streets the general was loudly cheered. It was a cheer to which he was unused, a loud hurrah or clapping of hands which he smilingly acknowledged. Before he had heard the banzais of his own people; now he was being made acquainted with the British cheer.

At Government Buildings

There was quite a throng at the government buildings, the steps of which had been carpeted for the occasion. At the top of the high stairway at the main entrance the Mayor and reception committee fro mthe city welcomed the visitors, who were then shown through the government buildings, which excel any building of the kind in Japan. The general was much impressed with the architecture and general appearance of the buildings, and was especially interested in the museum. Afterward he was driven through the city by His Honor and party, and returned on board the Aki Maru for dinner. There Consul I. Morikawa from Vancouver, Consul Hisamidzu from Seattle, and the reception committees of the Japanese sent from Puget Sound points, were entertained at dinner with the general, and afterward the general donned his civilian clothing and spent the evening smoking quietly in the smoking room of the liner surrounded by his staff and some visitors.

Red Cross Delegate

Baron Ozawa and staff of three, who are bound to London to represent the Red Cross society of Japan at the meeting of the International Red Cross association to be held in June at London, were also passengers of the liner. Through an error the baron was unaware that he and his suite had been included in the invitation to join General Kuroki and party in the drive through the city streets and to the government buildings, and he regrets very much that he was unable in consequence to partake of the hospitality of Victoria. Baron Ozawa will read a paper on the advantages of first aid to the injured in wartime at the meeting of the Red Cross society in London.

The party will leave by the steamer at daylight, and expect to arrive at Seattle about 2 p. m. today. There General McArthur and staff are waiting to escort the party to Jamestown. Many invitations have been received from Seattle, and several addresses were presented from Seattle delegations, as well as one from local Japanese. Consul Hisamidzu was the bearer of invitations from nearly every city of consequence to be traversed en route east. St. Louis sent three, Chicago two, New York five, and Washington and other cities also sent invitations.

The Voyage Across

The length of stay of the party is indefinite, but it is thought they will return to the coast before the end of the month to take passage for Japan on board the N. Y. K. liner Kaga Maru. The trip across the Pacific on the Tki Maru was delightful, good weather being experienced throughout. Most of the Japanese officers entered into the sports and shuffleboard competitions, and General Kuroki, Baron Ozawa, General Miyoshi, General Umezawa and others gave splendid prizes for competition. Among the prizes given by the general were autograph photographs of himself, which were warmly contested for. He was an interested spectator at the sports, and some of the officers acted as judges. For the most part, though, General Kuroki was, as usual, prepared to sit quietly with his cigar in the smoking room. He is an inveterate smoker. During the voyage all discarded their uniforms from the time the steamer left Yokohama until she neared Victoria, when the kha[illegible] uniforms were again put on in readiness for the reception.

The list of representatives of the Imperial Japanese army who arrived by the steamer, with the date of their rank, follows:

General Baron Tamemoto Kuroki, Nov. 3, 1902.
Lieut.-General Yasutsuna Kigoshi, Oct. 12, 1904.
Major-General Michiharu Umezawa, July 10, 1904.
Colonel Masanori Ota, Dec. 10, 1902.
Lieut.-Colonel Motohiko Nagayama, July 7, 1904.
Major Toyohiko Yoshida, March 1, 1905.
Captain Shojiro Tanaka, April 22, 1904.
Surgeon Captain Toshitsugu Tamura, Dec. 10, 1904.
Intendant Captain Go Kobayashi, June 27, 1905.
Sergt.-Major of Infantry Hideo Hosokawa, Nov. 14, 1904.
Sergt. of Cavalry Masao Takahashi, Sept. 13, 1905.
First Private of Infantry Masakuni Asakawa, Cent. 9, 1905.
First Private of Infantry Ichiro Watanabe, Oct. 1, 1905.

The General's Career

General Kuroki, strange to say, was born in the same street as two other equally famous Japanese, Field Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo. All three were born in the same block in Kagiya-cho, the street of the Blacksmiths in Kagoshima. They are all Satsuma samurai, from the province and the city which has supplied Japan with the best of her fighting men. The general began his military career as a volunteer in 1868, when he enlisted in the imperial forces during the War of the Rebellion, the struggle against the Shoguns, which resulted in the present Emperor being placed on the throne. He took an active part in this campaign, and was afterward appointed to a battalion of the Imperial Guards. In 1872, August, he was promoted to major of the 1st battalion of Imperial Guards, and promotion came gradually. In 1875 he was commander of the 2nd Infantry battalion of the Imperial Guards; 1875, lieutenant-colonel and commander of the 12th Infantry battalion of the Hiroshima garrison; 1877, he was appointed commander of the Marugams garrison, and when the Satsuma rebellion broke out was ordered to the front. He proceeded to war March 1, and fought through the campaign until Saigo, whose nephew accompanies him to Jamestown, was defeated. In 1878 he was again in command at Hiroshima, and in 1882 appointed inspector of the Central army. He become a director of the eastern section of the general staff office in 1883 and in 1894, when the China-Japan war commenced, proceeded to the front as an officer of the second army. He left Kumamoto in 1895 and landed at Tailenwan bay, fighting with the second army in the Regent's sword until the end of the war. He was with the forces which captured Weihaiwei. In 1897 he become commander-in-chief of the western army, and in 1903 became a general. His service during the recent war is known. He was appointed to the command of the first army on Feb. 6, 1904, and on March 14 left Ujiina with his forces in many transports and landed at Chinnampo on March 19. Three years ago today he crossed the Yalu, and on July 30 drove the Russians from Yangtsuling. Shaho and Mukden, and on Dec. 2, 1905, left Tailenwan for home, where he remained until being despatched on his present mission. He has been ngiven the first-class order of the Golden Kite, first-class order of the Rising Sun, Order of Pawlonia, and many others for distinguished service.

General Kuroki

General Baron Kuroki, who is a

(Continued on Page Three.)

HIGHER WAGES WANTED BY OTTAWA BUILDERS

Operations in Building Line Are Brought to a Full Stop

SALARIES OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS

Preparations to Establish a Higher Scale—Dominion Loan Renewed in London

Ottawa, May 1.—The stonecutters, bricklayers, masons and their laborers went on strike this morning for an increase in pay of five cents an hour, making fifty cents an hour for tradesmen. As a result nothing was doing in these lines today. Operations at the new Victoria museum were suspended.

The Governor-General invited a number of school children to government house today to witness tree-planting experiments.

It has been conceded for years that the outside officers of the customs service have been miserably underpaid. The cost of living has increased generally all over the country. Wages have gone up correspondingly, but the men who have not benefited by the general raise are the customs officers. As a result of the action of parliament at the recent session a start is to be made to remedy the anomaly. An extra vote of $180,000 was obtained by Ho.n Mr. Paterson, and the minister's idea is to spread this amount over the entire customs service from Halifax to Victoria, more particularly with reference to the men with small salaries. Officials of the department are working out the details of the proposed all-round increase. The civil service will organize to properly present their views before a commission.

It is said that no appointments to position of meat inspector will be made for some time, as the act does not become effective until August first.

According to advices received by the department of finance the whole of the four per cent. Dominion loan, amounting to £1,800,000, which fell due in London today, has been renewed for four years. The Bank of Montreal acted for the government, carrying out arrangements for renewal with the country's creditors.

CRUISER'S SAILORS ATTACKED BY POLICE

Conflict at Santiago Results in Men Being Fatally Wounded

Santiago, Cuba, May 1.—The conflict between police and a party of sailors of the cruiser Tacoma here yesterday followed an orderly banquet which was given at the Cafe Leon de Oro by a number of first class seamen of the cruiser. At one in the morning the men separated, and twelve of them went to the Cafe Union, in a reasonably sober condition. A police captain named Lay, who was in citizen's clothes, had been watching this cafe all the evening, with seven or eight policemen to support him. At about two o'clock in the morning the seamen started for the wharf with the intention of boarding the Tacoma.

Captain Lay asserts that the seamen started the trouble with the police, and the sailors say that Captain Lay, without any provocation, caused the disturbance. As the enlisted men of the Tacoma had been hindered by the police on their way to the wharf, Ensign Brisbin decided to walk slightly ahead of the party. Suddenly he heard a revolver shot, and immediately afterwards the police charged with revolvers and machetes. Brisbin received an ugly cut on the arm, and was felled to the earth three times. As the crowd of seamen came up the policemen emptied their revolvers at them, at the same time attacking the Americans with machetes. A fierce fight ensued, with the result that Henry L. Lei, a fireman of the Tacoma, will probably die of a compound fracture of the skull caused by a machete and a gunshot wound in the right breast. Ten other seamen were taken to the ship's hospital suffering from machete wounds and clubbing. Not one of the policemen were badly hurt, though a number of them suffered from concussions.

The captain and all the policemen who participated in the affair have been suspended by order of the civil governor of Santiago, upon the representations of Commander Tapper, of the Tacoma, and the American consul, Mr. Holiday.

HON. MR. EMMERSON'S SUIT

Fredericton, N. B., April 30.—The writ in the action for libel instituted by Hon. H. R. Emmerson against the Fredericton Gleaner was served by Sheriff Sterling on J. H. Crockett, the managing director, Saturday afternoon. The amount of damage claimed is $25,000. Premier Pugsley and J. H. Barry, K. C., are solicitors for the plaintiff.

STOLE A BABY

Toronto, April 30.—A rather funny incident has been ventilated in the police court. A young couple named Henry and Florence Herron came along the street drunk and wheeled off Mrs. Coleman's infant while the mother was making purchases in a store. Search was kept up for hours for the missing baby, and finally Herron was seen walking towards the police station with the child in his arms. It had come to no harm, and the magistrate fined the young couple only $1 each, although he said it hardly paid for the alarm and trouble they had caused.

KING LEOPOLD'S PLANS

Brussels, May 1.—Additional information seems to confirm the reports that King Leopold's efforts to secure the support of France and the policy of Great Britain towards the Congo have failed.

PREMIER BOND HONORED

London, May 1.—The freedom of the city of London was conferred privately on Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, at the Guildhall this morning. Sir Robert Bond was not here when the other premiers were made freedom of the city.

FAMINE AT BITLIS

Constantinople, May 1.—Earthquake and famine are causing deplorable distress in the Bitlis district of the Turkish Armenia. A dispatch received from there on April 30th says the earthquake shocks were still being felt ther, accompanied by terrific thunder storms and lightning, which have wrought much havoc. The food supplies, it was added, were inadequate. The authorities are furnishing little relief except in rebuilding fallen structures.

OFFENDED AT DOUMA

St. Petersburg, May 1.—A note published in the semi-official Rossia today dealing with President Kolokin's statement in the lower house of parliament today, that the war minister had been notified of the fact that the abolition of drumhead courtsmartial was to be discussed, declares that the minister was entirely unaware that the parliamentary committee proposed not only the abolition of drumhead courtsmartial, but that the cases of those condemned to penal servitude by such courts should be transferred to the ordinary courts. "This," the note concluded, "is tantamount to quashing the sentences of these courts and claims for the Douma powers which it does not possess. "This claim deprived the minister of justice of the possibility of making the [illegible] which he intended to make."

The Rossia's announcement has again revived the rumors of the approaching dissolution of parliament. However, a cabinet official assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that such action was not contemplated.

MINERS AWAIT RESULT OF THE VOTING TODAY

Officials Confidently Expect That Agreement Will Be Approved

Fernie, May 1.—The situation is unchanged tonight; the miners are still excited, and eagerly await the developments of Thursday's vote. Some openly say they will not return on the agreement presented, but all in authority say they are sure it will be accepted.

In connection with the report that armed forces of mounted police were being rushed to the border in case of an outbreak among the miners, Deputy Minister of Labor Mackenzie King tonight received the following telegram from Sir Richard Cartwright, acting premier: "Council wish you to inform all parties concerned that commissioner and comptroller both advise that the simple fact is that owing to urgent demands in Saskatchewan during the past winter they had to employ more police in that province than in Alberta. In other words, Alberta was short about 75 men of its proper quota, and recently they have been trying to restore the equillibrium. Only one officer and ten men have been sent from Regina to the western division, and these simply to replace wastage in that division. Report that more men are to be sent is quite unfounded. No interference is contemplated. (Signed) R. P. Cartwright."

Today Sir William Mulock, chairman of the conciliation board, looked over the C. P. R. mine at Hosmer. He was accompanied by Mackenzie King and other officials. The visit was only one of inspection, and unofficial.

Today the rumor was circulated that the Michel miners did not favor the proposed contract, but no confirmation can be obtained.

FOR MOYER AND HAYWOOD

New York Socialists and Labor Unionists Parade

New York, May 1.—With the "Marseillaise" as their marching hymn, more than six thousand Socialists and labor unionists paraded through the Bronx, East New York and sections of Brooklyn to show their sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the labor leaders under indictment charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. Every man wore a picture button of the accused men, and several large banners picturing them as martyrs in a righteous cause, were also displayed. Red flags and American flags were equally in evidence. During the parade and the meeting in Congress hall which followed it, there were no disorders. This meeting adopted resolutions of sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. One of the speakers criticised President Roosevelt's allusion to them in the Harriman letter.

INCIDENTS OF MAY DAY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Polish Cities Furnish Usual Scenes of Disorder and Bloodshed

SOME TROUBLES IN FRANCE

Demonstration in Rome—Few Industrial Commotions Reported From the States

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 1.—The general strike ordered for May Day here resulted in practically a complete tie-up of business and traffic. No meat or bread were available. No street cars or cabs appeared on the streets, no papers were printed, and the stores were closed. Warsaw today is practically a military camp. The strong patrols of cavalry and infantry in the streets during the morning quickly scattered the crowds through the principal streets of the city, but were prevented from so doing by troops of cavalry, who charged and dispersed the processionists.

American May Day Events

New York, May 1.—May day found the workingmen in comparatively few of the trades in this city ready to assert any demands for increased wages, and in consequence strikes were few. The chief interest centred in the possibility of a strike today of the first, second and third officers of the coastwise steamers, who have made demands for $100 a month for first officers, for second officers $80 a month, and $60 for third. They are now receiving an average of $20 per month less than that amount.

Up to this morning seven of the 17 lines of steamers having their terminus here had accepted the new schedule, and their steamers were unaffected. Luther B. Dow, general manager of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, who represented the officers, held several conferences with representatives of the companies last night, in an effort to secure the advances demanded, but was unsuccessful in the case of ten of the lines. Realizing that the threatened strike would seriously hamper coastwise trade the department of commerce and labor at Washington sent two of its representatives to this city to try to avert the strike.

The lines on which the officers are on strike are the Clyde, Mallory, Ward, Ald Dominion, Savannah, New York and Porto Rico, Red D, Metropolitan, Maine and Windsor lines. Agreements have been reached with the Panama, Bull, Luckenbach, Brunswick and Merchants and Miners lines.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI

which attempted to congregate, and prevented any disturbances.

Lodz, Russian Poland, May 1.—Sanguinary fights in the streets here marked the May Day cessation of work in the factories, stores and newspaper offices. The Nationalists, who opposed the strike, and the Socialists, who declared it, were in conflict throughout the forenoon. Several men were killed or wounded, and many arrests were made. The street cars were kept running, under escort of armed soldiers.

Disorders in France

Paris, May 1.—During a demonstration near the Labor Exchange a detachment of cavalry with drawn sabers charged the crowd, and a score of armed men were knocked down and trampled on. About one thousand arrests were made during the day.

During the afternoon a man who was visiting the Place de la Republique on top of an omnibus fired five shots from a revolver at a squadron of cuirassiers, wounding two of the cavalrymen. The man, who was subsequently identified as a Hebrew named Jacobs Law, of Balta, province of Podolia, Russia, was dragged from the top of the omnibus by the police, and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the crowds around the vehicle.

Bordeaux, May 1.—About 4000 dock laborers here struck work today.

Brest, France, May 1.—Seven May Day meetings of workmen here today declared in favor of a general strike.

Demonstration in Rome

Rome, May 1.—The police forbade a public meeting here today, organized by the Socialists to commemorate May Day, at which Maxim Gorky had promised to speak. All the streets leading to the botanical gardens near the Coliseum, where the meeting was to be held, were occupied by troops, but thousands of workmen who gathered in the vicinity broke through the cordons, entered the gardens and held a meeting. Several Socialist deputies delivered fiery speeches, but Gorky did not appear. According to one report his absence was due to the fact that his sufferings from consumption prevented him from making the journey from Capri to Rome. But, on the other hand, it was stated that Gorky had been cautioned that he would be expelled from Italy if he attempted to cause a disturbance. After the meeting in the botanical gardens the workmen who had participated in it attempted to march in procession

FIRE IN CUMBERLAND BURNS OUT CHINESE

Many Houses and Two Stores in Celestial Quarter of the Town Destroyed

Nanaimo, May 1.—Cumberland was yesterday visited by the most disastrous conflagration in its history, when the Chinese quarters at the point known as No. 1, comprising some twenty Chinese houses and two stores, involving a loss of several thousand dollars, were completely destroyed.

The fire was discovered in one of the long row of cabins which are occupied by the Chinese who work about the mines. An alarm was quickly given, but before the brigade arrived on the scene, which is distant nearly two miles from Cumberland fire hall, the whole section was a roaring furnace, half a dozen buildings on both sides of the street being on fire. Fanned by a strong gale, the flames spread rapidly from one building to another, and inside of an hour the whole street was a seething furnace, with which the firemen were unable to cope. Every building on the street, with the exception of one, was entirely consumed.

Most of the Chinese occupants were at work at the time the conflagration started, but those who were in camp by energetic efforts succeeded in saving most of their effects. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BANK CLEARINGS

Calgary, May 1.—The Calgary bank clearings for March are $6,115,906.

Edmonton, May 1.—The Edmonton bank clearings for March were $4,275,379.

WINNIPEG BUILDINGS

Winnipeg, May 1.—Building permits were issued in April to the value of $1,125,250. The number of permits for the month was 472. Total since January 1, $2,000,000.

ANOTHER EFFORT MADE TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE

New Agreement to be Submitted to Vote of Miners on Thursday

RESULT OF MR. KING'S EFFORTS

Boundary Mines and Smelters Closing Down on Account of Fuel Shortage

Fernie, April 29.—A settlement has probably been arrived at in the present trouble here. Seen tonight, G. G. S. Lindsey, president of the Western Coal Operators' association, made the following statement on their behalf:

"A good deal of negotiations went on from last Tuesday up to Friday, at which time some matters remained unadjusted. The mediation of the deputy minister of labor produced a contract to which both parties agreed, to last two years. The district board desire ratification of their recommendation by the men, and a vote will be taken on Thursday."

He also said that this settlement was mainly due to the mediation of W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor.

Mr. King's Report

Everything now points to a speedy and happy termination of the trouble here, and subject to a referendum vote, the mines will resume operations next week.

Deputy Minister of Labor King sent the following wire to Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, minister of labor, Ottawa, tonight:

"Am pleased to be able to inform you that as the result of negotiations between the parties during the past two or three days, the outstanding points of an agreement have been so adjusted as to make it acceptable to the operators of the seven companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' association, and to the district executive board of the United Mine Workers' association. The district executive have agreed to strongly recommend this agreement for acceptance by the men at all the mines. A referendum vote will be taken on Thursday of this week. In the meantime the sittings of the board of conciliation and investigation, which were to have commenced tomorrow, will stand adjourned."

Asked as to terms of agreement, Mr. King said he could say nothing, as it was the wish of both parties that nothing be given out till after the vote is taken on Thursday.

"I have every confidence in the district executive board," he said, "and they have given me assurance that they will strongly recommend the men to accept this last agreement."

President Sherman also said that in the opinion of himself and other officers of the board, the men will accept. He leaves for Michel today and will try and visit as many camps as possible in person to explain to the men.

All the camps will vote on one day. The matter was finally settled tonight after Mackenzie King had worked very hard and faithfully to get the trouble settled amicably. In the opinion of both operators and miners it is the deputy minister who is responsible if the matter is adjusted this time, and they consider that the thanks of the public are due this efficient officer for his services.

Sir William Mulock arrived today, but will wait until after Thursday before taking any action.

Closing Down in Boundary

Rossland, April 29.—The Granby, the Dominion Copper company and the B. C. Copper company's smelter and mines closed down this evening owing to the shortage of fuel. They will remain closed down for a period of two weeks, even if the coal strike is settled. This will throw about 3,000 men out of employment. Should the strike continue the close down will last for an indefinite period.

THIS YEAR'S IMMIGRATION

Many More People Coming Than During Last Year

Ottawa, April 30.—There is an increase of over 40 per cent in the immigration to Canada for the nine months ending with March, as compared with the same time in the previous year. The fiscal period ends with March 31. The total number of immigrants was 126,667, an increase of 37,895 for the corresponding period in 1905-06. The arrivals at ocean ports were 90,008. This is an increase of 56 per cent over last year. From the United States the arrivals were 34,657, an increase of 12 per cent. The increase in the immigrants from Britain was 43 per cent and from continental Europe 75 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Of the immigrants reported at ocean ports during the nine months, 58,875 were men, 19,311 females and 16,822 children under 12 years.

For the month of March the returns are the highest on record. There were in all 25,630 arrivals, or nearly 1,000 per day. Of these 22,199 came by ocean ports and 6,331 from the United States.

The reason for the falling off in March last was due to the break down of the transportation facilities in the Canadian northwest, but for this there would have been many more from the United States.

JAPANESE MINERS RIOTOUS

Tokio, April 30.—Serious disorders have broken out at the coal mines near Heranai, in the Hokkaido administrative district, where 2000 miners have struck work. The strikers burned the office buildings and a large number of residences. Sharp collisions occurred between the strikers and police, and numbers on both sides were wounded.