

RUSSIA SENDS NOTE TO CHINA

Insists on Fulfilment of Treaty
Which Provides for Special
Concessions in Manchuria
and Mongolia

THREATENS SEIZURE OF TERRITORY

China Expected to Yield and
Avert Hostilities—Possible
Intervention of Powers, In-
cluding America

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The strained relations between Russia and China have finally resulted in a decisive action by the Russian government. According to instructions, M. Koroletov, the Russian minister in China, has presented to that government a note bearing on the treaty of 1881, which China had seemed disposed to abrogate. The note contains six points, and Russia insists on compliance on pain of complete cessation of friendly relations. These points follow:

1. Russia's right to impose import and export duties unlimited, except in the fifty-first zone, which is duty-free.
2. That the extra-territorial rights of Russians in China shall not be infringed; that legal suits involving Russians and Chinese shall be considered by a mixed jurisdiction.
3. That Russians shall enjoy special privileges of trade and duty-free commerce in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.
4. That Russian consulates can be immediately opened at Kobdo, Khami and Cuchen.
5. Due respect of the local authorities for Russian consuls.
6. Russians to enjoy the right to acquire real estate and erect structures in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.

Russia's demonstration against China is expected to consist in seizure of the town of Kulda.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Russo-Chinese incident comes as a great surprise to the diplomatic service in Washington for, although it was known that sharp issues had arisen between Russia and China over conflicting claims of jurisdiction in Manchuria and in connection with commercial privileges in Mongolia, the situation was not regarded as critical and it generally was believed that in view of the deplorable conditions existing in China as a result of the frightful famine and the terrible ravages of the plague, Russia would generously defer pressing her claims to the extreme at this time.

That war will not result from the latest movement of the Russian government is the confident belief in diplomatic circles here, for it is generally understood that the Chinese are totally unprepared to meet such a foe as Russia at this juncture. So it is expected that China will appeal to the powers, including America, for fair play. What amount of support she will receive cannot be foretold.

It is pointed out here that our own government cannot act until it has exhausted the contentions on both sides. Before America could interfere in behalf of China, it must first make sure that the country is guiltless of any disregard of her treaty obligations as would warrant the Russian menace.

Should it be found that there is ground for such action, it is entirely possible that the state department may resort to a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada and the United States have agreed. Pressure is being brought to bear by both the United States and Great Britain upon the Tokyo government to endeavor to secure the consent to the treaty, but until this is secured will the treaty be put into effect. The purpose of the treaty would be destroyed unless Japan entered into it.

The treaty arranged between Canada and the United States provides that Canada is to be given an interest of 25 per cent. in the profits from the seal herds of the Pribyloffs, and Canada is to provide compensation for the sealers whose industry is destroyed.

Russia's Sharp Game
LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, discussing the Russo-Chinese incident, points out that the treaty of 1881 will expire in August, and that Russia is desirous of re-casting her relations with China. But while the Russian government is anxious to revise the friendly relations of fifteen years ago, China's standpoint has undergone a change.

China denies violation of the treaty, and, on the contrary, asserts that Russia herself violated the far more important secret treaty of 1895.

China is willing, continues the correspondent, to refer this latter point to arbitration, and says that the United States possesses all the data in this subject. American diplomats conversant with affairs of both countries are desirous of reconciling the parties in the present dispute.

The greatest curiosity as to the role which Japan and the United States will play in the present crisis should Russia carry out her threats.

The Times, in an editorial, says that on Russia's own showing, the points at issue with China are not of sufficient importance to warrant recourse to force, which might result in a most dangerous manner on the whole situation in China.

Farmers Bank Affairs
TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The civil proceedings before Referee J. A. McAndrew before the provisional directors of the Farmers Bank of Canada have been discontinued. Application will be made by Mr. William Laidlaw.

CHEMAINUS HOSPITAL

Association's Annual Meeting Proves Satisfactory One

The twelfth annual meeting of the Chemainus General Hospital association was held in the Chemainus Recreation Club hall on Tuesday evening. The secretary-treasurer's report was read and general satisfaction was expressed at the financial standing of the hospital, considering the fact that the cost of maintenance has increased fully 20 per cent as compared with last year's statement. As was pointed out to the meeting, the sinking fund, established in June, 1903, to take care of the mortgage on the property of the association has increased sufficiently during the past year to enable the association to pay on one-half of this indebtedness.

The report of the resident physician showed that the total number of patients treated during 1910 was 160, an increase over the number treated in 1909 of 30 patients, and that the number of hospital days for 1910 was 3,354, an increase of 354 days over 1909. The report was favorably received and it gives evidence of the growing popularity of the institution throughout the immediate district.

The president, in his address, called the attention of the association to the great need of a maternity ward and also living quarters for the nurses and urged upon the meeting the necessity of these additions being provided at the earliest possible moment.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Erb, Morell, Roseboom and Bergman, were re-elected.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Frost of Ladysmith and Dr. Williams of Merritt, B. C., for their kindness and able assistance throughout the year; to the Women's Auxiliary, Arlon club and Mr. Lewis G. Hill for their much appreciated help; and to Mr. R. R. Stokes and Mr. A. H. Frazier for auditing the books of the association.

SEALING TREATY IS SIGNED

Canada and United States
Make Agreement for Suspension
of Pelagic Sealing in Bering Sea

The sealing treaty between Canada and the United States providing for a suspension of pelagic sealing for an indefinite number of years has been signed, and as soon as the consent of Japan to enter into a similar treaty is secured the sealers will be ordered from the seas. The difficulty into effect lies in obtaining the inclusion of Japan in the arrangement. Owing to the fact that Japan is not a party to the Paris agreement of 1894 the Japanese sealing vessels are not bound by the regulations which govern other sealers and the industry provides profit for a fleet of nearly fifty Japanese sealers, of which 35 vessels went to Bering Sea last year, a fleet seven times the number of the vessels sent from Victoria.

The Japanese government has found strong pressure brought to bear upon it by the sealing interests in Japan, and has been unwilling to join with Canada, the United States and Russia in the treaty concerning which, according to a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada and the United States have agreed. Pressure is being brought to bear by both the United States and Great Britain upon the Tokyo government to endeavor to secure the consent to the treaty, but until this is secured will the treaty be put into effect. The purpose of the treaty would be destroyed unless Japan entered into it.

The treaty arranged between Canada and the United States provides that Canada is to be given an interest of 25 per cent. in the profits from the seal herds of the Pribyloffs, and Canada is to provide compensation for the sealers whose industry is destroyed.

Pope Pius Indisposed
ROME, Feb. 15.—Pope Pius X. is suffering from a slight attack of influenza and is confined to his bed. This disease has affected his throat, causing considerable hoarseness, and the bronchial tubes are congested. Dr. Giuseppe Petacci, the Pope's private physician, visited him twice today. As a precautionary measure, audiences were suspended. At the evening visit the physician found his patient's temperature about 100, which is a degree and a half above normal, and his general condition was satisfactory. Dr. Petacci ordered a fluid diet and absolute rest. He hopes that within a few days that the Pope will be recovered.

Joaquin Miller Dying
OAKLAND, Feb. 16.—It was announced tonight at the hospital where Joaquin Miller, the poet, is under treatment, that while there was no hope of ultimate recovery, the patient was better. The fever had gone down and he was resting easily. The acute symptoms of intestinal trouble was diagnosed as a part of a general breakdown due to old age. The poet's brother, George Melvin Miller, of Eugene, Oregon, is in attendance at the bedside, and Juanita Miller, Joaquin's daughter, is expected here from New York tomorrow. It is stated that while the patient may live for days, the end may come any minute.

ANOTHER FIGHT WON BY REBELS

Army of Governor Vega of
Lower California Badly
Beaten and Forced to Re-
treat Toward Ensenada

GOVERNOR RECEIVES SERIOUS WOUNDS

Federal Authorities Preparing
for Active Campaign in Chi-
huahua District—Madero's
Cabinet Chosen

MEXICALI, Feb. 16.—Beyten and in full retreat, the army of Governor Vega of Lower California is hurrying back tonight toward Ensenada by way of the Cocopa mountain pass, southwest of here. That Vega himself is sorely wounded was confirmed today when American army surgeons stationed at Calexico received positive information to that effect from couriers who had communicated with the fleeing federalists.

One insurgent bullet pierced Vega's neck and another his left arm, causing serious wounds. In a litter rigged like a sedan chair he is being carried southward by his men.

Simon Berthold, second in command of the insurgent forces in Mexicali, left early this morning with about 100 men, and it is supposed that he is in pursuit of the retreating regulars. The main body of the rebels remains entrenched in the arroyos washed out by the Colorado river during its last rampage. They are awaiting the arrival of the federal army which is expected to be on the way from Sonora by way of Yuma. It is understood here that these troops are being sent to the place where the break of the Colorado river into the Rio Abasco is being closed by Colonel Overton at an expense of about a million dollars. They are supposed to protect that work from molestation by insurgents.

For Active Campaign
CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—An officer of the war department today confirmed the assertion that an active campaign against the insurgent forces will be undertaken at once, with Juarez and Chihuahua as headquarters. He said that martial law was declared at Juarez to permit the army officers to handle cases in a more active and aggressive way.

No Rebels Near Juarez
EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 16.—Small cavalry scouting parties under Colonel Rabago returned to Juarez tonight after spending the day scouring the country in the immediate vicinity of that city. They were unable to find traces of any insurgent bands and reported that no attempt was made to approach Guadalupe, the present headquarters of the insurgents. General Navarro tonight declined to confirm the report that he would lead an expedition against Guadalupe tomorrow. However, today scouting operations showed that the country to be clear for several miles in that direction, and it is believed a federal force of Guadalupe is contemplated by the federal government.

Insurrectionary activities tonight against Francisco I. Madero is selecting cabinet members for his provisional government, but is keeping their names secret for the present.

**FOR CONVENIENCE
IN NEGOTIATIONS**
Prime Minister of Commonwealth Suggests Establishment of Secretariat—Labor Troubles Multiply

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.—The need for a secretariat as a channel of communication between the Overseas Dominions is strongly advocated by the prime minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. Fisher. He intends to take up the subject at the meeting of the Imperial conference in London. His idea of the work of the secretariat, he makes clear in the following statement: "I think the prime minister of the Overseas Dominions should negotiate direct through the secretariat with each other, the British prime minister, Mr. Asquith controlling the work of the organization."

Industrial unrest is everywhere making its presence felt throughout the Commonwealth. Every day some new bodies of employees throw down their tools with some fresh demand upon the masters. Because forty non-union men were employed by leading harvester companies in their factories, 1500 men struck work this morning. The manufacturers decline to dismiss the non-unionists, the bidding of the men, neither will they compel them to join the union. The factory owners have large orders on hand and many contracts for the Argentine, but they consider they must resist labor agitation at all hazards. The workers are therefore lying idle. The employers generally are becoming alarmed at the numerous strikes throughout the country, and it is seriously suggested that the masters in all trades should unite to form a combine and precipitate a general lockout. This, it is felt, would mean the assertion of the masters' power.

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

Secretary Ballinger Deals with Un-
appropriated Lands in Several
National Forests

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has ordered opened to settlement, under the provisions of the Homestead laws, on April 15, 1911, and to entry one month later, the unappropriated lands in the 4,907 acres recently eliminated from the Sun Dance national forest, Wyoming, and the unappropriated lands in the 12,100 acres eliminated from the Holy Cross national forest in Colorado.

The unappropriated lands in the 4,907 acres eliminated from the Holy Cross national forest will become subject to settlement under the provisions of the Homestead laws on April 15, 1911, and to entry one month later. The lands eliminated from the Sun Dance forest are located in Crook county, Wyoming; those from the Holy Cross forest are in Eagle county, Colorado; and those eliminated from the Holy Cross forest are in Nye and Lander counties, Nevada.

In honor of King Edward VII. MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Zionists of Canada, in honor of their deep appreciation of the friendly attitude of his late Majesty King Edward VII. to the Jewish race, and his lifelong friendship for many leaders of the Jewish people, have purchased a tract of land in Palestine, which will be named after King Edward, and which will be colonized with Jewish settlers under the direction of the Jewish National Fund. It is intended that by their purchase the name of King Edward will be perpetuated in Palestine. In addition to this land purchase, a certificate has been issued by the Zionists testifying to the facts connected with the purchase. This certificate is to be presented to King George, by a Jewish delegation, chiefly composed of Canadians. The certificate is now being exhibited here.

**EXTRA SESSION
MAY BE NEEDED**
Prospects of Reciprocity Measure Passing Through Senate at this Session not Regarded as Good

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Canadian reciprocity measure will be considered by the Senate committee on Finance at a special session to be held on Saturday. It is not likely that the bill will be disposed of in the committee in one day, although all its members are agreed that action shall not be delayed unnecessarily. Senators Lodge and Smoot, who are members of the committee, assured President Taft today that the bill would not be smothered in committee, regardless of how much opposition there might be to it.

From present indications, the bill will be returned to the Senate about Wednesday, and certainly not later than Thursday. It may be that no report, either in favor of the bill or adverse, will be made upon it, chiefly for the reason that the objections which the members of the committee hold to the measure, lead them to desire to amend it, if it has to have the members of the committee feel that it would be better to submit the whole matter directly to the Senate without recommendation, all members reserving the right to pursue whatever course their individual opinion may suggest when it is considered on the floor. However, all this may be changed when the committee meets.

Senate leaders are not sanguine of reaching a vote, and many of them are of the belief that an extra session cannot be avoided.

**CURTAIN RUNG DOWN
ON RACES IN SOUTH**
OAKLAND, Feb. 16.—The curtain was rung down on the racing game in California when the last event was run at Emeryville today. Owing to the anti-racing bill having gone into effect, the meeting which was originally scheduled to continue for 100 days, was brought to a close after it had gone 82 days. More than 6,000 people were on hand today to witness the sport and much enthusiasm was aroused. There was a sensational feature to the racing when Azo, quoted at 40 to 1, closed with a rush and won the Adios handicap from Feather Duster and Jack Falme. Turfmen will scatter to various sections of the United States as well as to Mexico and to Canada.

Emperor William Better
BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The condition of the emperor is greatly improved and he has accepted provisionally an invitation to the ball to be given Friday evening by the Imperial chancelor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

To Wear Mantle of George IV.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times hears that King George has decided to wear at the coronation the imperial mantle worn by George IV. Instead of that worn by Edward VII. The mantle is made of the finest cloth of gold and surrounded with a deep fringe of pure gold thread.

Mrs. J. J. Nelson, of Port Angeles, Washington, is the guest of Miss Parshall, at the Empress Hotel.

WILL APPLY TO MANY COUNTRIES

Minister Fielding Explains Posi-
tion of "Most Favored Nations"
as Regards Conces-
sions in Agreement

PROVISIONS OF FRENCH TREATY

Opposition Speakers Give At-
tention to Champ Clark's
Remarks—Debate to Last
for Fortnight

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a question asked that a treaty was signed by Britain and the United States, Canada being of course a consenting party for the cessation of pelagic sealing during a term of years upon terms which are mutually satisfactory.

Colonel Hughes suggested that the flag be flown from all buildings on St. David's Day as a tribute to Welshmen.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, promised consideration and added that he had directed the flag to be flown every day of the year upon all public buildings in border cities, including seaports. Replying to a question as to what favored nations would be affected by the reciprocity arrangement, Hon. Mr. Fielding said:

"France is a favored nation to a limited extent, that is in respect to the list of articles specified in schedules 'B' and 'C' of the French treaty. Twelve countries: the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela, are accorded most favored nation treatment generally. These are consequently enjoying the benefits of the French treaty. As respects dutiable schedules in the agreement with the United States, the concessions to be granted to the United States are largely the same as those granted France and favored nations and countries."

"Respecting a large part of the list, therefore, no additional advantage would be enjoyed by such countries. There are, however, a few articles in the French schedule, which, under agreement with the States are made free or dutiable at lower rates. In these cases the advantages granted to the United States will extend also to France and the favored nations and countries."

In the cases of a few articles which are not to be found in the French treaty, favored nations and countries will be entitled to receive concessions on the same terms as the United States, but France will not be so entitled. Although not arising from any agreement, in no case has any advantage been granted to any foreign country that did not extend at the same time to all parts of the British Empire. In a few cases wherein the rates to be established are lower than those already enjoyed by British countries, the reductions will apply to such countries."

To keep pace with the rapid progress of legislation on the reciprocity agreement at Washington, the government decided today to insist upon a continuation of parliamentary debate on the question instead of postponing it until next week.

The opposition continued to use the Clark speech as a club against the government, despite the explanations from Washington. Their arraignment of the Liberals on the ground that they were about to take a step that would lead to the handing of the flag to the empire together was met by a patriotic response from the government side, when Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, announced that thereafter the British flag would be unfurled every day on all public buildings in the Dominion.

Houghton Lennox, Conservative, attributed to the United States the ulterior motive of seeking to separate Canada from the mother country with a view of eventual annexation.

"This is the scheme of a great political combination," declared Mr. Lennox. "It was put up by Sir Wilfrid Laurier concurred in by Asquith and promoted by Taft. Each has something selfish at stake. Laurier wants something to make the people forget the blunder of his naval policy; Asquith wants to kill the Chamberlain preferential propaganda, and Taft is out to get a good thing."

Judge Warburton, Liberal, denounced the conspiracy charge against President Taft, Premier Asquith and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as insulting and absurd.

J. E. Armstrong, Conservative, said that by the reciprocity agreement the Canadian government had sold Canada out.

The debate will be continued on Tuesday, and will last a fortnight.

A quiet wedding was solemnized last evening at St. James' church by the Rev. J. H. Sweet, who united in matrimony Miss Lily Talbot, a former member of the choir, to Mr. Arthur Tenynson Bailey. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A. E. Talbot, looked very pretty in a dress of dark green Melton cloth with toque of orange velvet and wore a spray of orange blossoms. She was attended by the groom's sister, C.

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Royal Breakfast Bacon—by the side—per lb.	25c
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ANCHOVIES, per keg	50c
NORWEGIAN STOCK FISH lb.	25c
KIPPERS, 2 lb.	25c
SMOKED SALMON lb.	20c
DRY SALT COD, lb.	10c
NORWEGIAN LARGE HERRING 4 for	25c
OLYMPIA OYSTERS, jar, 60c or	20c
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Miss Amy Bailey, very becomingly attired in a tailored suit of grey cloth with toque of blue velvet. Mr. Chas. E. Bares, brother of the groom, fulfilled the duties of best man. Mr. Taylor presided at the organ, the full choir being in attendance. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents, and after partaking of a very dainty supper at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Bailey, Galedonia avenue, they left for their future home at Inverness, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fetch were hosts last evening at an "At Home" given to the Welsh Society of the city held in the Sir William Wallace Hall. The occasion synchronized with the monthly meeting of the society, and resulted in a thoroughly enjoyable evening being passed. Mr. and Mrs. Fetch proved very entertaining hosts, the former giving a highly interesting talk on "A Tour through North Wales," illustrated by stereoscopic views, while Mrs. Fetch helped largely in fostering the camaraderie which prevailed. There was a large attendance.