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WIRELESS ANNOYS SAN FRANCISCANS

Steps Taken to Have Station
Removed From Russian
Hill.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9.—Signed by the majority of the residents of Russian Hill, which includes a number of the leading men of the city, a petition is to be presented to the board of education asking that the crash of electricity at Taylor and Vallejo streets be ordered to vacate the property, which belongs to the public schools. Those living in the vicinity of the wireless station complain that the crash of electricity when a message is being sent, and the flashes from the wireless, disturb them.

Complaint has been made to the company officials, and a promise that the "evil would be ameliorated" was given. But the flashes were just as strong and the ripping noises as loud, and in consequence the residents will attempt to bring about "amelioration" by having the wireless moved.

MURDERS COUSIN AND ENDS OWN LIFE

Believing Love Was Unrequited
Oregon Man Shoots
Girl.

Oak Creek, Ore., Aug. 9.—Believing his love was unrequited, Charles Hendrickson, 35 years of age, on Saturday shot and killed his cousin, Miss Iga Erickson, 20 years old, then turned the 38 calibre revolver on himself, the bullet entering just below the heart. The murderer and his victim died without regaining consciousness.

Eighteen-year-old Lena Erickson and Johnny, 9 years old, sister and brother of the murdered girl, were the only persons in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy, which was enacted at the home of the girl's father, Charles Erickson, at Oak Creek, twelve miles from Roseburg.

VERNON WATERWORKS.

Committee of City Council Visit Proposed Sites for Reservoir.

Vernon, Aug. 7.—The water committee of the city council, accompanied by several members of the board of trade and Engineer Hawks, paid a visit to the several sites spoken of in connection with the new waterworks reservoir. A selection was made of a couple of acres on Mr. Wilson's place, on which it is proposed to construct a reservoir of a five-million gallon capacity. It is understood that it is also intended to augment this by securing five acres in a ravine and basin a short distance below this, which Mr. Hawks states can be converted, at small expense, into an auxiliary open reservoir, capable of holding about fifteen million gallons, by damming it at the lower end, and puddling the bottom and sides. This would catch the overflow from the reservoir at high water, and could be used in cases of emergency.

FORMER MINISTER RE-ELECTED.

Returned to Chamber of Deputies After Being Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Trapani, Sicily, Aug. 9.—Nunzio Nasi, former minister of public instruction, who last year was sentenced to 11 months and 20 days' imprisonment on the charge of embezzlement from the state treasury, again has been elected to the chamber of deputies.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, redness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

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HANDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC

WHITES AT OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL

Representative Gathering Listens to Eloquent Speeches by Chinese.

The amity existing between the Chinese community in Victoria and the white population among whom they dwell, typified in the intertwining of the Union Jack and the yellow dragonfly as well as in the mingling of the red, white and blue with the yellow in the decoration of the Chinese Imperial school, was still further testified by the large gathering of Victorians who gathered on Saturday afternoon to assist in the dedication of the institution.

The proceedings were entirely in English, although the speakers were, with two exceptions, local and visiting Chinese merchants and gentlemen. The meeting of the Occident and Orient was strongly in evidence at every turn. This new school is in affiliation with the Imperial University at Peking, and is part of a government school system based on modern educational standards, by means of which China hopes to regenerate herself and modernize her people and her business methods. There are seven similar schools in various parts of the United States, and the idea is, while educating the children in English branches, not to neglect Chinese language and literature, so that the many young men who return to the home of their parents will be fitted to take the place of leaders in the awakening that is going on.

It was a thoroughly representative gathering which assembled on Saturday afternoon and the excellent speeches made were greatly enjoyed, while the proceedings throughout were very interesting.

Seto More, secretary of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, acted as chairman and beside him on the platform were Lee Dye, president of the association; Lim Bang, vice-president, and Lee Mong Kow, chairman of the school board. Mr. More voiced the thanks of the association to those who had come in recognition of their effort to educate the young Chinese, and continued:

"Our society has been incorporated for twenty-five years and I am happy to state that every undertaking which we have entered upon has received the assistance of the whole body of Chinese residents and, through their help, has been carried to successful completion. The Chinese government, realizing that without education it is impossible for her to take her place with the rest of the nations of the world, has within the last few years revolutionized her educational system through all schools, both public and private, putting them on a uniform basis. The opening we are here to celebrate is one link in that great chain. Our children are growing up here under Canadian institutions, which you will agree with me are the best in the world, but many of them will be returning to China and the government desires that they shall have a modern education. Our government realizes that by putting this school here it will do much to cement the two nations, commercially and every other way. Although the Pacific lies between us we hope it may be spanned by the bridge of education, of which we are laying a stone this afternoon. We believe we are doing a work which will be lasting and successful."

Letters of regret were read from his honor the lieutenant-governor, Premier McBride, Chief Justice Hunter, Hon. J. S. Helmecken, Mayor Hall, Lt.-Col. Hall, Fred Davis, M. P., H. P. W. Behnson, M. P., and others.

"I am not accustomed to speaking," said Lee Dye, "but owing to my position I think it is but right that I should express the thanks of the association to our English-speaking friends who have come out to assist us in opening this new building. Our society has been established now for over twenty years, and for the last eleven years has been carrying on a school. Our building became too crowded, so that this one had to be put up. I am glad that it is now ready and I hope that the good principles of the two nations will long be taught here."

Lee Mong Kow's popularity with his white fellow-citizens was amply proved by the reception given him when he was called upon to speak for the school board. He referred to the formation of the association in 1885 by the Chinese merchants of the Dominion, this being looked upon as the headquarters of the race in Canada.

"I have been twenty-five years in the country," said Mr. Lee Mong Kow, "and this is the first time I have seen a gathering such as this. It shows the friendly feeling between the two races to-day, and I hope it will continue forever. China is a great old country. She has the people and everything to make them great, but because she lacked modern education she has been backward. Five years ago the government recognized this and began to initiate reforms. They sent a special commission, Lem Hing Kwei, over here and he formed seven schools in the States and one in Canada. I hope we will have more here, for we have some 254 Chinese children in Victoria alone. There are 150 families settled here, as since merchants' wives have been admitted, they are more inclined to settle here on account of the educational benefits they are able to give their children. We want to teach these children a love of Canada. Some day some of them will be in power in the government service, or in business at home, and we desire that they shall remember the Dominion and help to build up a trade between the two countries. China is awakening now, and we expect the young boys receiving their education here will reward this country by bringing the two nations into peaceful and friendly relations forever."

Lim Bang said that though as Chinese

men they loved their country, nevertheless they were content to spend their lives here, recognizing that many of them were native-born British subjects, and many more were and would become so, and were here under a free and enlightened system of government. They wished to give their children the best possible education, so that those of them who returned to China would be able to take their share in the modernizing of that land.

Ng Poon Chew, editor of Chung Sai Yat Po, San Francisco, made a most eloquent speech, thoughtful, bright and witty. It was a century of wonders, he said, and in view of what is passing under our eyes it was not wise to assume any limits to probability. This applied to China as it did to matters scientific. There was a nation of four hundred and fifty millions, not dead, but very much alive, rousing thoroughly from the slumber of centuries and imbued with an energy that would command the attention of the world. In a burst of patriotic fervor Mr. Chew spoke thus of his native land:

"Our sleep has been caused by our intoxication with the glories of the past. China has a glorious past and is the proudest nation on earth. Why should we be? Those who study history will agree that we have cause. We are 450,000,000, with a history covering forty-five centuries; centuries, an unbroken record of human existence from the dawn of history down to the present time. China was high in power long before Romulus laid the foundations of Rome. She was well governed long before Abraham shook the dust of Chaldea from his feet and in obedience to the divine command started for the promised land. China has a glorious past and Cleopatra breathed the air of Egypt or captured the iron heart of Mark Antony. China was a nation of the past and she will be at least one of the nations of the future. Where are the nations of the past? They came and went like a breath of wind, leaving nothing save the memory of once having been and fragments of ruin. China is like a cube, no matter how you kick it about it is in the same position still."

The awakening was industrial, military and intellectual. For years China had been at the mercy of the powers of Europe. First one, then another, took a slice of territory. They called it balancing power. But why should the powers of Europe be balanced in the East at China's expense? When they were permanently and finally balanced where would China be? She had learned the lesson that a nation had no rights except what she could enforce; the bigger the stick the more her rights. So she would have a standing army for her own defence from aggression. She would be no menace to the world; she was not a warlike nation; her people had tasted the fruits of peace too long. But the time had come when she could not accept peace at any price, but only peace with honor. The intellectual awakening of the nation was more striking. In the past the boys had been educated rather than the girls, not that they cared less for their girls, but more for their boys. When he went to school they attended daily from half-past four or five in the morning until seven or eight at night, with short intermissions. No wonder the Chinese had great vitality; such a system of education killed off the weak ones and gave an example of the survival of the fittest. Under the new system all the boys and girls were required to attend school at more reasonable hours, however. The hope of China now was in her schools. Canada and China should be great friends in the future as in the past. The world was growing and the two countries coming closer across the Pacific. They differed not in kind but in degree, and if race prejudice was brushed aside there would be found under the yellow skin as under the white, the image of the common Father.

His excellency Hsu Ping-Chen spoke in his own tongue, but even then it was plain that he is a polished and eloquent speaker. What he said was interpreted by Mr. Ng Poon Chew. He congratulated the association and the city Chinese on their school. He had heard, he said, a great deal about this beautiful city, of the kindly feelings manifested towards his countrymen, and of how prosperous they had been under the British flag. So well had they got on that they were able to send for their families and now wished their children to study English but at the same time not to forget the language or literature of their home land. China depended much for its information on the men of letters and broad ideas brought up in foreign lands. The time might come when men might go from this side to study the literature of China, in which might be learned much that would be of use to even westerners, and if they did his country would show them every respect. The two countries were getting closer in their relations. After all, they were members of one great family and should feel kindly one towards the other.

The Bishop of Columbia expressed the hope that in its new scheme of education China would not do anything to lessen the respect and reverence Chinese children had always shown to parents and teachers.

Low Kee, a graduate of the University of Washington, whose English is perfect in every way, made an excellent speech. The present and other similar occasions, he said, had disproved Rudyard Kipling's lines, as East and West had met and were continuing to meet. Education would bring to China what it had brought to Canada, the United States and Europe. There was in China the material for a great modern nation, but for lack of an up-to-date educational system it had never had a chance. The Chinese had the reputation of having good characters and this in combination with an adaptation of western methods, would bring out the best in them.

Chi T. Hsu, son of the consul-general, who could not speak a word of English fifteen months ago, made a graceful little address, assuring Victorians that the children educated in that building would never forget Canada, never forget Victoria, when they went to take their part in the regeneration of China. Mr. Hsu made a short speech in Chinese, showing himself well-nigh as fluent a speaker as his father.

Judge Harrison congratulated the association and the school board on behalf of their white friends, the success of their efforts in the erection of such a fine building. He warned them in their adoption of western ideas

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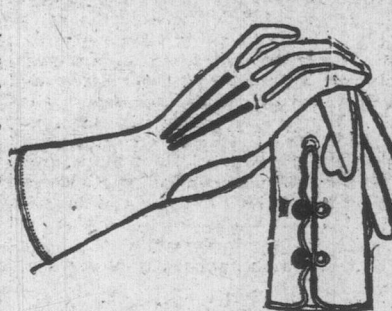
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HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE BUDGET

Lord Lansdowne Outlines Attitude Regarding Financial Measure.

London, Aug. 9.—The vexed question as to whether the House of Lords would interfere with the budget, which action the radicals declare would be unconstitutional, appears to be settled by the pronouncement of Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the Lords, in a speech at Calne, Wiltshire, Saturday night. Declaring that the working classes desired tariff reform, and not the taxation of capital and the expropriation of property, Lord Lans-

downe suggested that the House of Commons may no longer represent the will of the people.

"Those who advance the extreme claim in behalf of the Commons," he said, "declare that any measure, however violent, however little it may have been discussed in parliament, and no matter whether it has been properly put before the people, must be passed over the heads of the House of Lords. The scheme of the House of Lords is much more moderate. We re-

cognize that the will of the people must prevail in the end, but we demand that the people of the country be given a sufficient opportunity to express that will with full and sufficient knowledge of the situation.

"Upon that knowledge," declared Lord Lansdowne, "the Lords are ready to try conclusions in the great struggle which must surely be upon us before very long. The Lords are ready to meet their adversaries, and will accept the verdict of the people."