

SHOT EN LANDING

Who Attempted
Russian Rookery
Their Lives

BOATS

Boats Escaped—
Two Others
Ashore

The sealing schooner
lost nine men while
the Russian seal
Commanderofski (in
Bering islands) in
who had returned to
the sailing of
press of Japan, have
tails of the raid, claim-
ing boats were going
back for water when
To-o Maru, which was
being held at the
the Boso Maru, homing
ing sea, arrived off
the boats started toward
und when the Russian
on the rocks and open-
s succeeded in escap-
at's crews were killed,
ridged, and six men
killed while three, who
o be wounded, were
two boats floated
boats which were after-
on the beach where
sealers of the To-o
boats for water.

A patrol cruiser Silka,
rned to Vladivostok
and reports that sev-
hooners made raids at
last season. The crew
r, who escaped from
ed that the schooner
per island and put out
the bay on which the
e are located has two
at either side and
shed on overhanging
Russian watch houses
are stationed to watch
usually fire on any
ward the beach. The
ing they were going
for water, protested
ed upon without any
made. None of the
Boso Maru reached the
out the bodies of the
ed ashore and buried
mentary on the island,
which a Japanese news-
the raids which have
per islands is of inter-
a great deal of friction
the Japanese fishers
the region where these
lace, and that the Rus-
sity bringing charges
of damage to property
the property on shore
able for sealing. The
adventurous Japanese

Newspapers received by
Japan state that most
fired from Japanese
ed. A total of 38 seal-
went to the sealing
sea and north Pa-
next spring. Several
by the Russians there
per islands, and two,
the Sakai Maru, the
Tokio, and the other
or poaching in Bering
ners took 11,000 seals
a other pelts. All the
the two boats seized
from Bering sea. The
eight two boats belong-
u Maru which gained
outside the three-mile
U.S. revenue cutter
o seize their schooner
Capt. Minami, of the
ress) was liable to be
as outside the three-
statement which seems
proved by the com-
between now and the
fiscal year in June, and
000 will be spent in passenger car
equipment.

The order for 500 steel freight cars
which was given out by the Department
Car and Foundry company, and al-
ready announced in the Herald shows
activity in another direction. As the
that engine of the large locomotive
order upon which the locomotive com-
pany has been at work at Longue
Point. There will probably be fur-
ther orders placed at an early date
with that or some other outside com-
pany.

The Grand Trunk has just placed an
order for 1,000 steel hopper coal cars
with the Pressed Steel Car Company
New York. These cars, which cost
about a thousand dollars a piece have
high sides and a hopper underneath,
and they can run upon coal shuttles and
discharge their load in a few minutes.

The Canada Car company is still
busy with the orders for the Grand
Trunk Pacific rolling stock turning out
about eight cars every working day as
it has been doing for the last four
years. The original order was for 10,
000 cars, and has been executed,
and a new one undertaken. The cars
are worth eight hundred dollars each,
representing an expenditure of about
\$8,000,000.

"The Devil" Objected To.
Montreal, Nov. 27.—Molner's play,
"The Devil," has been the attraction
at His Majesty's theatre this week.
Today Chief Campeau received a con-
plaint regarding the morality of the
piece from the Rev. Canon Renaud,
and tonight sent Captain Landry, who
in addition to his duty as drill
instructor of the force acts as police
censor, his duties being, mainly con-
fined to the burlesque theatre. Land-
ry said that throughout the performance
and afterwards remarked that it ap-
peared perfectly objectionable, as
the costumes and actions of those on
the stage were perfectly proper. The
subtleties of the dialogue altogether
escaped him.

Puget Sound's halibut fleet will be
increased in ten days by the launching
of Tacoma of a steamer designed for
use in Northern waters. In size she
will somewhat exceed the steamer
Bath of the International Fisheries
company's fleet, but will fall short of
the Zepora, of the same fleet, in size
and capacity. Her dimensions are:
Length, 120 feet; beam, 22 feet;
depth 14 feet.

NOTE AND COMMENT

British Columbia has no monopoly
of the embarrassment which attaches
to the work of safeguarding the coun-
try from an influx of Orientals. We
find the following special despatch in
the Montreal Star:
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The cost of
prosecuting the men who smuggled
Chinamen into Buffalo from Toronto,
Hamilton and other Canadian points,
has been very heavy in the past years.
Entirely apart from the salaries of
special immigration officers, the United
States Government has paid out with-
in the past seven years \$20,000 in this
district alone. During the same
period, the Government has received
exactly \$3,500 in fines, collected from
convicted smugglers.

The danger which confronts the peo-
ple of America—both in Canada and
the United States—of physical sub-
mergence of the English stock by a
flood of continental Europeans, was
dealt with by Dr. W. Z. Ripley, profes-
sor of economics in Harvard Univer-
sity, in a lecture delivered in London
recently on the occasion of his being
presented with the Huxley gold medal.
To quote from the London Standard's
report:

About 25,000,000 people had gone
from Europe to the States since 1820,
said Professor Ripley. A quarter of
a century ago two-thirds of the immi-
grants were drawn from the Anglo-
Saxon or Teutonic population of
North-Western Europe. Last year
the total of about 1,500,000 arrivals
was distributed as follows: Anglo-
Saxon, one-third; Slav, one-quarter;
Mediterranean race, one-quarter; 194-
000 Alpine, one-sixth; 330,000 Slav,
one-quarter; 194,000 Teutonic, one-
sixth; 145,000 Jewish (mainly Rus-
sian), one-eighth. A special study of
the linguistic conditions in Chicago
illustrated what all this meant to Am-
erica. There was one large factory
in Chicago employing 4,300 hands, re-
presenting 24 distinct nationalities.
Rules of the establishment were regis-
tarily printed in eight languages. In
one block in New York there were
1,400 people of 20 distinct nationali-
ties. The subtle effects of change of
environment, religious, linguistic, po-
litical, and social, were a powerful in-
fluence in breaking down ethnic bar-
riers. The spirit of the new surround-
ings was so different as to prove too
powerfully disintegrating an influence
in the moral and religious fields this
was plainly noticeable, and often pa-
thetic in its results. The religious
bonds were often entirely snapped.
This was discernible among the Jews
everywhere. As one observer put it
to Professor Ripley, "Religion is sup-
planted by Socialism, and the Jewish
journal." Large numbers of the
young men, broke loose entirely
and become Agnostics or Freethinkers.
The Bohemians were notorious in this
regard. This was accompanied by a
breakdown of patriarchal authority in
the family; and with it, in the close
contacts of city life, the barriers of
religion against intermarriage visibly
weakened. The great danger of im-
migration in America, Professor Ripley
stated, was the low and declining birth
rate of the Anglo-Saxons compared
with that of the immigrant European
horde. Canada, he asserted, was sub-
ject to the same physical danger which
confronted the United States, and the
physical submergence of the English
stock by a flood of continental Euro-
pean peoples.

In an interview at St. John, N. B.,
the other day, Mr. G. M. Bosworth,
who had just returned from London,
predicted a large immigration from
the Old Country.

He said that Canada is attracting
more attention than ever in England.
Throughout Europe the country is
attracting more attention than
Bosworth anticipates that when the
German-Lloyd steamers run to Quebec
next spring, having accommodation
for fifteen hundred passengers, there
will be a boom in Continental immi-
gration to Canada. He says business
is improving in the United Kingdom.

The construction department of the
C.P.R. is now busy building new
equipment at nearly the pace mark-
ed out when the country was in the
hey-day of prosperity. The Angus
shops at Montreal are turning out
twenty freight cars per day and will
be doing so for some months
at least according to a despatch from
Montreal, from which we quote:

The construction of new locomotives
has also resumed at the Angus shops
and a locomotive is being pro-
duced steadily. Half a million
dollars have been appropriated for the
construction of a new and the close of
the fiscal year in June, and the cost
of 000 will be spent in passenger car
equipment.

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are worth eight hundred dollars each,
representing an expenditure of about
\$8,000,000.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, Novem-
ber 30, 1868.
Arrived at Last.—The new steam fire
engine for the Tiger Co., is on board
the Continental. It is intended to
give it a trial as soon as possible.

Parts of Bastion and Government
streets are sadly in want of metalling.
A load or two of stone dropped in
time near some of the rats might pre-
vent some serious accidents.

Clerical.—Rev. Wm. Aitkin, of Lon-
don, arrived by the Continental from
San Francisco yesterday. Mr. Aitkin,
who is represented as a gentleman of
ability, takes pastoral charge of the
Pandora street Presbyterian church.

The following significant paragraph
appeared as a cable despatch in the
New York Herald of November 27:
London, Nov. 27, 1898.—The British
Government decline to recognize the
rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Co.,
in the territory between Canada and
the Pacific coast.

The Grand Trunk Road.—The better
gains strength daily that the Grand
Trunk Railway is to sell its line east
of Quebec to the Intercolonial railway
so as to form a government line from
Halifax to Quebec, some four hundred
miles of which are still to be built.
Twenty million dollars have been raised
in Canadian debentures on favor-
able terms in England, the Imperia-
l Government having guaranteed fifteen
million of four per cent. which are
now worth eight per cent premium on
the London Stock Exchange.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Possibly the most remarkable fea-
ture of Mr. Taft's career is, says the
Manchester Guardian, the fact that
the presidency of the United States
is practically the first representative
office to which he has ever been elect-
ed, or for which indeed he has ever
been a candidate. The only previous
election which he has ever sought
the votes of his fellow-citizens was in
1888, when he was chosen to con-
tinue for two years an Ohio judge-
ship which he had already been hold-
ing for a short time by the State
Governor's appointment. He has
never been a member of any legisla-
tive body, and the executive offices
he has held, whether at home or in
the Philippines, have all come to him
by appointment, not by election. His
recent President could parallel this
record. Mr. Roosevelt sat for a term
in the New York State Assembly,
ran successfully for the mayoralty of
New York city, and was later elected
to the State Governorship and the
Vice-Presidency. Mr. McKinley spent
fourteen years in Congress and was
afterwards Governor of Ohio. Cleve-
land was holding the Governorship
of New York at the time when nomi-
nated for the presidency. We have to
go back to Grant's first election, forty
years ago, to find a President of the
United States who has never been
one of the "standard-bearers" of
his party in some electoral contest.
Mr. Taft's personal experience of the
United States has been very varied.
and Cleveland of the Presidents
elected since the civil war, and his
unfamiliarity with the ways and tone
of the body to which he will shortly
address his official "message," might
seem likely to be a serious handicap
in what is a very important position.
The White House and the Capitol in
Washington were largely attributed to
the President's lack of acquaintance
with the United States. Mr. McKinley,
on the other hand, never lost touch
with the House of which he had once
been an influential member, and dur-
ing his presidency there was conse-
quently little friction between the ex-
ecutive and legislative parts of the
government, having been a member
for fifteen hundred passengers, there
will be a boom in Continental immi-
gration to Canada. He says business
is improving in the United Kingdom.

No Lord Mayor's banquet would
says the Daily Chronicle, be com-
plete without turtle soup, but apart
from the ceremonial of the banquet at
the Guildhall is not of the rare
gastronomic character popularly
imagined. This is explained by the
fact that the majority of several
hundred guests it is impossible to pro-
vide a rapid succession of hot dishes
in a building not adapted for cooking.
At the Lord Mayor's table, where the
chief guests sit, all the varied dishes
are served piping hot, but the other
guests are not usually so well pro-
visioned with warm fare, though
there is an abundance of cold viands
there is always an abundance of cold
viands. The plentiful hot turtle
soup, which all partake of, is made in
the vaults beneath the Guildhall, and
is brought up by a special service.
The banquet is a very grand affair,
and a feature of the banquet is the cold
baron of beef in the banquet hall.

The rescue of the old showman
George Wombwell, from Edmonton
Workhouse by a fellow-showman is
says the Manchester Guardian, an
act of kindness characteristic of a
proverbially warm-hearted class.
Wombwell is a famous name in show-
men's annals. The original George
Wombwell, who died half a century ago,
was one of the first men to travel
in the showman's way with a manager.
He was originally a cobbler in Soho,
and his career as a showman dates
from the day when, at London, he
saw some fine box-constructors
which had just been imported. Box-
constructors were then a new sensa-
tion, and showmen fought shy of them.
Wombwell bought a couple for £75,
and made a very good thing out of
showing them. For thirty years on
wards he was a successful showman in
England with his ever-growing manage-
ment. He died an old and a very rich man,
and was buried in a coffin made from
the timbers of the Royal George. Old
Wombwell used to say that he had
lost about £15,000 in his life from
the death of his manager, and more from
the death of consumptive
monkeys.

Mr. Louis N. Parker, master of the
Colchester pageant, has been reveal-
ing the plot of next year's pageant.
The first episode, which covers the
Roman occupation, will be the story of
the life of a young man who opens
with a scene depicting the life of
Trinobantes under Cymbeline, with an
amusing incident describing the
discovery of the oyster by a two-wheeled
young man who went to the river to
draw himself, but instead returned
with a number of those delicacies,
which are curiously examined by the
other Britons. At last the young man
ventures to eat one, and becomes so
enchanted with the other Britons
crowd around, and the first oyster
feast of Camulodunum is held.—Bel-
fast Times.

Robert Franklin of Rice Lake, did
his fall ploughing with a yoke of oxen.
Dust proof bags of the oyster, three
bread are being shipped for in Peter-
borough.

BRITISH OPINION

The one outstanding result of the
publication of the famous "Interview"
with the Kaiser in the Daily Tele-
graph, is says the Daily Express, the
strongly expressed demand of the Ger-
man Reichstag for the cessation of the
Sovereign's interference in foreign af-
fairs and for the strengthening of the
Parliamentary control of the nation's
relations with other Powers. Constitu-
tionalism in the German Empire may
thus have secured a notable advance
from the Kaiser's indiscretion. Ger-
many, and the world that wishes her
many well, will read with satisfaction
Prince Buelow's announcement that
the Kaiser will in future impose on
himself more "reserve" in his method
of saying that he will think before
he talks. Prince Buelow at-
tempted in his speech yesterday to
water down the Kaiser's statement in
the famous interview. But the real
revelation made by the Kaiser was
that Germany's foreign policy was
constantly double-faced, and that she
was untrustworthy and unreliable, and
though the Chancellor endeavored to
remove that impression, it will prob-
ably remain in the minds of foreign
peoples.

The Morning Post says:—In the
Reichstag much was said by way of
depreciation of the personal inter-
vention of the Emperor in the national
policy. Whether or not the German
Constitution favors the view expres-
sed by the interpellators is a matter
for German statesmen and a constitu-
tional lawyers. We should have im-
agined that the Emperor had not ex-
ceeded the rights of a monarch under
the Constitution. But if the Germans
are annoyed by his personal intervention
in German affairs, can they not
realize that they would resent the
personal intervention of a foreign
sovereign in the affairs of their em-
pire? Can they not realize that the
British Constitution is in this matter
carries the view which some others
have expressed to a much greater
length than is likely to be at present
acceptable in Germany, and that there-
fore Englishmen are sure to dislike
extremely the personal intervention of
the German Emperor in British affairs.
Those who had already realized this
might have discovered it on the
occasion of the disclosure that the
Emperor had corresponded with a
"Prince" in London, and that he had
parently this English point of view
himself. Yet the Emperor's official
representatives in this country have
been over and over again assured
these most anxious for good relations
with Germany that the best way to
reach them was by silence and patience
and the worst way by attempts to use
the English press.

The Standard says:—The out-
standing feature of last night's im-
portant debate in the German Reich-
stag was the extreme diligence with
which every speaker from the Chan-
cellor of the Empire down to the leader
of the Socialist party, set to work to
demolish the statements attributed to
the German Emperor in a recent mem-
orable interview with the Kaiser. It was
a great pleasure and without reserve
the assurance of Prince Buelow, of
Herr Bassermann, of Herr Weimer,
and of Herr Schuler, that the majority
of the German people were not in
British in sentiment. The statement
never was quite believed in this coun-
try. In spite of the great warthly
given for it, but we are glad to hear
that it is now being given up. The
effort to explain what the German
fact was not being built up, appears
to us to be less satisfactory. It will
be noted with interest that the Ger-
man National Liberal party, which has
support a "world's policy" in the Pa-
cific, and that the German fleet is not
being constructed for service in that
ocean, but the knowledge of this latter
fact may drive many people in this
country back to the conclusion that
the North Sea is after all to be the
sphere of the German fleet. The
Herr Bassermann would have done
well to leave the question of the navy
alone. Nothing that he said will al-
ter the navy policy of the German
Government, and nothing that he
could say would change that to which
every British Government is pledged.

The Daily Telegraph says:—Prince
Buelow had the whole world for an
audience when he spoke in the Reich-
stag yesterday in reply to the sheaf
of interpellations directed at him in
consequence of the new "Interview."
We may say, historic interview with
the Kaiser which appeared in the col-
umns of the Daily Telegraph just a
fortnight ago. With one or two ob-
servations every one is likely to be
in complete sympathy. He said that
no strong expressions had been
chosen. Prince Buelow's statement
with reference to the particu-
lar passage in the interview which
came with the greatest shock of sur-
prise to those who had been waiting
steadily worked for improvement in
Anglo-German relations, while invari-
ably insisting that the maintenance of
an unchangeable policy is, as Mr.
Aequith said on Monday, an ele-
mentary duty which we owe to the
empire. It was that passage
wherein the Kaiser describes himself
as being in a minority, and more
because the prevailing sentiment
among larger sections of the middle
and lower classes of the German peo-
ple was not friendly to England. We
are glad to see that each of the two
speakers who interpellated the Chan-
cellor repudiated with the utmost
warmth the existence of any such anti-
English feeling. But more important
still are the Chancellor's own
precise words:—"I know myself to be
at one with the entire House when I
say that the German nation wishes
peaceable and friendly relations with
the British nation on the basis of
mutual respect."

Belfast Whirr.—Our colonies appear
to have suffered most owing to the de-
pression here. We purchase from In-
dian land over a million acres less than
last year and five millions less than
in 1906; from Australia over three
and a half millions less; and from
Canada almost two millions less. These
are figures which we ought to be
colonial preference should ponder over.
Foreign countries are steadily ousting
the colonies as the source of a good
deal of our imports. For example, we
are now purchasing more fresh beef
and mutton from the Argentine Repu-
blic and less from Australia and
New Zealand than we were a year
ago. In the case of the Argentine the value
of the export of fresh beef to Great
Britain increased to the extent of one
million three hundred thousand pounds
in 1906. We took more bacon from
Denmark at the expense of Canada,
and we purchased less rice from the
British East India company and more
from foreign countries. We paid the Ar-

gentine Republic nearly five million
pounds more for wheat, but of Can-
ada's supply we only took six hundred
thousand pounds more than in the cor-
responding period last year. In the
case of wool the Argentine occupies a
much more favorable position in this
year's trading than Australia, New
Zealand, British South Africa, or the
British East Indies. No doubt those
who are opposed to any change will
say that we should always buy in the
cheapest markets, but sometimes it is
possible to buy more cheaply. If we
save, say, a pound on imported goods
and have to pay thirty shillings for
the upkeep of the unemployed, it can-
not be said that the advantage is
so great. The fact is that the world
was booming all over the world we
had a large army of unemployed.
Surely even free importers will admit
that this is not healthy condition.

MISS GRYLLS' RECITAL

Last of Series at Empress Hotel Took
Place Last Night

Between 400 and 500 people formed
the audience which attended at the
Empress hotel last evening upon the
occasion of Miss Cordelia Grylls' last
concert. Every seat in the dining-room
besides many others was placed in
the rooms. The hall was crowded
with the hotel's guests, while the palm room
was also crowded. The applause was
frequent, and the concert was a great
success.

Miss Grylls' programme was as fol-
lows: 1. "Old French Love Song";
2. two songs from "Lover of Damas-
cus"; 3. three songs from "Lover of
Damascus"; 4. "The Song of the
Red Sea"; 5. "The Song of the
Red Sea"; 6. "The Song of the
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