

PARTICULAR PEOPLE WILL FIND OUR
STOCK OF
FRESH FRUITS
JUST TO THEIR FANCY

Publisher of Far Eastern Review Arrives Here and Tells of Commercial War for Manchuria's Trade

Shirley's Trade

"There is no question of the existence of the so-called open door; but there is a grave question as to whether after passing the door, the alien intruder is able, under present conditions, successfully to compete with the doorkeeper."

Thus, George Bronson, Russian publisher of the Far Eastern Review, who was detained in Victoria yesterday morning by Japanese authorities after a tour of Manchuria, says that Japan has long viewed "open-door" questions as a threat to its national aspirations to trade with Japan, and as a result of the Russo-Japanese war.

"Since the termination of the late war foreign opinion has accepted the principle of equal opportunity and discrimination are the foundation of Japan's commercial success in Manchuria," he said.

The average European has refused to believe that Japan could secure control of the Manchurian market through underhand methods and espionage, and that such methods were employed, and that there had been numerous commercial incidents have been their constant magnified and complaints to their consuls and embassies have been from Europeans based thereon have been promptly followed each other. Instances of this kind have been multiplied in from foreign merchants against the operation of methods employed to

"But despite the bitter criticisms, Japanese trade has steadily advanced and their goods have displaced the old familiar "chops." Within two years after the termination of hostilities, Japan controlled the commercial situation, and unsuccessful foreign merchants have charged discrimination and unfair methods to account for her success. At the root of the trouble was the South Manchuria railway, and on its operation and administration fell the burden of censure. It was accused of car discrimination, secret rebates to favored Japanese firms, incivility and harshness

to the traveller, espionage of their movements, discrimination against Newchwang in favor of its own terminal at Dairen, flooding Manchuria with Japanese products through the commissary stores of the army and railway, on which no duties were levied, smuggling across the border, juggling the exchange through the Yokohama Specie Bank, and so on through a long list of similar practices, all tending to advance Japanese interests to the detriment of the for-

gener. In fact, if any charge in the mode of questionable commercial tactics had been overlooked, we fail to remember that the Japanese cottons soon found echo in resolutions of the trade and consular reports, and the press commented freely on them to Japan's disadvantage. American cottons, which formerly controlled the Manchurian market owing to their peculiar adaptation to the requirements of the trade, were displaced by the cheaper and lighter fabrics of Japanese make. Ergo, the wily Nipponese could not possibly be playing the same game as the American in the war, the demand for American cotton goods in Manchuria, alone, reached an extent of \$3,000,000 gold

usually, or a practical control of the market. In a short time after the war the market was reversed, and Japan supplied \$2,000,000 of the demand. As an American writer recently explained:

There is no question of the existence of the so-called open door; but there is a great question as to whether it is passing through or as to whether an alien intruder is able, under present conditions, successfully to compete with the doorkeeper.

Murks India

"To a large extent this reflects American opinion. In British India arguments are advanced on both sides, although the latter are the dominant and bitter, owing to the heavy

of these goods into India and placing the products of native and foreign trade has suffered most from the policy of the Japanese Government. The place of goods export, but in steamships and other lines, and a natural result of the sentiment has resulted in a very heavy loss of business. From keen admiration of their victorious allies, at the time of the war, the feeling has altered to one of bitterness and resentment, and the Home Government is now criticizing British interests in China, maintaining the alliance and so to the detriment of the successful American goods firms. The policy of nationalism of British interests. Japan has received the benefit of the ex-

in Manchuria. But Japan cannot ignore the charges of unfairness which have been attempted to answer her critics. But it would appear the Japanese Government has grasped the true economic causes underlying the situation and confined their defense in refuting it in an academic manner. Despite the government press bureau view of Japan, we have failed to read and analyze. In fact, Japanese publicists are apparently failed to grasp the economic situation in China. They have followed the lines of argument advanced by their commercial interests. I do not attempt to assert that Japan's commercial policy in Manchuria is free from criticism, nor promote the Chinese position in Manchuria in China, but, after a careful study of the situation, I am of the opinion

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hopping the cake to Japan and considerable loss and damage to the crops. The Japanese purchased their supplies of bean products from the foreign houses who controlled this trade and there was no discrimination at that time. The foreign houses were satisfied with the bean trade of Newchang. Their agents throughout the interior were the hands of Chinese as they were barred from establishing branches inside the treaty ports. The houses brought the bean products to market at Newchang receiving in return their stock of foreign goods and other sundries for the interior trade. The Japanese purchasers of bean cake paid the foreigner profit on the turnover, plus the trade of the province. It must be

the railway rate, giving Diaron the opportunity to buy goods from the foreign market, the force never had a show of strength. The appearance of Japan on the scene, the storage, handling, and transportation of goods, and the fact that the Japanese were not themselves sufficient to cover the difference in the railway rates, were all factors of which it was useless for Diaron to be conscious. If he attempted to compete with the Japanese or bean-cake he would have lost his business. The few firms controlling the exports and imports of Manchuria, and with the export trade of Manchuria in their hands, it was an easy matter to monopolize the imports for the Japanese market. At a time when Manchuria was impoverished as a result of a decade of war, and the purchasing power of the Japanese was enormous, owing to a shortage of cur-

rency, and the Japanese and Japanese and barter merchants, the Japanese, they were handicapped by their various charges at Newchwang, and the fact that the Japanese were not able to pay for the Japanese at their price, which was unprofitable under the then existing conditions. The decadence of the Japanese economy, the reports followed as a natural consequence of a few venturemen American and British goods, since established themselves in the market, firmly determined to win back their trade by acting solely as sellers and unable to reciprocate by purchasing the goods of the Japanese, which was discouraging, and they finally abandoned the field as unprofitable. In short, it is the real reason for Japan's failure to win back their trade, the alleged branches of "the door" and all the unfair tactics of the Manchurian railroad, actually the 95th.

commerce was reduced to its bare bones of simple barter. Finally, he said, the Japanese, pausing in their march toward the nearest market town, exchange their products for cotton goods and other necessities and receive a percentage of payment in cash. The current Japanese war note.

Trade.—The result of the new trade policy was that many heavy ports were thrown open, and, where previously the trade was confined to the one port of anchorage, now it was free to enter the interior through native channels. He could now branch out himself into the interior, and the country was opened up.

Hampered by established business connections, and by the fact that he had no money, this new opportunity without affecting his relations with the Japanese. As time then passed, the country was opened up, and with its prohibition against

they could have altered the inevitable workings of a simple economic law."

Gets Handsome Reward.—WASHINGTON, June 17.—Richard Parr, the customs department deputy who had been arrested by the government in recovering for \$400,000 in the sugar underweighing frauds, is to receive a reward of \$100,000.

VIENNA, June 17.—Lieutenant Hoffmeyer, who poisoned two officers of the Austrian army, has been told that he would be appointed to the hope that the vaccines they caused, and who were killed, were not infected with a rope, after being tied to a gallows. Only one execution has taken place in Austria in the last thirty years.

Copyright on Parafal Expires.—BERLIN, June 17.—In 1918 thirty years ago, the German chemist Richard Wagner's death, the German chemist

the other hand, the Japanese old business connection or is to uphold, and as the new firms were quickly established, a perfect commercial organization as the open cities of Manchuria with storehouses filled with imported products rushed scene from a near-by source, it was only natural that would soon control the import

Wagner family for the exclusive right to perform his last music-drama, the mystical and semi-religious "Farsfall" at Bayreuth next expires.

On Friday, then, however, the "Association of German Stages" to which all German and Austrian stage-managers belong, will hold their annual meeting and will pass a resolution that no German stage shall perform "Farsfall" as long as the performers are Wagner's family. The Bayreuth theatre at Bayreuth is in the possession of any of their members to sing in "Farsfall" on foreign stages.

quiet habits, and their ability to live in winter has its special value. There is no better mother living than the Barred Rock. You can take her by the back and lift her off the nest and she will never kick her feet let alone raise her wings.

The Barred Rock is a good mother which in too many cases has been overlooked. Here selection works wonders. Those are who think a Barred Rock is a small bird, most as big as a turkey; but the Barred Rock cock should weigh 8 lbs. hen, 7 lbs.

ly curved back, good breast and upright carriage, and his chicks hatched at 3 lbs. in twelve weeks.

Everyone has his or her own matter of breed, but we often wonder if any one best breed. I think the matter of type and strain and ability to raise and treat them is the most important.

None in mind is breed type. First the standard calls for, and then that type as possible and keep it improved much by going above standard. If you want a Rock as key, better sell the Rocks and get for the Rocks won't lay any more turkey if you run to turkey size, terramans, Dutch and French but little different treatment to most English and Asiatic breeds.—H. Enderby, B. C., in Farm and Ranch.

Every farmer in Colorado should be bright, hustling, laying pullets—neither when eggs are bringing fifty cents nor when chicks, which should be done not later than this month; earlier would be better for larger breeds.

They should be kept free from corn, given plenty of grain and milk; extra vegetable food will be beneficial if the run of the farm, and you need not be afraid of over feeding if the grain is in straw or loose earth. Keep the corn and sweet.

they are large enough to eat; they better then, bring more on the market, and make more room for the pullets.

Begin next month, and, during the fall, cull out the old hens, reserving only the yearlings as have proven good parents. The old roosters should go just as you are through hatching unless they are better company. This thinning out means a better room and a better care for the pullets. The weaklings die; mark the slow growers; and sell them with the cockerels. In October make a last severe culling and get rid of nothing that does not mean business. 200 pullets will cost about eighteen cents for feed; will produce about 150 eggs; and

eggs above that number when they at
best price, and will gradually increase
bers.

A dollar a day profit on a hundred
during the winter months means no
bills to pay next fall; it is not easily dis-
it is being done right along, which means
you can do it with proper attention, I
early, providing a variety of seeds and
ing steadily at it.—W. E. Vaplon, C
Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

The suburbanite laughed with the
when the professor from the agricultu-
lege threw on the screen the pictures
lorn chicks affected with white diarr-

(every breeder at some time had had group at home); then, turning to his mate, he said: "I never appreciate grandmother until I tried to raise chickens. The dear old lady raised from three to five hundred chickens a year, and did her work."

Farmers can't afford to lose their chickens with white diarrhoea; when there is a shortage of crops we need the hen to pay the grocer.