

## SILENCE OF TORY PRESS

FEAR TO HIT McBRIDE IF AIM AT DUNSMUIR.

FURTHER REFLECTIONS ON DISALLOWANCE OF NATAL ACT.

(Vancouver World.)

Let not his honor, the lieutenant-governor, imagine that the death-like silence on the part of the conservative papers respecting his action in signing a Japanese contract first and reserving an immigration bill afterwards implies consent and approval. The truth is this very absence of comment is most ominous. For as a liberal in politics and the nominee of a liberal government he would have received no mercy had there been only the merits of the case to consider. It is only because every shot fired at Mr. Dunsmuir is like a hit at Mr. McBride also that the heavy artillery of the government press roars out no condemnation. True, one journal, the local evening conservative sheet, grasping the situation has endeavored to distinguish between the targets, but its contemporaries have distrusted the maneuver and decided on a masterly inactivity. Nothing shows more conclusively how thoroughly the story is discredited than the Bowser bill was blocked by instructions from Ottawa than the refusal of the government organs generally to follow the lead of the Hastings street paper. They see that the game is up, that facts now known completely negate the suggestions behind which they have shielded themselves ever since Mr. Templeman came back from Ottawa and told how Mr. McBride announced the impending action of the Bowser bill at the federal capital nearly a week before it reached its second reading in Victoria. The government organs, in short, know that the best they can hope for is that the removal of the lieutenant-governor will be effected without too many awkward questions being asked about the famous interview in which his honor's will and pleasure with respect to the local Natal Act was announced to the premier—who went off to London forthwith and left the legislature to struggle with the force of enacting a measure which he knew would never become law. Silence is golden when one is not quite sure whether the trusted leader of one's party was a accomplice in the killing of a popular measure or merely an accessory who passively permitted a treacherous attack on the liberties of the people.

If we are correctly informed Mr. Dunsmuir will not be long in office. How long Mr. McBride remains at the head of the government, however, depends on the capacity of the party chieftains to wink the rank and file. For the moment we are more concerned with those long-drawn negotiations at Tokyo. It has been announced, and we hope it is true, that Japan will allow no more than two far as it goes, but it cannot of itself be sufficient. The Natal Act, as suggested by the Times, legislation after the Australian pattern—a law, which will keep the latch-string on the inside of the door instead of the outside, is the only measure which can afford the Pacific coast security. The recent encephalitis of the Japanese government corporations prepared to flood the province with Oriental labor, and be it remembered, that enquiry came about by the mere accident. Had it not been for the fact that a mob did not do any damage to property one evening last September we should have continued to watch the Japanese coming in without in the least understanding the workings of the immigration machine as cunningly devised by the Government. When we learn that the C. P. R. had arranged to man its lines with Japanese from Vancouver to Swift Current, and that it had agreed to employ thousands of Oriental immigrants during the next five years we realize the extent and nature of the damage with which we were confronted, and we decline to believe that the assistance of the immigration machine was cunningly devised by the Government. The tactics of the white laborer's subtle and powerful enemies will not be adapted to the new conditions. The corporations want cheap labor and they will get it from Yokohama they will get it elsewhere. A change in the variety of Asiatics imported will be the principal result of trusting to agreements with Asiatic powers. We hope that the British Columbia members will make this plain next week and will refuse to be satisfied with anything short of a measure which they can approve as meeting the case as a whole. Let them not forget that the Japanese are not the real enemy, but Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his honor.

His honor! The two words spell the most amazing part of it. D. J. Dunsmuir—the honorable James Dunsmuir—forget that the name of the president of the Wellington Colliery company was also the name of the representative of his majesty the king, of him who stands twice each session in the place of the sovereign of this dominion while royal honors are accorded. Or was James Dunsmuir still James Dunsmuir under his uniform and incapable of being anything else? Does he realize that when he entered into that sordid compact by virtue of which the mouths of the families of some of his white miners are being dug down the wages of the rest, he trailed in the mud the wages of the province and of the great office he holds? His honor! Was it his day his honor brought him to pay his Japanese machinists and timbermen when they arrived? Would his honor see that they had police protection if the white men struck? And were his honor's allies to remain at work and help him to win the battle against his own countrymen? His honor, too soon!

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

New York, Dec. 12.—Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Evening Journal, known as "the man who made William Randolph Hearst famous," is today receiving the congratulations of his friends on the occasion of his 44th birthday. Brisbane is popularly reported to be the highest salaried newspaper man in the country, his stipend being \$50,000 a year. He was born in Buffalo on December 12, 1863, and is the son of Albert Brisbane, one of the pioneer communist-socialists in this country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—There will be no interference in the way of executive clemency in the case of Lawrence Gowland, who is to be hanged for murder next Monday at Malden. Gowland will go to the gallows for the murder of George Brown near Killarney.

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## THE STATES AND JAPAN

INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE IN FAVOR OF CONCILIATION.

TAKAHIRA'S APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR.

Tokyo, Dec. 12.—The recall of viscount Aoki as ambassador to the United States and the calling of the American fleet to the Pacific coast next week continue to be the principal topics of discussion in the Tokyo press. Despite the warlike talk of the "yellow press" the attitude of the influential Japanese journals is one of conciliation. As the Japanese have become great newspaper readers, the influence of the newspapers will doubtless serve to prevent any further outbreak of anti-American feeling. Not since the trouble regarding the emigration of Japanese to America began have the leader-writers been so fervent in their declarations that Japan has and has never had any real reason for war with the United States. These declarations, often repeated, have served to bring the public pulse back to normal.

Rumors of viscount Aoki's recall have been persistent since the sending to President Roosevelt last winter of the alleged ultimatum regarding the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco. At that time it was declared that the ministry of foreign affairs was inclined to hold the minister responsible for the trouble, and rumors of his recall were rife in Tokyo. That such action has finally been decided upon has come as no surprise in the Japanese press. The Japanese press, while the papers have not permitted themselves any open expression of view on the subject it can be read between the lines that the conservative editors consider the action a wise one already deferred too long. Aoki's official relations at Washington have been characterized as awkward in diplomatic circles here. He is a determined, strong-willed man, and his attitude toward his country in the best possible manner, but his virtue has been a detriment to his usefulness on the present crisis. He belongs to the older generation of Japanese statesmen and, it is insisted, has often disregarded the instructions of the ministry of foreign affairs, looking upon them as his inferiors in wisdom and experience.

The recall of Aoki is the most prominent of the Japanese press, which the Tokyo newspapers, declares that Aoki has been late to become highly unpopular among the officials of the foreign office because of his disposition to act independently of his superior. His initiative, exceeding or disregarding the instructions of his official superiors. The same opinion has been expressed by other papers popularly supposed to be independent.

Viscount Kato, minister of foreign affairs, declared that he is not and will not be the slightest breach of friendship between the United States and Japan because of the recall of ambassador Aoki. He is likely to render those relations more steadfast and cordial. He has persistently refused to state whether there was anything in the conduct of the ambassador to warrant his recall. The conciliatory attitude of the Japanese press extends also to the subject of emigration of the Japanese to the United States and Canada. In the Japanese press the indignation in its editorial utterances by the foreign office, says on the subject of limitation of immigration: "We naturally are a peace loving nation, and if the immigration of Japanese into Canada and the United States endangers the public peace, we will not hesitate to forbid absolutely immigration to those countries. The Japanese government has the right to regulate immigration according to law, and we hope the Canadian and United States governments will generously assist us in reaching a peaceful and just solution of the matter. The Japanese government is not a party to any nation. We believe that Japanese emigrants would tend to promote the welfare of the sparsely-settled portions of the American Pacific coast by developing its resources, and which is to be disturbed it is better to prevent our people from emigrating."

Count Okuma, who has heretofore been outspoken in opposition to the Japanese policy of restriction of emigration, now takes in the press that the government should assist America at a time when prejudice as well as political and economic conditions render the emigration of Japanese to the United States inexpedient.

Peace is the dominant note of the Japanese press today, and as a result the insistent demands for war at any price, common on the streets of Tokyo a few months ago, are no longer heard. The appointment of Baron Kogoro Takahira, former minister at Washington and late Japanese ambassador to Italy, as Aoki's successor, is thought to have been under consideration for several months and created no surprise in official or diplomatic circles. The newspapers generally applauded the selection of Baron Takahira, who is generally considered Japan's ablest diplomat.

Ambassador Takahira is 53 years of age and has been in the diplomatic service since 1881. He was born in 1854, beginning as a student attaché. In 1881 he became secretary of legation at Washington, and later was promoted to charge d'affaires in 1885. He returned to Japan to become secretary of the foreign office. From 1885 to 1889 he occupied one of the most important of Japanese diplomatic positions, that of minister to Korea. In 1892 he was appointed to the post of general at New York city. After serving a short time in the American metropolis, he was despatched to Europe as minister to Holland, Denmark, and Austria and Switzerland, 1896-98.

In 1900 he was selected to return to the United States as Japanese minister. His recall to China made it necessary for Japan to be represented at Washington by one of its ablest diplomats, and Takahira justified the faith that had been put in him.

Then came the Russo-Japanese war, followed by the peace of Portsmouth, in which Takahira played an important part. He was one of the Japanese plenipotentiaries at the conference and worked valiantly for peace. The anti-American sentiment broke out in Japan shortly

after this, and it was rumored that Takahira was recalled in December, 1896, because he had been too solicitous in seeking the friendship of the United States. This was officially denied at the foreign office, the officials stating that Takahira had asked for leave of absence two years before and that they had merely taken advantage of the first opportunity to grant his desire.

Takahira was a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, while at Washington. He is a scholar as well as a diplomat, writes and speaks, not only Japanese and Chinese, but nearly all European languages. His wife, to whom he was married in 1887, is also highly gifted and a linguist of ability. She was one of the first Japanese women to assume, in America and Europe, the Occidental way of dress and entertainment.

When Takahira returned to Japan from America he said: "The United States is the most upright and fair of the powers interested in the great questions affecting the far east, as it is the most sympathetic and reliable friend of the just and true." That he returns to Washington holding the same sentiments is a guarantee of the future cordial relations between the United States and Japan.

## REPRIEVE FOR FIDDLER

INDIAN MURDERER WILL ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

KILLED SEVERAL TRIBESMEN UNDER RITES OF WE-TE-GO.

Winipeg, Dec. 12.—Joseph Fiddler will not hang. Such is the decree of the dominion government, word of which reached the city today. It will be remembered that the trial of this Indian for the murder of several tribesmen under the rites of the We-Te-Go. It was to stamp out this dread practice forever that the dominion government took action in the matter and members of the police made a long and weary trip through the northern country to the shores of the Hudson Bay to effect the arrest. An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa directing the police to take Fiddler to the northern country to the shores of the Hudson Bay to effect the arrest. An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa directing the police to take Fiddler to the northern country to the shores of the Hudson Bay to effect the arrest. An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa directing the police to take Fiddler to the northern country to the shores of the Hudson Bay to effect the arrest.

## RUSHING BUILDING OPERATIONS.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Spokane, Dec. 12.—The mild weather of the past few days has been a boon to the contractors on the several large buildings in course of construction. The contractors are rushing their work on the post-office and customs building, the finishing touches are being put on the court house, while the three-story steam laundry is very nearly completed.

## THE FATAL CROSSING

Moorefield, Ont., Dec. 12.—James Woolner, an old man who lived near Drayton, was struck and killed by a train on the public crossing near here today.

## TUBCOTT NOMINATED.

Nicolet, Dec. 12.—The liberalists this afternoon nominated Dr. Tubcott for the commons in the place of Deullin, who resigned, to enter the provincial cabinet.

## LUMBERMAN KILLED

Kenoa, B.C., Dec. 12.—Douglas Orman, a young man only 19 years of age, was killed last Sunday at a tie camp, about 25 miles out on lake Uppers. He was engaged in building a stable when a log rolled upon him with fatal results. On Orman's service a brother and son of Orman was murdered in Montana and robbed of \$6000. The relatives had only arrived home a few days when they received a wire announcing the distressing news of the young man's death.

## FRESH SHEED THEIVES.

Port Arthur, Dec. 12.—The investigation into the alleged thefts of merchandise from the freight sheds here, including the Chas. Carrothers, a well known local shed checker, with stealing, Holland, Denmark, and Austria and Switzerland, 1896-98.

## HOTEL MEN ARE LIABLE

RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS LEFT BY GUESTS.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT AT CALGARY.

Calgary, Dec. 12.—His lordship, Mr. Justice Harvey gave judgment in the case of W. N. Tompkins of Okotoks, vs. the Calgary Hotel company, which is of more than passing interest to the public.

The plaintiff in the month of March last was a guest at the Royal hotel, Calgary, and while at the hotel left a fur coat in the cloak room, provided for that purpose. Later when he came to get his coat, he found it had disappeared. Efforts were made to find the coat but without avail. Tompkins brought action against the hotel for the value of the coat. The hotel denied their liability.

His lordship in giving judgment today laid down the principle that an innkeeper is responsible for the goods left in his hotel by guests, unless the hotelman is able to establish that the guest was guilty of negligence. Proof of negligence entirely failed in the present case and judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount sued for, \$100.

## NEGRO PROBLEM

Englishman Says Question is One Whole World Must Face.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—"The gravity of the negro problem is not confined to the United States, England faces it in her colony. The whole world faces it. The problem of the future of that race is one of the greatest, and gravest confronting civilization." These words were uttered by Sir John Rogers, governor of the English Gold Coast colony, southwestern Africa, expressed these views last night in an address at the Bazaar Presbyterian church. "In Africa," he said, "Negroes outnumber the whites in the proportion of five million to one thousand. How to educate them is as grave a question there as it is in America. The great trouble is to induce them to work with hands in trade. The hope of the negro race lies in manual labor. I have little doubt that the colored race in America will soon realize this, and several million of their places among the other races here."

## MAYORS OF PRAIRIE TOWNS.

Winipeg, Dec. 12.—The following mayors were elected in Alberta and Saskatchewan yesterday: Edmonton—John A. McDougall. Medicine Hat—J. Grier. Lethbridge—W. Henderson. Regina—J. W. Smith. Estevan—J. C. Heston. Alameda—H. Cook. Saskatoon—J. R. Wilson. Strathcona—Mayor Mills. Weyburn—J. Monaghan. Oxbow—R. M. Grundy. Yellow Grass—B. A. Rose. Theodore—A. E. Brown. Davidson—F. W. Shepard. Swift Current—J. B. Argue. Vermillion—M. M. Brennan. Vagreville—Jas. McNeill. Wetaskiwin—J. C. McKay. Stettler—J. W. Tice. Calgary, Dec. 12.—A. L. Cameron was re-elected mayor yesterday by a majority of 474. The following aldermen were elected: Ward 1, Sutor, Loomis and Moolie; Ward 2, Terrell, Manary and Robinson; Ward 3, Mitchell, Hornby and Graves; Ward 4, Watson, Stewart and Parlow. A majority of over 1,000 voted in favor of commissioners being elected by the city.

## THE POPE AND DON CARLOS.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The pope received today in private audience Don Carlos of Bourbon, the pretender of the Spanish throne. Don Carlos expressed the hope that the pope would assist him in an attempt to regain the throne of Spain, but the pope, although saying that his friendship was unaltered, indicated plainly that for political reasons it would be impossible for him to change his present attitude towards king Alfonso.

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Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of 50¢ of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25¢, 50¢, \$1.00.

## Money Saved!

A SAVING OF 25c to 50c on the \$

CAN BE MADE ON YOUR GROCERY, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, AN / SHOE BILLS

BY DEALING WITH US

ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID. We pay freight to any railway station in western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Write for our latest price list, it is mailed free on request. We handle only the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped. We make prompt shipments. We absolutely guarantee satisfaction and delivery. All goods guaranteed or money refunded. It is a duty to you, to your family and to your pocket book to investigate our prices. We do not belong to the jobbers' or retailers' guild or association or any trust. References: Any bank, railway or express company in the city, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST TODAY

## Northwestern Supply House

259 and 261 Stanley St.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Morning Bell Mining and Smelting Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at Spokane, Washington. The amount of the capital stock of the company is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of twenty-five cents each. The head office of the company in this province is situated at the City of Creston, and O. J. Wigen, a fruit and produce rancher, whose address is in the City of Creston, B.C., is the attorney for the company. The time of the existence of the company is forty-nine years from the 15th of January, 1857.

The company is specially limited under section 86 of the said Act and no liability beyond the amount actually paid up on shares or stock in the company by the subscribers to or holders thereof shall attach to such subscriber or holder.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of August, 1907.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are restricted to acquiring, managing, developing, working and selling mines, mineral claims and mining properties, and the winning, getting, treating, refining and marketing of mineral therefrom.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Snowdrift Gold Mining Company, Limited, has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in the city of Spokane, state of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the company is twelve thousand five hundred dollars, divided into one million two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one cent each.

The head office of the company in this province is situated at the town of Kootenai, British Columbia, and the attorney for the company is S. Y. WOOTTON.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years from the first day of June, nineteen hundred and seven.

The company is specially limited under section 86 of the above act and no liability beyond the amount actually paid up on shares or stock in the company by the subscribers thereto or holders thereof shall attach to such subscriber or holder.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the company has been established and registered are restricted to acquiring, managing and otherwise acquire, mines and mining properties, and to sell and otherwise dispose of mines and mining properties, in any part of the state of Washington, United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

2. To purchase, lease and otherwise own, control and sell such real and personal

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VOL. 6

## CASE ARG

Arbitration Board

Sittings Yesterday

MANY ADDRESSES

INTERESTING FIGURES AS TO LIVING—SOCIALISTS DELIVERED BY EX-DAVIDSON.

The twenty-second and the sittings of the arbitration board under the Lenoir act in Consolidated Mining companies regarding the rate of pay, came to an end yesterday at 4 o'clock. The P. B. Wilson, J. A. Hare, Taylor, went over the case and think it to be possible to conclude the matter. While the report itself will be sent under Department of Labor and findings will in all probability be known as soon as the case is decided.

Yesterday was occupied evidence given by the wholesalers of Nelson as to their increased cost of past eight years and by the shippers given by either side. It was noticeable that the wholesalers placed the increase of their commodities as average, yet the wholesalers the rise made by themselves only 40 per cent. That as a general average.

The addresses only couple of hours in the afternoon were seven heard. The court was crowded with players of the St. Eugene's, the present secretary union W. F. P. of M. made statements about the conditions and the court in an order of the court. He was short of length by James H. Adams, who was wound up by W. D. spoke at some length and out that the matter at issue was not only the Kootenai but the whole province, the address was to show how the principles of the court were applied to the matter at issue and, he considered by the making their decision. The court was then adjourned until the next day.

The first witness called of the court, shortly before yesterday morning, was the manager of the B. C. T. of this city, dealing in Mr. Amas said that since been a general rise in this city of 25 per cent. The rise had not been in other cases it went as 50 per cent.

F. A. Starkey, who produced a price list of board of trade, called to increase. Butter and eggs since 1900 10 per cent; vegetables, the same. The rise had not been in other cases it went as 50 per cent.

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