

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## NEW TREATY WILL BE SIGNED SOON.

Bulletin Special.  
Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The French-Canadian treaty will be signed in Paris this week by the British and Canadian governments. This is the first time that a treaty affecting Canada has been directly negotiated by it. When the present treaty with France was negotiated, Sir Charles Tupper represented the Dominion, but along with him was Lord Dufferin, representing the British government. On the present occasion the foreign office entrusted the negotiations to "Canada," and upon that account they are likely to be all the more acceptable to Canada. Fielding is expected to leave for Ottawa next week.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ON ASIATIC QUESTION.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The Department of the Interior has under consideration a proposition to amend the regulations relating to immigration so that all immigrants must have a certain amount of money in their possession before being allowed to land. Hitherto there has been no money qualification for entering Canada. There is a provision in the United States in this country it has always been regarded that a single-bodied man willing to work and without a dollar in his pocket was as good an asset to the country as a man who had some cash but was not particularly about getting work. However, it is said in solving the question of Oriental immigration, the Minister of the Interior has recommended that a money qualification be added to the regulations. This can be done under the act by the government passing an order-in-council.

Domestic Superintendent of Immigration W. D. Scott arrived from England on Saturday and at midnight he was on his way to Vancouver to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter. Mr. Scott telegraphed the Mayor of Vancouver that the government would send a commissioner to enquire into the question on the spot. It appears on Friday evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Mayor Bellamy's telegram to Sir Wilfrid that some of the new arrivals were paupers and should be deported. Mr. Scott goes to see that all the regulations are rigidly enforced, and may suggest an amendment as he has already done to meet this particular class of immigrants.

Before leaving for the west, Mr. Scott had a long conference with Hon. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Cory, the deputy minister, in relation to the whole situation. This afternoon, the special envoy of Japan, Mr. Ishii, arrived in the city from the coast. He came a day earlier than was expected. He met at the railway station by Japanese Consul-General Nozoe, and F. C. T. O'Hara, chief of the consular department, on behalf of the government. To-morrow Mr. Ishii will have an interview with the premier and some of the cabinet ministers. The views of the cabinet in regard to the Japanese immigration will be fully set forth.

Canada will insist upon the number of the new arrivals being kept down to a minimum, and Japan will no doubt agree to this.

## TWENTY-FIVE ARE KILLED IN WRECK.

Concord, N.H., Sept. 15.—Twenty-five persons were killed and thirty injured in a wreck on the T. B. & M. road at West Canaan, sixty miles north of here at 4:26 o'clock this morning. It was a head-on collision between a freight and a passenger, the latter being bound from Quebec to Boston. The cause of the accident, according to a statement given out by the railroad officials here, was the misunderstanding of orders sent to the crew of the freight. Both the crews escaped by jumping, the engineer of the passenger train spraining his ankle.

The impact was terrific. The engine of the passenger train telescoped the baggage car, day coaches and part of a smoking car. The engine and six cars of the freight were piled in a heap. The greatest loss of life occurred in the first coach of the passenger train immediately behind the baggage car. The occupants of the coach were for the most part French-Canadian and Lowell, to work in the mills.

As soon as word of the wreck reached this city, two wrecking trains were made up and hurried to the scene. Or there were sent all the doctors and nurses available. The French-Canadian killed and injured in the wreck nearly all came from towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They had been up to the Sherbrooke Quebec, and were returning on the last day that their tickets were good. Two coaches filled with them had been added on to the regular train from Quebec city. These French-Canadian came originally from Sherbrooke and vicinity, and the fair each year is the occasion for family reunions. The occupants of a combination smoking car and sleeper on the rear of the train escaped with only a shaking up. Those in the first coach behind the baggage car were all killed. This car crumpled like paper when telescoped by the baggage car and engine, and the escape for the occupants was impossible. The railroad officials gave out a long statement to explain the accident and announced that a rigid investigation would be made in the hope of fixing the blame.

## MAYOR OF VANCOUVER TALKS THROUGH HIS HAT.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—"When the mayor of Vancouver threatened to send a special train with Hindus to Ottawa, I wired to Dr. Munroe, Vancouver, and to Dr. Mills, Victoria, to give me a statement as to the condition of the new arrivals and as to the necessity for any deportations," said Hon. Frank Oliver today. And the tele-

grams I have received clearly show that the mayor was to put it plainly, talking through his hat."

The following are the replies: "Hindus have been subjected to rigid physical examination. All old men and those physically unfit were rejected and ordered deported. There are about 25 in all. About 25 are detained for treachery, some of whom will be brought at any price and the Hindus are compelled to live in tents until they erect buildings which they say they will do. A. S. Munroe, Vancouver."

"Since the first of April, 4,000 Hindus have arrived at this port. None came recently." G. L. Mills, Victoria.

Hindus Not Paupers.  
The prime minister received the following from Vancouver's chief magistrate: "Hindus are not paupers, but the health officer declares the situation serious from a sanitary standpoint. The drill hall is the only sanitary building available."

To this Sir Wilfrid replied as follows: "I had understood from your telegram asking that the Hindus be housed at government's expense in the United States. In this country it has always been regarded that a single-bodied man willing to work and without a dollar in his pocket was as good an asset to the country as a man who had some cash but was not particularly about getting work. However, it is said in solving the question of Oriental immigration, the Minister of the Interior has recommended that a money qualification be added to the regulations. This can be done under the act by the government passing an order-in-council."

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## MILLS TO CLOSE IN DECEMBER.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15.—Owing to the comparatively poor demand for lumber in the Northwest, the coast mills will probably shut down about December 20th and remain closed for a month or six weeks—the time depending entirely upon the state of the Northwest trade. The shutdown at the time mentioned will make it possible for the various mills to carry out their annual overhaul of equipment during the slack period.

It was stated to-day by a millowner that there was every likelihood of a general reduction in wages at the mills on October 1st, the cut mentioned being from ten to twenty per cent. It was stated that although there was no agreement among the millmen to this effect, there was a general understanding on the matter. One millman declared that he had no knowledge of the proposed reduction, but he said that a cut in wages had been discussed by the millmen from the early part of the year, but no action had ever been decided upon. On some of the larger millowners were opposed to any reduction whatsoever.

Some weeks ago the mills recalled their travellers from the Northwest

owing to the sickness of business. Since that time orders have been very few from east of the mountains, and stocks have been gradually piling up in the yards of the mills. Now the travellers will once more take a run through the Northwest and on their success together depends the length of time the mills will remain closed at the end of the year.

## E. F. B. JOHNSTON ON ASIATIC LABOR.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Oriental labor on the Pacific slope and western financial considerations are touched upon in an interesting interview with Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, B.C., who has just returned from a somewhat extended visit across the continent.

"When you ask me what my impressions are of western Canada, you are asking something which is more or less difficult to answer," said Mr. Johnston. "To say that it has a great future is stating a mere commonplace. The present commercial aspect of the country and its financial condition, however, are matters of importance.

"To be brief, Winnipeg is overdone. It has reached a stage of development which is actually healthy, but it ought not to have reached this position to come. A large amount of Winnipeg business is done on mortgages and bank credits. The fact is that in Winnipeg, up to a short time ago, get money from the banks had the worst result. Speculation became prevalent, and today nothing is moving in properties that were very active a year or two ago. I asked several men in Winnipeg if they were actually paid by the banks for a substantial portion of the purchase money, and they were actually paid by the banks for a substantial portion of the purchase money, and they were actually paid by the banks for a substantial portion of the purchase money."

Decline of the Big Ranch.  
"Lanching in the far west seems to be increasing for the simple reason that vacant property is being taken up and mixed farming carried on. The rancher with 1,000 acres has no longer a hundred thousand acres of land, and he is not for his cattle as he had formerly. He is limited to his own holdings more or less, the adjoining lands being taken up, and I was told several times that the rancher should object to other people doing it. There is plenty of work for everybody who is willing to undertake it. The only thing that will pay is mixed farming."

Question of Oriental Labor.  
"Speaking of the labor troubles, I heard a great deal from both sides on the question. The labor men object to the Chinese and Japanese being employed in any kind of work. That position is, of course, unreasonable, because if carried out it would mean that the work would be done at all, except at the dictation of the unions. Canadians who can get all the work they want refuse to do it. Strikes and other disturbances have occurred, and it seems rather anomalous that men who will not do the work themselves are so willing to do it for one hour with the privilege of the earning power of the white man who is willing to work on a reasonable basis."

Condition of the Householder.  
"Then look at the position of the householder. Hundreds of Canadians keeping house in Vancouver and Victoria would be glad to employ female servants at \$20 or \$25 per month, but they cannot get them. They are actually forced to employ Chinese and Japanese servants at more than double these wages. They have to employ them not by choice, but by necessity. If men were so plentiful and so willing to work that there was an excess of supply over demand, and if white servants could be got, even at high wages, I could understand the attitude of the rioters of the other day. It is not a very likely thing, however, that a householder would employ a Chinese servant at \$40 or \$50 a month if he could get a servant for \$20 who would answer his purposes equally well, if not better. The Hindus are arriving in large numbers. They happen to be British subjects, and I suppose will have votes later on. You hear very little about them, and yet it is admitted that the Chinese workman is infinitely preferable."

Trade With the Orient.  
"There is a large trade being built up between Canada, China and Japan, and it strikes me as being very unreasonable for us to make profits and beneficially increase our commerce with these countries and endeavor at the same time to shut out or injure the people we are dealing with. I do not think for a moment that cheap labor ought to be contented by the government, nor do I think that undue competition should be encouraged. The demand for labor in Canada, but I have no hesitation in saying that the type of Oriental labor in Vancouver is infinitely preferable to many of the foreigners who are settling

on lands in the Northwest, and certainly far more useful to the community than the inhabitants of the Himalayas, of whom one sees so much on the arrival of each ship. I believe that to a very large extent, if not wholly, the present trouble arises from the attitude of many of the British Columbia politicians. If the Chinese and Japanese had votes I think you would see a different state of affairs. I have no doubt the Dominion Government will be able to deal with the matter in a satisfactory way, as it has done in other labor difficulties.

At the meeting of the Association of Canadian Municipalities it was suggested that a bureau should be established for the disposition of the bonds of the old country investment circles. There would be no great difficulty in disposing of the debentures of all the progressive Canadian municipalities at the present time at satisfactory prices.

## ENTERPRISE IS ALMOST A MAD ONE.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Wellman expedition to the North Pole has been he talk of the aeronautical world in Paris of late and it may be said that while all admire the courage and resolution of Wellman himself, even the most audacious explorers, like Santos-Dumont, Castillon de Saint-Victor and others believe that the attempt to reach the pole at present by a steerable balloon is almost a mad enterprise.

The example of the Patrie has been cited. It is said that the Patrie can travel at the rate of nearly forty miles an hour and that, making an allowance for distance, Mr. Wellman should arrive at the pole in twenty-two hours. Then there is the journey of the Patrie. All this is a little too simple. The Patrie has hitherto made its trials in very calm weather, always selecting its times and seasons, and up to the present it may be said that it has had no real test of its utility under chance conditions, even for very small journeys. It has accomplished at most some sixty miles at a time.

But Mr. Wellman must multiply his feet by twenty-two, and that with the possibility of encountering one of those storms that rage so furiously in Arctic regions. The balloonists here suggest that a trial should be made of steerables over a considerable tract of Europe, in order to see what nature of accidents they might be liable to under adverse conditions. Then if a breakdown happened it could be repaired, whereas a breakdown in the Arctic regions means almost certain death to the voyagers.

M. de Castillon de Saint-Victor thinks Wellman has only one chance in ten, and that will depend not only on the capacity of his steerable to contend with weather in the Arctic region, but on finding a favorable current that will land him over the pole and finally land him in Alaska or Siberia.

The steerable qualities of his balloon will be affected by the capricious conditions of the atmosphere in Arctic regions, so that the balloon will lose gas rapidly, and will be sometimes swelled out, sometimes flattened.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST WOMAN.

Nanton, Sept. 17.—At Nanton yesterday before Mr. Robertson, J.P., Myrtle May Fetterman was charged on the information of Detective Sergeant Piper with having on August

11th, attempted to murder her husband, Owen C. Fetterman. Police Superintendent Pirmore prosecuted, and P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, represented the accused woman.

The first witness examined was the injured man, who was unable to throw any light on the mysterious occurrence, but expressed his entire belief in his wife's innocence. He believed the shot came from the window but had no enemy to his knowledge who would do such a thing.

Constable Trumble testified to visiting the house on the morning after the occurrence and detailed the conversation with the inmates in effect similar to that already published. In cross-examination the witness admitted finding footprints outside the window as of a person walking on tip-toe.

Sergt. Piper produced the plan of the premises and gave the results of experiments of shooting at pieces of fur at the same distance as the window from which it was suggested the shot had been fired.

Dr. Ken described the injuries found on the afternoon following the occurrence, consisting of a bullet through the left temporal bone at right angles which might have been caused by a shot fired from the window. He had treated the accused professionally for blood poisoning in July. He understood her name was Mrs. McGlendon, but in cross-examination said he gathered from the fact that she was accompanied by a man of that name, H. O. Wareham, deposited that the accused and McGlendon were at the hotel together in July. The accused was ill, and McGlendon was looking after her.

Two neighbors named Smith and Newman testified to the accused coming to the ranch for assistance, claiming her husband had been shot, and saw nothing in her conduct inconsistent with her duty to her husband. Under the circumstances the defence offered no testimony.

Mr. Nolan, for the accused, argued that no jury could possibly convict on such evidence.

Mr. Pirmore in reply said the prosecution did not wish to be at all harsh, but he thought that some material required explanation.

The accused was subsequently released on \$1,000 bail with one security for her appearance at the next court over it.

On her release an affecting scene took place between the husband and wife, who embraced one another and sobbing in each other's arms. They leave for home together to-morrow.

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