

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

MANY OF THE WEALTHIER RESIDENTS LEAVE VICTORIA

Selling Their High Priced Land and Buying Larger Areas in Other States—Premier Deakin Reports on the Conference.

SYDNEY, July 20.—For some months lately there has been a steady outflow of the agricultural population of Victoria. Farmers are giving up their holdings and are seeking new lands and new homes in New South Wales and Queensland. And most of these farmers had been settled for years in the parts of the state which they are leaving. It is no uncommon thing to read in the newspapers of fifty or sixty departures daily or even more. Several reasons are assigned for this migration. One is the high price of land in Victoria as compared with that of New South Wales and Queensland, the high valuations put upon the land representing the high rates of taxation for irrigation and other purposes and the fact that most of the best land had been sold to the Government so that the young farmers have little chance for securing suitable country for agricultural purposes or for grazing. There is yet another reason which accounts for many of the departures. Farmers who are now getting along in years, have owned farms consisting of some of the best land in the state referred to—they have prospered and have saved money. They can sell their lands and at good prices and they are doing so. They say that they want greater area of country so that their children may find homes for themselves and for their families. Now the amount they receive for their Victorian properties will enable them to purchase twice as much land in New South Wales and they could buy in Queensland as they could buy in Victoria. In both states the purchasing terms are very liberal, and the amount from which a man may select are practically unlimited. Hence they first send out a few people to spy out the land and report thereon. The distance there is from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, often an emigration as distant as 4,000 miles. The flow of the tide of population from the eastern part of the United States to the western half a century ago. If the tide is favorable they "sell and go." And so it happens that many who have had to rough it for many years and are just beginning to get into the groove, are being let go, are letting them go. It is safe to say that many of these people are making a mistake. The distance always makes the prospect more enticing. Victoria has the finest climate of any state in Australia. Queensland, where most of the farmers appear to be going, having the worst. When seasons are experienced all over the world, the long droughts (the last continued for seven years) result in terrible sufferings for man and beast. Then again many of the settlers who have hundreds of miles away from the railways and often they will be obliged to suffer for the comforts as well as the luxuries of life. Many there are who predict that in the event of a long continued dry spell it will not be many years before they return to their old homes. What seems to be a very serious state of affairs is threatening the sugar cane plantations. In order that people may be assured of a "White Australia," the federal government some time ago decreed that the Kanakas be deported. These Kanakas are natives of the various islands adjacent to Australia, and who have for many years been working on the sugar plantations. Some of these people are married and according to all reports have become good Christians. The suggestion of removal has been carried on, but it is known that some have even been landed on the wrong islands and that in all cases there appear to be a general disposition to return to the old and savage habits of life and give up their civilized ways. The suggestion has been made that their Christianity could have been only skin deep at best, but against that must be set the fact that the forced removal has come to many with all of the nature of a hard blow. Then too, here in Australia as elsewhere there are white men who are not very particular as to how they treat "niggers." There used to be a good deal of "blackbirding" in the islands some years ago. And the difficulty with that is that the cane country is no place for a white man to work. A white man may of course superintend the labor of a Kanaka though this has never been regarded as a particularly pleasant task, but when it comes to the actual work of handling the cane itself it is very doubtful whether a white man really can do the work under the conditions presented. The sugar cane people have advertised all over Australia for workers, and though they offer good wages there has been practically no response to their advertisements. Now they have agents in England, France, Austria and Italy on the alert for suitable men with instructions to head off some of the remarkable stream of emigration which is said to be flowing in the direction of the United States but for various reasons they have not been successful. The opinion of practical men openly stated is that the sugar cane industry here is can be worked only with colored labor and that, this is the beginning and the end of the argument. And now that the colored labor is prohibited, the outlook for the sugar industry is naturally very gloomy, especially for the coming season.

SIR EDWARD GREY REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION

On the Negotiations in the Newfoundland Fishery Question—Canada May be Dragged into It.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 19.—The inquiry made in the British House of Commons yesterday regarding arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute and the refusal of Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey to give any information regarding the present status of the question has aroused great interest here. The Canadian ministers declare that they are unaware of any present Anglo-American negotiations. It is understood here that Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, wants the arbitration plan, if adopted, to include the whole question of American fishery rights in the colonial waters. This might possibly imply that Canada would become a party to the arbitration proceedings because of the rights held by American fishermen in certain Canadian waters. The belief is quite general here that some modification of the modus vivendus is likely to be arranged for the coming fishing season.

BOSTON PEOPLE SUFFER GREATLY FROM THE HEAT

One Death and a Dozen Prostrations Reported Yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The third day of the continuous high temperature and oppressive sultriness was marked today as on each of the two preceding days by one death and a dozen prostrations. The victim of the day was the month's old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Duffney, of Beverly. The temperature was slightly lower than yesterday, reaching but 90 degrees, while the humidity was about 80. During the day many streets in the tenement house districts were flushed by the firemen, bringing some relief. A slight east wind during the evening tempered the atmosphere somewhat and brought about the most comfortable conditions which have existed for some time. She—This dress cost 200 marks, and the tailor promised to make any alterations in it that I required. He—Well, then, you had better ask him to alter the price.

IRISH MEMBERS, FORMERLY SUPPORTING LIBERAL PREMIER, NOW OPPOSE HIM

Throwing Their Influence With the Socialist Party to Make More Trouble—Open Air Day Schools Started in London—Land Worth \$6,400,000 per Acre.

LONDON, July 20.—The practical triumph of a Socialist in the hotly contested election in the division of Jarrold where the Irish Nationalists presented a candidate for the avowed purpose of worrying the English Liberals has only accentuated the break which has occurred between the Campbell-Bannerman government and its Irish supporters. Every body appears to be wondering what will happen next. The Irish are of course indignant over the failure of their dreams in connection with Home Rule, the Irish Nationalists utterly repudiating the half-hearted, half-way measures proposed by the present Liberal government. Though in reality opposing candidates were nominated by the Irish Nationalists and the Labourites in the by-election of Jarrold, the Socialist-Labourite triumph over the Liberal, the Unionist and Nationalist nominees has excited in the minds of the Irish Nationalists realy placed their candidate in the field for the purpose of not only defeating the Liberal, but also for the purpose of siding in the election of the Socialist-Labourite candidate. By many this is regarded as foreshadowing a real union between the Irish Nationalists, the Labourites, the Socialists and the disaffected elements in the Liberal ranks. The result of the election is figured the combination of ignoring not only the Conservatives and Unionists but the Liberals as well could make as much headway as the Socialists have made in Germany during the past ten years, and which has enabled the Labourites and the Home Rulers could in this way eventually win control of the Empire. For many years there has existed a strong sympathy between the Irish Nationalists and the workmen of England, Scotland and Wales and once the Labourites have taken a mandate from the people it is argued that such a combination would utterly ignore the two great historic parties of the Empire—the logical successors of the Whigs and Tories—and the new party would make short work of the House of Lords which today is supposed to stand as the embodiment of everything that pertains to privilege and vested interests. With all of these conditions confronting the present Liberal Government the London Times, "The Thunderer," which is supposed to be a part of the real Government of England, not the party government, but the real government, just as the Bank of England is also supposed to be a part of the "powers that be" comes out with a leader-piece in which it is stated that the Government carried their resolution to the House of Lords to the effect of a debating society with a majority of 285. They have won this great victory, and it is said that the people and now the people will look with curiosity to see what they will do with it. That is, they will look to see if the House of Lords is to be broken up or if it is to be cast aside. The aspirations of the democracy and the beneficent activities of the Commons their duty and their interest are clear. Both dictate to them the necessity of ending it or mending it without delay. They can no longer suffer the obstacle to the public good which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George have denounced with such robustness and denunciations to the groans of the existing unprincipled luxuriance. They have no mind for Mr. Henderson's proposal. It is a second chamber. But having discarded the abolition of the House of Lords for the present they are bound not to finish from the military operations which Mr. Churchill has described with such the first lines of a great siege. What will be thought of them if they sit down in their trenches and content themselves with throwing a few empty shells to raise a little dust? The people who have plenty of shrewdness and plenty of humor will not be slow to inquire into the operations of this kind. They will make up their mind that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his host are either unwilling or unable to advance and really will have some excuse for their opinion. The trumpet has been blown by the very loudly blown by the host of the performers—but the walls have not fallen. Nobody ever expected that they would fall. The army which formerly belonged to the Mediaeval family, is in the South Kensington museum, London. The upper part of the bow rests upon a square pedestal, enclosing a standing figure, exquisitely chased, holding a shield. The pipe consists of a column with a Corinthian capital.

COMMENT OF BRITISH PRESS ON THE ALL RED SUBSIDY

Government Strongly Urged Not to Go Back on the Pledges Made

LONDON, July 19.—The tussle among ministers over the all red subsidy continues to enliven these holiday days. The ministerial chronicle today quotes a resolution of the colonial conference adopting the principle of the all red scheme, which Lloyd George accepted on behalf of the government, and also quotes the favorable speeches of Lloyd George and Asquith. It warns Liberals that it would be a most serious matter if the imperial government went back upon these pledges. Another leading ministerial journal, the Manchester Guardian, says: "Though it is quite true the cabinet has given no final decision, the project is practically an end. The delay is due to the natural anxiety to conciliate the colonial opinion and not overthrow the scheme until Sir Wilfrid Laurier's further strategy has been received. The Standard also declares cabinet has arrived at a negative decision. A prominent member of the Government probably Hon. John Burns is reported as saying last night that the all red route is as dead as a door nail." Meanwhile Sir Thomas Troubridge and other promoters of the Blackford-Halifax scheme having this week carried through Parliament their bill for Harbor and Railway connections in County Mayo, are making definite proposals to Lloyd George and Winston Churchill next week. They guarantee to place three 25 knot steamers on the route reaching Halifax under 4 days for a total subsidy of one and a half million dollars from the British and Canadian governments together. They express confidence in the success of their project especially in view of the warm Irish support.

TAKING THE INITIATIVE

There is a certain satisfaction in taking the enemy unawares on his own ground, in downing him with his own weapons. President Polk evidently took comfort in his method for nullifying the hand shake, that came of the chief executive office, and he must have chuckled when he wrote in his diary the bit which is given in James Schuler's "Historical Briefs": "If a man surrendered his arm to be shaken by one horizontally, by another perpendicularly and by another with a strong grip, he could not fail to suffer severely by it. But if he would shake and not grip, he would not be gripped, taking care always to squeeze the hand of his adversary as hard as the adversary squeezed him, he would suffer no inconvenience by it. I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man. I take advantage of him by being quicker than he and striking him by the tips of his fingers. This is stated playfully, but it is all true.

COSTLY KEYS

One thousand seven hundred pounds was the sum given by Count Adolphe de Stolte for what may be said to be the most valuable key in the world. It is marked with the arms of the Stolte family and is believed to be the work of the great Italian artist Benvenuto Cellini, who flourished in the sixteenth century. They key is a perfect oval of a block of steel, presenting two grotesque female figures and ornamented with various masks and scrolls. Another costly key, which formerly belonged to the Mediaeval family, is in the South Kensington museum, London. The upper part of the bow rests upon a square pedestal, enclosing a standing figure, exquisitely chased, holding a shield. The pipe consists of a column with a Corinthian capital.

BRITAIN WAS OPPOSED TO ITALIAN REPRESENTATION

At the First Hague Convention—How a Land Owner Was Greatly Surprised When He Went to Visit His Property.

PARIS, July 20.—What comes of living away from one's estates has been learned by a well-to-do and apparently indolent gentleman who has landed property in Paris but who resides in the south. He owns at Vaugirard near the fortifications a fresh ground which he has not been to see for five years, leaving it in the hands of an agent careless. Coming up to Paris unexpectedly the other day he suddenly remembered his property and wandered over to visit it. When he reached there he was surprised. To the best of his recollection it was waste ground when he had last seen it five years before. Yet he found it now built over with pleasant semi-detached cottages surrounded by flower gardens in which children romped. "Very curious," he murmured to himself. "How did all this get there?" And he walked off to inspect his transformed property. A man came up to him and asked him threateningly why he trespassed. The still more surprised gentleman explained the matter mildly that he thought the land belonged to him. "Did you indeed?" was the reply. We will soon see if your master's voice and proved to be a ferocious mastiff showing his teeth. The gentleman then retired speechless and went at once to his agent for explanations but could not obtain none. The agent had never bothered about the property for the whole five years. A final inquiry into the spot revealed that the man with the dog passing the waste spot of ground one day had judged it a likely place for building and had simply built there. His cottage let at once and was paying him handsomely. No one appears to have ever questioned the ownership to the property. Now however the rightful owner scores after all as he comes into the possession of the cottages already built and rented—some of which are paying handsomely. About all the changes which he has made have been in connection with the hunting up of a new agent. His Majesty, Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, is delighted with his portrait hanging in the Salon of the Societe Nationale and will remain there till the exhibition closes. The picture is practically all gold and almost blinds the eye. The King of Siam stands against a background of old gold plaques. His dress is white but the embroidery on the collar, the belt and the sleeves are of gold. His sword has a golden hilt and his right hand holds a golden scepter. His breast is a mass of orders, mostly of gold and is crossed by a golden sash. Over his shoulders hangs a cloak of cloth of gold studded with diamonds and pearls. It can easily be imagined how a painter like M. Caroux Duran has simply revelled in this magnificent and how gorgeously his brush has rendered such a riot of gold. It is not often that anything that the Italian newspapers may say upon the subject of international politics attracts the attention in France but the recent series of articles appearing in "La Tribune" of Rome, partake in their revelations. It should be remembered that "La Tribune" is the semi-official organ of Italian Liberalism and hence not as susceptible to clerical influences as most of the Italian newspapers. Perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with the revelations is that the British Government is shown to have been responsible in the final analysis for the exclusion of the Pope's representative from the first peace conference at the Hague, thus establishing the precedent that the great peace-making force on the globe was to be without a representative at the conference. It is recalled here in France that history has repeated itself in this instance. In 1859 when France proposed a conference of the European powers with the object of settling the problem of Italian unity on a federal basis as to secure the temporal independence of the Papacy the British government brought the proposition to naught. And now the Italian journal reveals the fact commented upon with curiosity if not interest here that in 1859 when all the great powers of Europe were favorable to the representation of the Pope at the Hague conference it was Schuler's influence of the British government which strangely enough at that date included the Duke of Norfolk, the representative of the conservative Catholics of Great Britain that defeated the suggestion. The ear upon whose initiative the conference was summoned was willing to recognize the moral position of the Pope and the great key which he repeatedly exercised in behalf of the cause of peace and which he pressed upon the Italian emperor that it should withdraw its opposition to the papal representative. His representations were seriously entertained by the Italian foreign minister of the day, Admiral Canevaro. He was anxious that Italy should stand well with Russia as he was endeavoring to secure concessions from China and as well known Russia was all-powerful in that quarter at that time. He was also desirous of improving Italian relations with France with whom the first commercial treaty had just been concluded to the chagrin of Germany. The latter power was cooling off and Italy desired to come closer to the Dual Alliance. "Furthermore," says the Tribune, "Canevaro, like many Italian politicians was convinced that one day or other Italy and the Vatican must come to an understanding in the common interest, and that to demonstrate on a favorable occasion the conciliatory sentiments of the Italian government would be to render a signal service to the Liberal party of Italy. The conference at The Hague seemed to him to be an excellent opportunity to exhibit Italy in the light of a sovereign nation in relation to the Vatican, and at the same time to exhibit in the face of other nations the tolerance that inspired the Italian government." The position then was: Russia demanded the admission of the papal representative; France warmly supported it; Italy, Russia; Germany desired to give its Catholic subjects a proof that the Protestant government was friendly to its ally, Russia; the Emperor of Austria maintained an attitude of reserve solely to avoid the appearance of affronting Italian susceptibilities or arousing Italian suspicions; but with Italy favorable would have supported the Russian proposal. Then occurred a remarkable manipulation of men and of nations. For policy's sake the Italian minister was instructed to oppose the Russian proposal and then it was that the English government intervened and on February 22nd made known to Russia that the English government would take no part in the conference if Italy was not represented.

RIOTING FOLLOWS ABDICATION OF KOREAN EMPEROR

A Crowd of Five Thousand People Beat Back From the Palace Gates—Many Japanese Killed.

SEOUL, July 19.—A crowd of 5,000 Koreans has been beaten back from the palace gates. During the audience with the cabinet last night when the emperor acquiesced to the demand for abdication, a number of students attempted to present a petition to the emperor, but he often prevented them from doing so, driving them back east of the palace, where they remained all night. A riot of police Maruyama distributed carbines to the palace police, but the crowd continued to increase. It remained orderly. The elaborate ceremony of transferring the imperial seal to the crown prince is in progress this forenoon. The city became quiet at night fall and is now under military patrol. A heavy rain, following the outbreak of today, was largely responsible in dispersing the crowd. All traffic has been stopped and Japanese shops are guarded. The police report that two Japanese were killed and wounded in the day's rioting. The casualties among the Koreans are unknown.

SOUTH AMERICAN VICTIM OF THIEVES

The Confidence Trick Worked With Success on Chance Visitor to Paris—A Fool and His Money.

PARIS, July 20.—The confidence trick was cleverly worked here last night, the victim being a wealthy South American, named Napier. Mr. Napier is unable to speak a word of French, and was delighted when he made the chance acquaintance of two well-dressed men who could speak English. One of these posed as a follower of Mr. Carnegie, stating that he was very wealthy, and was desirous of giving away his large fortune. Apparently genuine bank notes and valuable jewels were shown and Mr. Napier was induced to part with his well-filled pocketbook as "a guarantee of good faith" in return for checks made out for several thousand pounds. A merry evening around the cafes followed, ending in a game of billiards, which was largely responsible in dispersing the crowd among the trees which border the Champs Elysees. In the course of the game the Parisian Carnegie and his friend vanished, and Mr. Napier is now bemoaning the loss of his pocketbook and the money it contained.