

## JAPAN EXERCISING RIGID CENSORSHIP

Over Newspaper Comment on Anti-Japanese Legislation—Report From Yokohama Shows Tone of Articles is Very Moderate.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 23.—Through a reliable private source it is learned here that the Japanese government, fearing the effect of unbridled discussion by the newspapers of Tokyo, of the Anti-Japanese measures pending before the California legislature, has issued an order placing all the newspapers in Japan directly under government censorship for an indefinite period. A dispatch to that effect has been received by a representative of the Japanese government.

The sweeping censorship was imposed upon the Pochi Shinbun of Tokyo, generally credited as the organ of Count Okuma, addressed in late letters to Ambassador O'Brien which, though contained much veiled insolence. This is the first time that the Japanese government has exercised its right of censorship to such a widespread degree.

Japanese Comment Moderates.

Yokohama, Jan. 23.—News of the advancement of the Anti-Japanese bills in the California legislature was received quietly here. The Kokumin, a semi-official article, merely in tone, states it is convinced that the movement is a purely local problem, and neither a diplomatic nor national problem. America, it says, has its own problem in the distribution of population and the development of agriculture in Japan; but, it says, it is to remain quiet and watch the progress and the situation.

The Journal states it is needless to point out the cordial friendship between the two governments and is confident that in no circumstances will the Japanese be discriminated against or deprived of their rights. Immigration, it asserts, is merely a side issue to Japan, a prosperous country which does not need to send a large number of her people abroad. Her enterprises in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria are sufficient to fill the bulk of her labor and the time when Japan will be unable to supply laborers, even if America desires them. If the Japanese are not welcome in the Japanese States, Japan is not so foolish as to force them forward.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS.

D. W. McQuigg Re-Elected President of Association—H. B. Discussed.

Brandon, Jan. 21.—Amid great enthusiasm D. W. McQuigg was re-elected president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. R. C. Henderson, who was elected vice-president, detailed the successful fight at Ottawa, when, despite opposition from grain bankers and elevator interests, farmers retained equal footing with elevators as regards car supply. After some discussion the government bill for insurance was shelved as a sub-committee of the association will outline the scheme in March. A resolution of the association for a sub-committee of the association will outline the scheme in March. A resolution of the association for a sub-committee of the association will outline the scheme in March.

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Want Majority to Rule.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance it was

clared that since the three-third vote requirement had resulted in a great

handicap in the local option cam-

paign steps should be taken to press

for its repeal and for a majority rule

enactment.

## A WELL-CLAD FAMILY.

Had Thirty Tweed Suits From Canada in Two Years.

New York, Jan. 22.—In overruling a protest filed by M. E. Murray against the actor of the collector of customs at Bangor, Maine, exacting duty on foreign pieces of cloth brought from Canada, the Board of United States General Appraisers decided today that the liberal construction of the personal effects provision of the Dingley tariff cannot be carried to the point of abuse of the exception.

The case before the board showed that Murray makes periodical business trips to Canada. For several years it has been his practice to purchase cloth in the piece while in the Dominion. Later the material or some of it is made up into clothes for himself and sons. The collector declined to admit the cloth free as the property of an American citizen returning from a foreign country. Murray then took an appeal to the board of appraisers asking a reversal of the collector's action.

It was brought out, however, at the trial of the case that in 1907 when the family was first brought to the United States, he brought in sixteen pieces of tweed goods. At that time the board voted to allow the material to be used for the latest case, however, when the collector Hay holds that to sustain the claim would be a violation of the spirit of the law. On this point he says: "The testimony does not justify the number of members of the family, but even conceding that he used the dependent members of the family, it would require explicit evidence to convince the board that the family was not making up clothes for sixteen suits of clothes in 1907 and fourteen in 1908, all of tweed."

THE STANDARD OIL SUIT.

Has Already Cost Nearly Ten Millions.

New York, Jan. 22.—The government's suit for dissolution of the Standard Oil Company practically closed today with the examination in Chicago of the witness, John D. Rockefeller.

The case will undoubtedly go down in legal history as the greatest civil action ever brought in this country. The record already comprises twenty printed volumes and represents a total to the litigants of nearly \$10,000,000.

Arguments of both sides will be made next April, before the full bench of the United States Circuit Court sitting in St. Louis, and the case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since the suit began in 1906 about 100 witnesses have been called by the government and 140 by the defendant. The record of the testimony proper to the suit is 4,500,000 words. The exhibits, comprising 1,000 pages of books and figures, adds another 10,000,000 words. The printing office in Washington has been kept busy day and night for months compiling the record. The maps showing the company's pipelines and oil fields are printed in four colors. The record is a masterpiece of legal and oil field record-making.

RUBBERS NO CHEAPER.

Standard Price This Year Will Continue at One Dollar.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Delegates attending the annual meeting of the whole-sale Rubber and Shoe Association of Canada, which was held today, stated this evening that they believe the price of rubbers during the coming year. It had been reported that the price of rubbers during the coming year. It had been reported that the price of rubbers during the coming year.

IS CO-OPERATION LEGAL?

Question Raised With Civil Servants at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Mr. Thomas Mulvey, Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario, was in Ottawa today to confer with the Civil Servants' Association relative to the powers of the association in doing co-operation with the government.

C.P.R. Wreck in New Brunswick.

Andover, N.B., Jan. 21.—The north-bound C.P.R. express was wrecked about a mile west of here today, a broken rail or spreading rails causing the accident. The postal and express and the baggage cars turned over, caught fire and were destroyed. The train was wrecked at a crossing where the C.P.R. tracks cross the tracks of the Canadian National Railway.

Ask for Liquor License.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The new Liberal club, the Ontario club, was formally organized tonight. After a hot debate it was decided by a vote of 10 to 9 that the club should apply for a liquor license.

Swifts at the Coast.

Vancouver, B.C., January 22.—The Fraser River Railway has been sold to the Swifts of Chicago for \$100,000. The same firm is making other large investments here and at Westminster.

Will Remain in Office.

Belgrade, Serbia, Jan. 22.—All efforts to form a new ministry have failed, and the minister, who he will give a series of entertainments in honor of the officers of the visiting American battleships.

## MAY BE BIG STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN SOUTH

Unrest and Disaffection Among Miners in Alberta and B.C.—May Result in Serious Tie-up of Mines Other Industries Would Suffer—Present Agreement Unsatisfactory.

Calgary, Jan. 22.—There is likely to be a general strike of all the coal miners of British Columbia and southern Alberta, beginning April 1 next. This will affect some 5,000 men and may tie up the sources of steam, cooking and down the coal with the possible exception of some of the lignite mines. In the mining camps of Montana, Washington and British Columbia, when the conditions are known, they are felt to be very serious, and all possible steps are being taken to discourage such a strike.

A shortage of the coke supply in those districts would necessitate the closing down of the blast furnaces, and would throw at least 15,000 men of employment. At Spokane, where the coke is used for the smelting of the smelters in the Canadian border country the coke supplies are drawn from these sources, and any stoppage would mean closing down of the smelters.

Reason for Strike.

The reason for the strike is the expiration of the two year agreement, signed by the miners on May 5, 1907, which expires March 31. The miners refuse to continue longer under the terms of that agreement, and have asked for a rate of increase which the companies involved feel they cannot pay under existing contracts.

Many of them have heavy contracts on hand which the companies cannot pay under existing contracts.

The proposed increase. The men are standing pat, and though no formal notification has been issued, as demanded under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or "Lemieux Act," there is at present no hope of a settlement in sight.

The mines involved have a total daily output of 10,000 tons, and are the Crown's main source of coal for the navy, and for the Canadian Army, and for the Canadian Navy.

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