

Volunteers Called For

Philippine Task Too Great for Resources of United States Regular Army.

Ten Thousand Additional Men to Be Enlisted for This Service.

Truth About Position in Islands Suppressed by Censor at Manila.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 28.—It has been definitely decided to enlist ten thousand additional men for the Philippine service...

New York, June 27.—An evening paper publishes the following from its Washington correspondent: "The press censorship at Manila is attracting a good deal of attention..."

ABANDONED THE TOOLS.

Chief Liberal Organ Deserts the Operators of the Party Exposed in West Elgin.

Toronto, Ont., June 28.—(Special.)—The Globe expresses the opinion that tampering with ballots and appointing unknown persons to facilitate such a fraud...

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Australians Having Fun with Derbyshire—A Boy Prodigy.

London, June 27.—In the cricket match which was begun at Derby yesterday between the Derbyshire eleven and the Australian...

E. J. Collins, the 14-year-old Clifton College school boy, whose remarkable batting has excited the interest of all cricket players here...

WOMEN MOVE TO BANISH WAR.

Archbishop Ireland's Stinging Address on "This Shame to Humanity."

By Associated Press.

London, June 28.—At to-day's session of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Stanton Blatch read a paper on "Primary Education..."

Mrs. Miller advocated her well-known views on physical development through the preparation of food.

At a meeting devoted to women inspectors, the Hon. Mrs. Littleton presiding, a paper was read by Miss Gario of Canada, showing the strides made in Canada in regard to female inspectors and labor legislation generally.

An immense meeting, attended by more than 2,000 persons, was held in Queen's hall in the evening, the Countess of Aberdeen presiding. The subject of a resolution proposed by Baroness Von Suttner, calling upon the United States, Canada, and England...

The minister of war was the object of great abuse by the socialists, who blamed him for originating the uproar.

SIR HIBBERT'S CHARGES.

Formally Read to the House and Debate's Adjournment Moved by Premier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 28.—Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech on Sir H. Blair's bill, the office bill and Sir Louis Davies' bill explaining the measuring of navigable waters...

BOOM FOR THE VELVET.

Figures to Show That It Will Be One of Kootenay's Greatest Mines.

Rossland, June 28.—(Special.)—Superintendent J. Morrish of the Velvet mine, on Sophia mountain, was in the city yesterday and he brought excellent news with him.

GREAT HAUL IN DIAMONDS.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth Smuggled Across the Border From Toronto.

Detroit, June 29.—Louis Bush, of 129 West 112th street, New York, is confined in jail here on suspicion of smuggling from Canada \$20,000 worth of diamonds which he had in his possession.

Grand Trunk Hypnotism.

Procures From Ottawa Secret Agreement of Very Extraordinary Nature.

Monopoly For a Century of All Business Arising Along Intercolonial.

Special to the Colonist.

Ottawa, June 28.—The supplemental traffic arrangements between the government and the Grand Trunk shares the attention of parliamentarians...

Further, should this new agreement become law, it is obvious that the relations existing between the Grand Trunk and the ports of St. John and Halifax must forthwith come to an end. Mr. Blair is practically serving notice on the C. P. R. that hereafter there is no future for it in the Maritime Provinces...

When the matter was being discussed in the House of Commons no one seemed to have comprehended that Blair had concluded or inserted a 90 years arrangement of this character.

As a matter of fact it is learned that members of the government other than Mr. Blair were at that very moment preparing to meet the C. P. R. at Montreal for the purpose of making a new agreement with that road to take the place of the agreement made with it respecting the intercolonial when Sir John Macdonald was minister of railways ten years ago...

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At yesterday's meeting, the Hon. J. G. Blair, read a paper on "Paternal Responsibility," and Mrs. Maria Weeks, of the United States, one on "Education as a Preparation for Life."

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The treasury department was recently informed that a \$20,000 consignment of diamonds was soon to arrive, and treasury agents were watching for the goods. After that it must have been over the Grand Trunk and British Columbia...

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES



UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

WELER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

Between eastern and western Canada by Canadian channels is serving the patriotic end for which the I. C. R. was built...

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VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Dominion Day Rifle Match—Silver Service Stolen from a Church—Perier's Penitence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancover, June 28.—Jas. Murray, who was murdered in Seattle at "Billy the Mug's" saloon, went from here to Seattle, after having been in jail here as a tramp.

Perier, the murderer, is very penitent. He realizes the atrociousness of the crime for which he is to suffer.

The rifle match at Central Park range to form part of the Dominion day sports will be open to all comers...

American residents of Vancouver are to celebrate the 125th anniversary of American independence by holding a banquet at the Alhambra theater.

The silver service of St. James church has been stolen, supposedly by one of the congregation. The value of the plate was \$100.

Since Col. Prior spoke there has arrived the Times of the 23rd, still further misrepresentation.

The British special service vessel Colombine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse, which has no registration...

Washington, June 28.—The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those of the regiment now being formed by Gen. Otis.

It is now believed there will not be the least difficulty in obtaining the men.

It is probable that some time will elapse before troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila...

It is estimated that three months will be required to make soldiers of the new recruits.

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posed In House

Col. Prior Draws Attention to Bold Distortions by Victoria Times.

Prominent Canadian Liberals Among Those Misrepresented as Foreign Company.

Quarantine Precautions Against the Plague—About the Dock Charges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

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The Japanese appreciate the good British government in taking steps to nullify law enacted by the British...

Quarantine precautions against the plague about the dock charges.

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MAGIC SODA OR SAUERBRAT IS THE BEST YOU TRY IT If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00, does not cure your cough for Canadian postal orders on this guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. E.W. GILBERT, CHICAGO, ILL. LONDON, ENGL. TORONTO, ONT.

DOMINION DAY.

Thirty-two years ago today Canada came into existence as a dominion composed of federated provinces. The original union, as nearly every one knows, only embraced what are now the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This union was the outcome of negotiations begun some years earlier for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. A meeting of delegates was being held at Charlottetown in the last named province to formulate a scheme, when representatives from old Canada arrived on the scene and suggested the wider project, which was consummated in due course. The union was made conditional by the Maritime Provinces upon the construction of the Intercolonial railway. There was not much opposition to the abstract idea of a union, but the Quebec Terms, as they were called, evoked a great deal of hostility. They were stoutly opposed by the late Hon. Joseph Howe, who had been one of the earliest public men to suggest a union of all British North America. So intense was the feeling in Nova Scotia on the question of terms that Dr. Tupper, as he then was, was unwilling to face an appeal to the people on them and carried the province into the union without the sanction of a popular vote. Many years were required to overcome the feeling thereby created, but there is no doubt that it was this mastery, if extraordinary, course that made confederation possible. New Brunswick dealt with the issue at two elections, the first being overwhelmingly against it. The second, which took place a year afterwards and in the face of a threatened invasion of Fenians, being equally the other way. In old Canada there was practically no difference of opinion, parties having formed a coalition to carry the measure. Looking back over the years that have passed and with the memory of the advocates of confederation yet fresh in mind, it must be conceded that the men responsible for the union builded wiser than they knew. There were eloquent speakers in those days. Among them were some far superior to any man in public life today in the use of fervid imagery and impassioned appeal. But none of them ventured to picture such a dominion as has come into existence, or dreamed of such a future as we can now see in store for us. Indeed though there are only few survivors of the generation of public men who accomplished the great task of cementing British North America, we are just beginning to grasp some idea of the greatness in store for our country and to realize that a nation was born on that eventful day in July, 1867.

THE ATLIN MUDDLE.

It would be unfair to criticize the action of Judge Irving in demanding a claim of \$25,000 before taking up any claim preferred before him at Atlin without knowing some thing more about it; but at first sight it seems a mistake and almost certain to mean a denial of justice to very many deserving persons. We do not think the legislature contemplated that any pecuniary obstacle would be placed in the way of claimants. We have so high an opinion of Judge Irving's sense of right that we feel sure he must have some explanation for adopting this rule, which does not occur to us at this distance; nevertheless we feel it right to express what we are sure is the wish of all the people of this province, namely that the gateway of justice at Atlin shall not be closed to a man simply because he has spent all he has in an endeavor to protect his rights pending the arrival of the judge. The province will hold the government responsible for any denial of justice that takes place. It is difficult to imagine a greater exhibition of incompetency and mismanagement than has been afforded at Atlin. Last year a furious cry went up against Mr. Turner and his colleagues because they did not deal more vigorously with the conditions existing on the Stickline in 1897 and the spring of 1898. There was much excuse for any apparent failure of that government adequately to grasp the situation. One explanation was that the government and every one else was ignorant of what the conditions actually were. Another was that it was difficult to get any word into the district for the greater part of the time. Another was that no one quite knew what was best to be done. Nevertheless the government acted with energy and if they did not accomplish as much as they hoped for and the country expected, the fault does not rest upon their shoulders, but was due to facts or circumstances over which no one had any control. With Atlin the case is very different. Here is a district easy of access. People have been going backward and forward ever since the first discovery of gold was reported. Every one knew just what conditions existed. Every one knew the importance of early and energetic action on the part of the government. What do we find? The summer fast passing away and practically nothing being done. It is no part of the duty of the Colonist to point out to the government what it ought to have done. We shall only say that no great degree of ingenuity would have been necessary to devise some way of straightening out the middle long ago, or at least of having things in a fair way of being straightened out so that the development of the district would not be retarded for a season. The duty of the government is to find a policy which will be equal to emergencies as they arise, and that they have not done so in the case of Atlin is beyond all question.

SIR HIBBERT'S CHARGES.

There is to be no investigation into Sir Hibbert Tupper's charges. The ministry preferred to rest upon technicalities and trust to their majority in the house to pull them through. We suppose this is politics. It certainly is not statesmanship. The large scope of the charge and the variety of matters embraced in them afforded the government an excuse for a course, which may be sufficient for political purposes, but the people of Canada will impatiently brush all such considerations aside. They will deal with the undisputed and indisputable facts of the case, which are that grave scandals affecting the integrity of the administration of the Yukon and the trustworthiness of the officials have been allowed to remain unexamined. After everything else has been said, that regrettable and unexplained matter will hold Mr. Sifton and his colleagues responsible for it.

Mr. Sifton has attempted to draw a red herring across the trail by challenging an inquiry into his personal integrity. The Colonist can claim to have been the first paper in Canada to point out the existence of abuses in the administration of the Yukon, but on no occasion did it ever intimate that these touched Mr. Sifton's personal honor or reflected upon his character, except his fitness to administer the affairs of that portion of Canada. It pointed out that its information showed the necessity of a searching inquiry which would relieve the name of Canada from the reproaches that were being heaped upon it, never suggesting that the freest disclosures when made would reach cabinet circles and show the many of our public men were profiting by the frauds and the dishonesty of their subordinates. Holding these views, we took the position, when Sir Hibbert made his first speech and Mr. Sifton replied with an assurance of his personal integrity, that the latter was beside the question altogether, which is not whether or not Mr. Sifton is an honest man, but whether he selected honest men to discharge the unique and difficult responsibilities cast upon him by the discovery of the gold fields of the Klondike. So we take the position now that Mr. Sifton by interjecting his personal reputation into the subject raises a false issue, and one that will not blind the country to the real question.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has devoted great labor to the presentation of the case against the Yukon administration. He has adduced a mass of facts that cannot be explained away on the floor of parliament, and upon which the public mind can only be settled when an investigation has been held by a tribunal of whose impartiality there can be no doubt. He has done the country valuable service and at very considerable risk to his reputation as a public man. The matter cannot stop where it is, whatever action the ministry may take. We believe their own supporters will demand from them that they will not be conceded to the request of the opposition. The Yukon scandals must be cleared up, and the men who are responsible for them must be made to feel the weight of public indignation, even though they neither knew of their existence nor participated in any benefit from them. A government must be held responsible for the results of its policy. Our institutions will be robbed of their greatest value if a ministry can be allowed to throw responsibility upon subordinates.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is stated that the censorship over the news sent out from the Philippines is such as has no parallel in the case of recent military operations. Through the statements that are made by persons who have returned it is becoming very clear that the operations of the United States forces have been by no means a great success. No naval officer, who was connected with Admiral Dewey's fleet, says that the troops operate rather less ground than they did a year ago. This of itself is a very serious statement, and taken in connection with the fact that the rainy season is coming on, and the number of men sent to hospital is steadily increasing, it betrays a sad picture of things which the officer in question does not state too strongly when he calls it disastrous. Every one seems to concede that the peace commission headed by Dr. Schurman has been a complete failure. The natives simply will not discuss terms at all. They believe they can drive the United States forces out of the country and set up an independent republic, and while they hold such views as these there is little use in talking to them about accepting a government at the hands of men whom they regard as invaders, and as such the enemies of their freedom as were the Spaniards.

While all this may be admitted, no one can suggest how the United States government can withdraw from the position it has taken. A large sum of money was paid to Spain in consideration of her sovereignty over the islands. This agreement placed the Washington government in the place occupied by that of Madrid. Doubtless it was anticipated that the people who were in rebellion against Spain would hasten to welcome the new comers. In this regard the people of the United States made a characteristic mistake. The system of education in vogue in that country produces the most extraordinary kind of provincialism. It has taught a whole nation to suppose that the rest of the world takes them at the estimate of the Fourth of July orators. The great majority of the people of the United States really believe that there is no corner of the world where the American eagle is not regarded as the bird of freedom and where the Stars and Stripes would not be welcomed as a badge of security of life, liberty and property. The people honestly supposed that the men of Aguirre and his followers heard

that the United States flag would be substituted for that of Spain they would fall over each other in their haste to welcome their self-styled deliverers. They are learning their mistake, but it is a very expensive lesson. Of course they will conquer the Philippines, but their mission at the outset was not to conquer but to bring freedom, and the Filipino sees a distinction if the average United States citizen does not.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

We are glad to see in the Roseland Miner a very excellent article upon the iron mines of British Columbia and the importance of something being done to lead the their utilization. This subject is not new, but it has been much talked of recently. It has occupied the attention of the business men in the state of Washington and British Columbia, for there seems to be no doubt a reason for believing the field here is a good one for a large iron smelting establishment. A great deal of money was spent at Kirkland, on Lake Washington, and not far from Seattle, about ten or twelve years ago with the avowed intention of putting up an extensive iron plant. How much of it was genuine and how much a town lot boom pure and simple will perhaps never be known to the public, but there is a good deal of ground for supposing it to have been chiefly the latter. A very promising start was made at Port Townsend, and the traveller by the Sound can see the ovens in the distance south of that town. Later Mr. D. H. Gilman, who for years was one of the most prominent business men of Seattle, endeavored to interest New York capital in a great iron plant to be established at Seattle. He had most of the mines along the Coast as far north as Rivers Inlet under consideration, and at one time appeared on the eve of carrying his project to a successful conclusion. Later he sold the plant to a project for a great iron smelter at Port Angeles, one of two or three different concerns had the matter in hand. It is not very long since the last of these expressed themselves as confident of being able to carry through their plans successfully. Several projects of the same nature have been proposed in British Columbia and more or less progress has been made upon them. Some of them have not been yet abandoned. It was at one time said that the Great Northern railway intended to erect iron smelting works at some point along its line on the Coast. In all these instances the promoters believed they saw a good profit in iron mining. There is a large Coast market, and we suppose it is reasonable to expect that the expanding trade of the Pacific will open markets for the iron industry, although there are doubtless large deposits of iron ore in both China and Japan.

We reprint the Miner's article and have to express our very hearty satisfaction that it has brought the question once more to the front. The subject might be advantageously considered by those people who are interested in seeing the value of Victoria really advance. Sites admirably suited for the location of an iron furnace are to be found near the city, and we suppose Victoria is as conveniently situated as respects ores, fluxes and coke as any other point of the Coast.

THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENCE.

There has at no time been any disposition on the part of the Imperial government to prevent the placing of restrictions upon Oriental immigration if there is any real prospect of its becoming a source of profit to white labor in Canada. On July 20, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain, writing to the Governor-General said:

In the meantime I have to request that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be is extremely repugnant to the interests of the people and government of Japan, and you should not fail to impress upon the Japanese government, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation in the Dominion of Parliament on the lines of the accompanying Natal Act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia.

Here we have a distinct recognition on the part of the Imperial government that Japanese immigration may now so seriously affect the interests of the Dominion that it must be checked, and the importance of checking it in such an eventuality is impressed upon the Dominion government. In transmitting this despatch to the British Columbia government, the Dominion government sent with it the report of the Minister of Justice, in which this sentence occurs:

The provincial government should be asked to give the matter early consideration, and state for the information of Your Excellency's government any facts or reasons which they desire to be considered.

This is a distinct invitation to the provincial government extended in December last to discuss the whole question of Oriental immigration with the object of giving effect to the views held by the Imperial government. Mr. Chamberlain opened the door for the consideration of the whole question, and the Dominion government extended an invitation to the Provincial government to present its reasons for thinking that action should be taken. Here was a golden opportunity. If the provincial government were really desirous of protecting white labor from Oriental competition, here was the best possible chance that could be asked. As Mr. Chamberlain afterwards pointed out, it was not of the practical exclusion of Japanese that the Mikado's government complained, but to their exclusion by name, which specifically stamps the whole matter as undesirable. The Natal Act, recommended to the Dominion government as one that ought to be passed if there was any real danger of a large influx of Japanese, and in regard to which the provincial government was

invited to express its views, would practically put an end at once and forever to the immigration into Canada of the Chinese and Japanese who compete with white labor. This act prohibits the immigration into Natal of any person who when asked to do so by an officer appointed under this act shall fail to himself write out and sign in the character of any language of Europe an application to the Colonial Secretary in the form set out in schedule B to this Act." This would bar every Chinese, coolie or Japanese workman; but Mr. Chamberlain said: "If the particular test in that law is not regarded as sufficient, there is no reason why a more stringent and effective one should not be adopted, so long as the disqualification is not based specifically on distinction of race or color." Surely no person desirous of restricting Oriental immigration could ask anything more than the British government was not only willing to concede, but regarded as important to be done if there is any real danger. Surely when the provincial government was asked to set forth the reasons why there should be restrictive legislation of this far-reaching character, an opportunity unique in character was presented, which men who were really in earnest would have embraced with alacrity. Not so the provincial government. Instead of accepting this offer to secure the restriction of the immigration of Oriental laborers entirely, they pleaded that they were not aiming at anything of the kind, and that the legislation objected to was not intended to shut out Oriental competition in any except a few cases. We quote Mr. Cotton's report to the Executive Council:

The undersigned would point out that the statutes passed by the legislature of this province, imposing certain restrictions on the employment of Japanese in British Columbia, while it is respectfully submitted clearly within the power of that body, do not impose restrictions nearly as onerous or far-reaching as would those proposed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. NO LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IS SUGGESTED BY THE STATUTES PASSED BY THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. NO RESTRICTION IS PLACED BY THESE STATUTES ON SUCH PERSONS PURSUING ANY CALLING, OCCUPATION OR TRADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, WITH THE EXCEPTION—which is not carried out under the authority of privileges or franchises conferred by the legislature of British Columbia. That exception is working in coal mines, the legislature from the evidence placed before it, having come to the conclusion that the employment of Chinese or Japanese underground in coal mines is a source of danger. All that is sought to be attained by the legislation in question is that Chinese or Japanese persons shall not be allowed to find employment on works, the construction of which has been authorized by the Dominion government, or to be employed as such individuals or companies in consideration of only white labor being employed in such works.

Here we have the provincial government, through Mr. Cotton, pleading that they do not aim at restricting the number of Oriental immigrants who shall come into Canada, that they do not desire to restrict them from engaging in competition with white labor anywhere except in coal mines and underground works, and only want to keep them from working for certain incorporated companies or individuals who may have received franchises from the legislature. Mr. Chamberlain said, substantially: If there is any real danger of Japanese immigration, here is a way to prevent it in every line of industry. The Dominion government said to the provincial government: Give us your reasons for thinking that Japanese immigration is not to be restricted. The provincial government replies: We do not aim at restricting Oriental competition; we only want to keep them from doing certain kinds of work; we are willing that in every other line of industry they shall compete with white people. The provincial government was offered all that can be desired by any one in the way of restrictions upon Japanese. They said they did not want all, and insisted upon having a very partial measure of restriction, even when told that "it would give legitimate offence to a power with whom Her Majesty is and earnestly desires to remain on friendly terms." They got nothing. Mr. Chamberlain promptly detected the thinness of the pretensions of the provincial government and pronounced the legislation in question to be "admittedly only partial and ineffective."

The attitude of the provincial government is one of rank demagoguery. It is inspired by the hope that they can pose as the only champions of white labor in Canada. They expect to be able to fool the people into thinking that they and they alone are standing out against the Imperial government and the British Columbia government in an effort to keep Oriental labor from competing with white labor. The utter fallacy of their claim is fully demonstrated by the correspondence. Mr. Cotton has given their case away in his usual fashion. He and his government were so anxious to play the role of demagogues that they did not see that they were rejecting something of more than the interest of white labor, but the paltry and narrow measures which they have insisted upon retaining on the statute book only to have them disallowed. The object of insisting on the maintenance of the legislation as to Japanese in coal mines is obvious. Dan-

ger to life of miners has nothing to do with it.

It is evident to any one from the correspondence that months ago the whole question of Oriental exclusion might have been under discussion between the provincial and federal governments with the full approval of the Imperial government, which pointed out the way in which acceptable legislation might be passed, if it had not been for the perverseness of the provincial government, and its overwhelming inclination to play the role of the demagogue. We are not discussing anything except the exposure of the pretensions of the government to be the friend of the workingman.

THE DISALLOWANCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence relating to certain acts of the British Columbia legislature, which have been disallowed by the Governor-General, is published. It makes a pamphlet of 32 pages. There is not much in it that can actually be called new, but as the incident is of peculiar interest, we give a summary.

On March 14, 1898, Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, addressed a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to cause a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. W. W. B. M'Innes, putting a poll tax of \$500 on Japanese immigrants, to be withdrawn. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply said that Mr. M'Innes was acting within his rights as a private member, but he hoped and believed that nothing would be done in Canada to interrupt friendly relations with Japan.

On August 3rd of the same year, Marquis Kato, Japanese minister in London, addressed a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, bringing under his notice the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia, passed in 1898, and expressing the opinion that in the opinion of the Japanese government "such measures, if allowed to become law, cannot but injuriously affect the cordial and commercial relations which now happily exist between Japan and the Dominion of British Columbia. In the meantime the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia, passed in 1898, and expressing the opinion that in the opinion of the Japanese government "such measures, if allowed to become law, cannot but injuriously affect the cordial and commercial relations which now happily exist between Japan and the Dominion of British Columbia. 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