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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presents in a condensed form.

Lebanon, Or., had a \$10,000 fire. Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg.

Tien Tsin and neighborhood are clear of Chinese.

Oriental war is affecting the world's money markets.

Forty persons were injured at a street car accident at Siles, Ohio.

The New York Republican state convention will be held September 4.

Minister Wu has word that the Peking authorities are protecting the foreigners.

Crop prospects in the Pacific Northwest indicate a yield of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Cunard liner Campania cut in twain a bark, which sank at once, carrying down 11 men.

Colombian troops will fight the revolutionists outside of Panama, so as not to endanger the city.

Populists refused to go into the Idaho fusion, and nominated a full ticket, Democrats and Silver Republicans facing.

Li Hung Chang got a cool reception at Hong Kong. Russia has called on the border provinces of Siberia for the reserves.

The Eight infantry is returning from Cuba to go to China. Heavy artillery has been ordered to leave Fort Rialty for the Orient.

Hawaiian plantation owners are trying to induce 5,000 Puerto Ricans to move to the Pacific islands on a three years' contract.

Documents relating to a plot against the American authorities in Manila have been found in a rebel recruiting office in San Miguel.

The Yaqui Indians, of Mexico, are reported to have been broken up, and the government will offer them inducements to return to their farms.

The Fraser river fishermen's strike is now deemed beyond settlement, a serious collision between peace officers and strikers having taken place.

Count Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, fought a duel with Count Orlovski in the suburbs of Paris, in which Orlovski was slightly wounded.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal to all wage-workers to organize unions or join those already in existence.

Smallpox is prevalent at Nome City. Boxers are reported on the Korean frontier.

The shingle mill at Toledo, Or., was totally destroyed by fire.

There is said to be a lack of harmony between the allies in China.

Fire in Pomroy, Wash., destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

Prince Tuan has an army of 15,000 men ready to fight the foreigners.

Republicans of Idaho nominated D. W. Standford, of Bannock county, for governor.

Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general uprising in China.

The steamer Cutch has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, with \$300,000 in gold dust.

Milk dealers of Chicago are being prosecuted for using formaldehyde to preserve their product.

San Francisco Chinese may fight the Boxers. American born Mongolians are organizing a national guard company.

The steamship Garonne, just returned from Alaska, has been chartered by the United States and will be used to carry supplies and troops to China.

England is alarmed over report that Chinese are invading Siberia, thus giving Russia an excuse for descending on Peking and holding territory conquered.

Germany, Russia and France have come to an agreement regarding future action in China. Russia will carry on a separate campaign against Peking on the north.

The Chinese embassy is alleged to have proposed to Japan a wholesale massacre of foreigners in both countries. Li Hung Chang is said to have been implicated in the affair.

New locomotives just put on by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway have an unique attachment as a safeguard against robbers, in the way of a nozzle on the roof of the cab. These connect with the hot water of the boiler, and point at the rear end of the tender. The nozzle can send a mixed stream of steam and boiling water at 200 pounds pressure that would kill anyone in its range.

The United States court of claims has just settled a case 102 years old.

New York's Masonic grand lodge has jurisdiction over more than 102,000 members.

The prince of Wales is credited with the ambition of anonymously owning and editing a newspaper.

The League of American Mothers has issued a call for a national convention to be held in Chicago August 1, 2, 3 and 4.

LATER NEWS.

Peace reigns in Venezuela.

Colombian revolutionists have captured Panama. Honolulu Chinese will ask powers to restore Emperor Kwang Sui.

Ten thousand Chinese oppose the Russian advance at New Chwang.

"Anat Mary" Walling, a pioneer, died at Amity, Or., aged 82 years.

There was a stampede from Juneau to the new placer diggings on Glacier bay.

Militiamen have been called out to quell the striking fishermen on Fraser river, B. C.

A family of six went bathing in a shallow lake near Ventura, Cal., and only one lives.

The brigadier-generals who will serve under Chaffee are Grant, Barry and Wilson.

D. Alexander, a prominent business man of New Watcom, Wash., met death by asphyxiation.

Four out of a party of five prospectors lost their lives as a result of a terrible trip to the head waters of the Stewart river, in the Klondike.

The Kumasi relief column has returned to Fumasi, bringing the defenders of the town. The besieged were on the point of giving up when rescued.

Turkey is considering the subject of sending a force to China to co-operate with the powers. The Sultan is greatly affected by the barbarous acts of the Chinese.

The Gaynor-Greene hearing developed the fact that Captain Orlin M. Carter made heavy purchases of bonds while in charge of government work in Savannah harbor.

Two fatalities at Tacoma. Coal passer on transport Rosecrans fell through a trestle and drowned and a student at Vashon college instantly killed while treading a tree.

Famine threatens the city of Tien Tsin. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese are leaving their homes in the districts where fighting is going on, without means of support.

Harry Arimoto, locator and part owner of the Little Annie group of mines in the Big Bug district, Arizona, has committed suicide at Prescott by taking strychnine. Despondency due to ill health was the cause.

President McKinley has replied to China, signifying his willingness to mediate between the imperial government and the powers, on condition that anarchy in the empire be suppressed and foreigners be given complete protection.

Five hundred marines left Washington for China, via San Francisco.

A well known packer says he fears salmon will soon be exterminated.

Texas woolgrowers are holding about 4,000,000 pounds of wool for better prices.

The allied fleet bombarded the fort at Taku all night before they were successful.

The report of the state banks of Washington show a heavy increase in deposits.

General Dewet has again cut Lord Roberts' communications and captured 100 men and a supply train.

Citizens of Porcupine district, Alaska, have issued a petition protesting against British aggression.

Joseph E. Mullen, who was convicted in New York for the murder of his wife, was electrocuted in the prison at Sing Sing.

A terrific wind, rain and hail storm swept over the town of Ironton, Ohio, demolishing a large planing mill, unroofing several houses and uprooting trees.

Senator Pettigrew has a letter from a Filipino general, purporting to give the terms of an interview with Dewey at the outbreak of the Spanish war, in which the admiral promised Philippine independence.

Four of the officers and employees of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company were arrested charged with manslaughter for the Fourth of July street railway disaster, in which 43 persons were killed and over 60 injured.

The American policy of proceeding as if the good faith of the Chinese government were not doubted, while in no way relaxing effort to reach our minister, is believed to hold two chances of success to the one chance of the other foreign governments.

The St. Paul Cold Storage & Warehouse Company's large warehouse at St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at about \$150,000, with an insurance of \$50,000. The warehouse was filled with butter, fruit, tobacco, eggs, whisky and other commodities.

Among the passengers on the steamship America-Mar, which has arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, via Honolulu, was K. Takahira, the Japanese minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. Takahira conferred with the Japanese at Honolulu, and will present their claims for damage as a result of the burning of a portion of Honolulu during the plague epidemic there.

Dr. Pigg, of southwest Missouri, has succeeded in having his name changed to Peak with the assistance of the circuit court.

Buffalo county, Neb., boasts the largest alfalfa field in the world. It is from one-half to two miles wide and eight miles long.

Dr. G. R. Wieland, of Yale, found a turtle in the black hills that lived millions of years ago, which proves that the region was once an ocean.

SHIP CUT IN TWAIN

Cunard Liner Campania Collided With a Bark.

THE SAILER SANK IMMEDIATELY

Eleven of Her Crew Were Drowned—Campania Not Much Damaged.

London, July 24.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel yesterday morning, and the Cunard liner Campania, en route from New York for Liverpool, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain. The Campania sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other 11 members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

The Campania had a narrow escape from serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon, and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Captain Walker would not take the liner near shore. At Tusk light, the fog was becoming denser every moment. When the Campania was about 30 miles northeast of the light a phantom ship arose suddenly, without warning, directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid sailing vessel, into which the liner crashed, her steel forefoot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword, and dividing her just abaft the mainmast.

The forward half sank instantly. The stern swung viciously round, and the mast and yards for a moment tore at the Campania. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the bark also disappeared, and the face of the sea was littered with splintered timbers, boxes, barrels, the upper works and lighter cargo, the deck houses and such things. Then there was nothing.

From the instant when the phantom came into view from the bridge of the Campania until the last vestige of the vessel vanished some 60 or 80 seconds had elapsed. According to the Embleton's survivors, for nearly half an hour before the collision, the captain and first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a large steamer could be heard every minute, the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order. When, at 8:25 A. M., the second officer, to use his own phrase, "heard the rush of a steamer's bows," he shouted down to the captain, who rushed on deck, but he was too late to give an order.

The Campania was under one-third steam. The captain, first officer and pilot were on the bridge. The engines were instantly reversed, and the helm put hard down. No precaution was omitted. Some of her passengers had even grumbled at what they called superfluous caution. After the crash and the sudden cries, the boats were quickly gotten out. There were no signs of panic; the crew was everywhere at their stations; the bulkheads were closed and everything possible was done to save life.

Some of the Campania's plates were bent by the collision; her forepeak filled with water; her foremast was broken short off and her steel rigging torn and twisted. The passengers held a meeting, adopted resolutions of thanks to the captain and crew, and subscribed £700 for the relief of the survivors and the families of the lost.

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PROMISE OF DEWEY.

Philippine General Says It Was for Independence.

Sionx Falls, S. D., July 25.—A letter has been received by Senator R. F. Pettigrew from one of the leading commanders of the Filipino army, giving additional light on the claims of the Filipino people as to the understanding that was arrived at between them and the Americans before the opening of hostilities in the Philippines. The letter says, in part:

"Sinkwan Encampment, Philippine Islands, April 12, 1899.—Hons. R. F. Pettigrew and G. F. Hoar, Senators, Washington—Gentlemen: I have read in some American papers that Admiral Dewey, compelled by you and other senators, lovers of truth and justice, to answer whether he made to us formal promises of independence, stated that he had never promised independence to the Filipino people, and of General Aguinaldo, and as a representative of both, have had the honor to confer several times with the admiral, make to you the following statements, that you may use them as you think convenient:

"In April, 1898, when the rupture of hostilities between America and Spain became imminent, and in the absence of my chief, General Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited, through the American consul at Hong Kong, Mr. Wildman, to have some interviews with Admiral Dewey, with the object of continuing the interrupted negotiations between General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, through Mr. Wood, the commander of the American gunboat Petrel. My petition was favorably received, and I went with Mr. Andrew Garchitorena, another Filipino, on board the Olympia, in the bay of Hong Kong.

"Once on board, the following interview, in French, took place through the flag interpreter:

"Filipino—Admiral, it having come to our knowledge that a war between our country and Spain is imminent, we, who have fought the latter for our independence, are willing, in obedience to the desires manifested by you to General Aguinaldo, through Mr. Wood, to take part in the war as allies of America, so long as it be carried on with the object of freeing from the yoke of Spain her colonies, giving them their independence.

"Admiral Dewey—The American people, champions of liberty, will undertake this war with the humanitarian object of freeing from the Spanish yoke the peoples under it, and we will give you independence and freedom, as we have proclaimed to the world at large.

"Filipino—We are very grateful for this generous manifestation of the great American people, and being made through an admiral of their navy, we value it more than a written contract and therefore place ourselves at your entire disposal.

"Admiral Dewey—I place at your disposal the ships of my fleet for the conveyance of both the Filipino leaders and the arms you may get. Moreover, I think my government is willing to supply you with arms and ammunition.

"Filipino—We are very thankful to you for this new generosity of the American people, and you may be sure that we are ready to fight at your side for the independence of the Philippines, even without arms, as we have done during the recent revolution.

"Admiral Dewey—America is rich in every respect; she has territories sparsely inhabited. Besides, our constitution prevents 'territorial expansion' outside of America; therefore, the Filipinos may be sure of their independence, and not a bit of their land shall be taken from them.

"After these conclusive and formal statements, the conversation turned to other details concerning the state of the country."

The letter is signed "K. Alexandrino." He is a Filipino general who recently surrendered to the American forces.

Massacre in Persia.

Ategoo, July 23.—A special to the Record from Tehera, Ill., says: George Shimon, a Persian student who has been attending college in Illinois for several years and is passing the summer in Persia, today received a cablegram from his home at Oromiah, Persia, stating that his brother had been captured by Mohammedans and that there has been a general massacre of 3,000 Christians in Oromiah. The letter states that the feeling of the Mohammedans against the native Christians is growing, and that there have been several hand-to-hand battles with fatalities on both sides. Mr. Shimon's father is a native missionary, and this fact adds to the wrath against him and his family.

Lynching of a Negro.

Huntsville, Ala., July 25.—Elijah Clark, a negro, who yesterday assaulted Susan Priest, a 15-year-old girl, was taken from jail in this city tonight and lynched near the spot where his crime was committed. His body was riddled with bullets. Sheriff Fulgham defended his prisoner to the last, but the mob was too much for him. Will Vining, who attempted to rush through the crowd and up the jail steps, was shot by the sheriff and dangerously wounded. After battering down the doors and gaining an entrance to the jail, the mob drove the sheriff and his prisoner into the third story of the building.

Dallas Street Car Strike.

Dallas, Tex., July 25.—Union motormen are prosecuting vigorously the strike on the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway, backed by the entire organized labor force of the city. W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, will reach Dallas tomorrow to take charge of the strike. The Dallas Typographical Union has passed a resolution firing any member riding on the street cars \$25 for each offense.

ESCORT TO THE SEA

China Promises to Deliver Peking Ministers Safely.

NOTHING PROVES THEM ALIVE

Another Account Comes Through of Their Massacre—Hunners About Li Hung Chang's Mission.

London, July 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chi Chen Len Feng Lob, has communicated to the press the following dispatch from Sheng, director of the Chinese railways and telegraphs, and Tao Tai, of Shanghai, dated Shanghai, July 23:

"Information from Peking, dated July 18, says that the Tseung Li Yamen departed Won Jai, an under secretary of the department, to see the foreign ministers, and he found every one well, without any missing, the German expected. General Yung Lu is going to memorialize the throne to send them all under escort to Tien Tsin, in the hope that the military operations will then be stopped."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing July 23, says: "A letter from a Chinese official in Sheng Tung has been received by an active functionary here, containing the following passage:

"At the beginning of the month the foreign missionaries made several attempts to send messages out of Peking, but, thanks to the strict watch kept on the city, the bearers were all caught and executed. On the 4th inst. only 400 foreigners were left alive in Peking, and one night, when the big guns were incessantly fired, it was known that all the legations and foreigners were finished, although pretended telegrams contradicted these facts."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that there are differences of opinion in the Russian council of war. The minister of war, General Kuropatkin, wishes to send 100,000 men to clear the rebels out of Manchuria. On the other hand, according to this correspondent, Emperor Nicholas wishes the operations limited to the defense and pacification of the frontier districts. Let two strong armies, one of the allies in the south and the other of Russians in the north, confront the Chinese, and the rising —so the czar is said to argue—would be bound to collapse. "We want no conquests," he is reported to have declared at the conclusion of the sitting of the council. "What we desire is to protect our frontiers and to steer into smooth waters the Chinese ship of state, now buffeted by the waves of civil war."

There is nothing further this morning that throws any light upon the mysterious situation. Two urgent dispatches were addressed yesterday by the Chinese minister to the Peking government and the administration of telegraphs, strongly recommending the restoration of telegraphic communication, so as to enable the powers to learn of the safety of the foreign ministers. Until such proofs are secured, no one here is inclined to alter the opinion that the Chinese are merely juggling to gain time.

Rumor circulates briskly around the personality of Li Hung Chang. He is credited with a mission to offer to cede to the allied powers two provinces as indemnity for the Peking outrages and also to offer to restore order and give facilities for trade with the outside world, on condition of the surrender of Kiao Choo, Wei Hai Wei and Manchuria by the powers and the withdrawal of all missionaries.

Chinese Laundries Close.

Chicago, July 25.—The Chinese population of Chicago is perturbed over the reports from the various parts of the city that because of Caucasian antipathy aroused by trouble in the Celestial empire a boycott has been instituted against Chinese laundries and truck farms. Wu Sung Lee, a banker in Chinatown and probably the richest Mongolian in the city, says four laundries have been forced to suspend business during the past week, and Chinese laundries generally report a falling off of 50 per cent in their business. Banker Wu said today: "The white people think we are in sympathy with the Boxers, and that they have our moral support. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every Chinese in the city regrets the trouble, and hopes that the foreigners have not been murdered. Some of us have even authorized the Chinese consuls at San Francisco to offer to the Chinese government our services and our property, to the end that the foreigners, especially the Americans, in China may be saved."

Yellow Fever at Pinar del Rio.

Havana, July 25.—Yellow fever has broken out in the barracks of the Seventh United States cavalry and the First United States infantry in Pinar del Rio. There have been nine deaths during the last month, and 11 cases are now under treatment in the hospital. Today General Lee moved the camp three miles into the country, and the quarantine will be strictly enforced.

King of Servia Engaged.

Belgrade, July 24.—King Alexander, of Servia, has proclaimed his betrothal to Mme. Draga Maschin, a widow, who was formerly a lady-in-waiting to Queen Nathalie, the king's mother.

Too Morphine and Died.

Seattle, July 24.—Joe Greenwald, a sporting man, well-known all over the Pacific coast, died here today from morphine, taken with suicidal intent. His people are well-to-do Californians, living near Eureka.

WAITING FOR 60,000.

The Admirals Decide Not to Advance With a Less Number.

London, July 26.—Sir Claude Macdonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's, under the same terms.

Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously, the question of means of communication between Taku and Peking gives evidence of jealousy between the powers, and other dispatches from Tien Tsin show the language difficulty has been hampering the military operations. A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien Tsin, dated July 14, and describing the fighting, says:

"Colonel Lisum mistook the road, and was nearly isolated. General Dorwood, on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error. Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday afternoon because messengers between General Fushima and General Dorwood did not understand each other's language."

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when the Chinese regulars saw the Boxers who led the attack being killed, they began to retire. He asserts that the admirals have decided that it will be useless to move toward Peking without at least 60,000 men. In an editorial referring to this statement, the Daily Mail comments upon the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men. It says:

"We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization, we do not wish to see such a lesson read to the United States by the 'heavenly Chinese.'"

A whole batch of Tien Tsin dispatches are published today. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese. The Standard's correspondent says that the Americans at first made a mistake in underestimating the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific. He expresses some doubt about the ability of the allies to hold the positions captured unless they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets, and the Chinese calmly assisting.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be apropos to a request for foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 2,000 white troops is looked upon as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to command the allied forces, to the exclusion of a Japanese.

Three Policemen Shot.

New Orleans, July 26.—Police Captain John T. Day and Policeman August T. Mora is in the hospital suffering from three wounds received in an encounter last night with two desperate negroes, Leonard Pierce and Robert Charles. The officers were attempting to arrest the two negroes when the latter opened fire. A fusillade followed during which Policeman Mora was severely wounded. Pierce finally surrendered, but Charles, though wounded, escaped. Charles was traced and found later in the night by a squad of officers. The negro shot his way through the officers, killing Day and Lamb, and again escaped. The shooting has caused great excitement, and a hundred policemen and a vast crowd of citizens armed with revolvers and shotguns are searching for Charles, who will doubtless be killed on sight.

"Shot Up" a Town.

Grand Encampment, Wyo., July 26.—A band of sheepmen visited Copperton, a new mining town, 20 miles west of here, and "shot up the town," riddling the saloons and other buildings with bullets. It was done as a warning to prospectors to leave the locality, which is used as a range by the sheepmen. The miners are making preparations to resist further raids.

Ran Into a Landslide.

La Crosse, Wis., July 26.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train No. 2, which is due here at 3:05 A. M., was wrecked about 5 o'clock this morning at King's Coozie, near Wabash, Minn., by running into a landslide at that place. Engineer Hathaway and Fireman Thomas were instantly killed, and several passengers who were in the forward coaches were injured, some seriously.

Teamsters From Cuba.

New York, July 26.—The steamer Mexico arrived today from Havana, having among her passengers 24 United States teamsters who have in charge 195 mules for the army. The mules are stowed between decks on the Mexico. Seventy-seven passengers of the Mexico were sent to Hoffman island for observation.

Mrs. Thomas Brown, a pioneer, died at Chewah, Wash., July 20.

The bridge across the Calopulpa river at Brownsville, Or., is being built. The work will require a month.

San Diego, Cal., July 26.—There is much excitement among the miners in the eastern part of this county and the residents of Yuma over the discovery of what is believed to be a bed of oil in the potholes district on the Colorado river, about 15 miles north of Yuma.

A rush was made for the scene of the discovery and a scramble for land within the belt became so exciting that some of the first locators were compelled to use rifles in protection of their rights.

MARTIAL LAW RULES

Troops Protect Nonunion Fishermen.

600 STRIKERS WARNED BACK

The Minority of the Fishermen Cannot Tie Up the Entire Salmon Industry of the River.

Vancouver, B. C., July 26.—The crisis has come in the strike which has paralyzed the salmon canning industry on the Fraser river. Three thousand Japanese fishermen, occupying 1,500 boats, started out from the fishing village of Steveston today under the protection of the Sixth regiment. The militiamen were formed in line around the wharves, and with loaded rifles warned back the strikers, who had hitherto prevented any fisherman this season from plying his calling on the Fraser. For Steveston is under martial law, and the 600 members of the Fishermen's union who had successfully intimidated six times as many Japanese and Indians, found it a hopeless undertaking to continue the fight when their enemies had secured military authority as an ally. Lieutenant-Colonel Worwood, who is in command of the regiment, sent to Steveston early this morning and made his position more emphatic by his declaration to the strike leaders that he and his men were there for business, not play, and that at the first evidence of an attack upon any fisherman, be he Japanese or Indian, the troops would be shot to kill. Under the Canadian regulations, blank ammunition is never supplied to riflemen upon such occasions as this. Every member of the four companies at Steveston today had 24 rounds of ball ammunition, as deadly as any soldier in South Africa is supplied with.

It is due to the action of the Japanese that the precipitation of the climax in the existing difficulty must be ascribed. For a time the Japanese were frightened into acquiescence with the strikers, but their supplies became exhausted and hunger was a frequent visitor at their boats and in their cabins. They held a monster mass meeting and decided to go out this morning, despite the threats of the white fishermen, who had been holding out for 25 cents a fish, while the canners refused to pay more than 20 cents. This decision of the Japanese, the threat against them by the strikers, and the rumor that the strikers planned to burn down all the 47 canneries on the Fraser river, induced the municipal authorities of Steveston, backed by three magistrates, to appeal for military protection.