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Agent

vereaux at Highland district, report submitted by Expert he has been enabled to com- ery interesting document. The are very reticent on the mat- are comparing the systems very in anticipation of the discus- Tuesday evening.

LLED BY LIGHTNING.

and, Ohio, July 28.—During a ain and electrical storm which ver this city this afternoon, ple were killed. While a fun- s in progress and just as the was offering the final prayer, of lightning struck John Cylis- iver, killing him. His horse was led and a panic was created the mourners.

all, Ont., July 28.—Word rom the eastern part of Ken- nship that during a severe elec- m Neil and Norman McLeod, Neil McLeod, township coun- ere struck and killed outright, hird was stunned by the elec- rent.

d Health for
Business Men
increase of sedentary pursuits, ent to offices and lack of ex- r. Fisher of New York ascribes t increase in diseases of diges- circulation. "Men are not deep enough," he said, "to the poisons of the system, and of our business men really e joy of living."
the filtering and excretory or- e liver, kidneys and bowels— erform their duties of extract- ons from the blood it is time ipt action before some serious astens itself upon the system. of sedentary habits are sure from constipation, biliousness, ey derangements, but there is he use of Dr. Chase's Kidney- lls, and note that we do not ly relief but cure, prompt and cure. Medicines which only e bowels may afford relief, but e's Kidney-Liver Pills do more —they enliven and invigorate n of the liver and kidneys, in- od flow of bile. Nature's own and so effect thorough cure. a dose, 25 cents a box, at all or Edmanson, Bates & Co.,

The sale by tender having fallen

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 64 — VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1906. — FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

COMPLETELY EXONERATED

Provincial Government Had No Wrongful Connection With Case of "Pendray Lots"

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER

Found Nothing in Evidence to Support Charges Preferred by Vancouver World.

FOLLOWING is the decision handed in yesterday to the lieutenant governor in council by Fred Peters, K. C., who was commissioned to enquire into certain charges preferred by the Vancouver World against the lands and works department:

To His Honor James Dunsmuir, lieutenant governor of the Province of British Columbia in council.

Having by commission under the seal of the province and signed by your honor, dated the 14th day of July, inst., been directed to hold an enquiry to ascertain the facts in connection with the proposed sale of government property at Laurel point, Victoria harbor, known as lot 570 B., Victoria City, tenders for which were invited on September 22, 1905, and the truth or falsity of any allegations of misconduct in connection with the proposed sale upon the part of the chief commissioner of lands and works, or any official of the said department, I now respectfully report as follows:

1. That upon receipt of the said commission, and before entering upon its execution, I duly took the oath required by statute before the Honorable Mr. Justice Irving, a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia, and having since held a complete enquiry into the matters referred to me by said commission.

2. I find the facts relating to said proposed sale to be these. Mr. Pendray [illegible] point, which he uses for his business and which adjoins lot 570 B and for obvious reasons was desirous of obtaining lot 570 B. In order to accomplish this purpose he opened negotiations to buy the lot with the Hon. Mr. Green in September, 1905. These negotiations were carried on partly by Mr. Pendray personally and partly by Mr. Brown, his agent.

The result was that Mr. Green signified his willingness to sell the lot by public competition, viz:—either by tender, or by public auction, at the same time making a stipulation that the lot would not be put up for tender unless he, Pendray, was prepared to put in a substantial tender, and it was agreed that at least $2,000 should be tendered (I find that this stipulation was wise and in the public interest). Mr. Green at the same time suggested that it might be better to sell the property by auction, as under the tender system a slightly higher tender might be put in, and Pendray thus lose the property, whereas at auction he would know just what he had to meet, and could act accordingly. The upshot of the matter was that the tender system was adopted, and on the 21st September, 1905, Mr. Percy Brown, agent for Pendray, put in a written tender for $2,000, and put up a certified check for that amount. This tender was not sealed, but was open, the reason for this being that Mr. Brown wished to assure Mr. Green that Pendray was bona fide keeping his bargain as to the amount he would tender.

Under the circumstances, I cannot see that there was anything wrong in Mr. Green accepting the tender open.

Tenders were then called for by notice dated the 22nd September, 1905. Under the terms of that notice, tenders were to be made by 12 o'clock noon of the 7th October, 1905.

On receipt of Mr. Pendray's tender, Mr. Green locked it up in a private drawer in his office, apparently still open, not settled up, and the evidence satisfied me that it remained in that drawer until after 12 o'clock noon of the 7th October, 1905. It is also clear that no official in the lands and works department, other than Mr. Green himself, saw the Pendray tender, or knew the amount stated in it, until after 12 o'clock noon of the 7th October, 1905.

Shortly before 12 o'clock noon of the 7th of October, Mr. Harrison, proprietor of the Driard hotel, and a Mrs. Loggie, a stenographer, employed at the Driard came to the lands and works department, and put in a tender for Mrs. Loggie for $2,100. This tender was sealed and enclosed with it was Mrs. Loggie's check on the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the $2,100 duly certified. There were no other tenders.

At about 2 o'clock on the same day the tenders were opened in the presence of Mr. Green and then Deputy Mr. W. S. Gore, when, of course, it was found that the tender of Mrs. Loggie was the higher.

I am of the opinion that if nothing had intervened, the tenders would in the ordinary course have been laid before the council probably with Mr. Green's recommendation that the Loggie tender be accepted, but something did intervene. The board of trade, a day or so after the 7th October, sent a delegation to the government to point out that the lot in question should not be allowed to fall into private hands, for the reason that if a tall building was erected at the end of the point, it would intercept the view between vessels approaching each other from opposite sides of Sehl point, and cause a menace to navigation. To this argument the government acceded, and both tenderers were informed in writing that the lot would not be sold and the reason for the refusal to sell was given.

The sale by tender having fallen through, negotiations to lease the property were entered into by Pendray with the department, which are not yet complete, they having been delayed by reason of negotiations with the government of Canada for the acquisition of the lot for lighthouse purposes. The proposed lease to Pendray was not produced. I understand, however, that it contains, or will contain, certain clauses allowing its cancellation on notice, this being necessary in order to allow the government of British Columbia a free hand in its negotiation with the government of Canada.

So far as the action of the department is concerned what I have already stated is a history of the whole transaction, and upon its face I can see nothing in the least wrong about it.

On the 16th May, 1905, an editorial appeared in the Daily "World," a newspaper published in the City of Vancouver, of which Mr. D. W. Higgins is editor. This article was headed "Anderson and Andersons again in evidence," and will be found in the enclosed exhibits, marked exhibit 4. It contained certain charges.

The first named article was followed by a second in the same newspaper, in the issue of the 23rd May, 1906, also to be found in the exhibits, repeating and adding to the charges already made. And a third article in the same newspaper, dated 26th May, renews the same charges, with added details, and they are reiterated in a fourth article on the 5th June, 1906.

The charges made in these articles may be formulated as follows:

1. That Mr. Green, or some person in the department, gave away the amount of the Pendray tender to Mrs. James Anderson, or some other person, before 12 o'clock on the 7th October, with the object of fleecing Pendray.

2. That Mr. Green agreed to lease the lot in question to Mr. Pendray at a nominal rent, under a threat from Pendray that unless the land was given to him he would expose the whole transaction.

3. That the tender put in by Mrs. Loggie was not really hers, but that her name was only used as a blind, and that the real tenderer was Anderson.

After carefully considering all the evidence adduced, and I have been careful to obtain every witness who could give any information, I am clearly of opinion that none of the charges are true, and that the evidence given very clearly establishes their falsity, and with regard to the whole transaction nothing has been done by Mr. Green, or any official in the lands and works department, in the slightest degree worthy of censure.

I shall proceed to give my reasons for this finding. The first charge is a very serious one.

It will be apparent that if information as to any particular tender is given out to other tenderers, the whole system of sale by tenders would be useless. Such a proceeding is not only unfair to the person whose tender is disclosed, but is calculated to cause loss to the province by tending to keep down the amount of the recent tenders.

The ground upon which the charge in question was founded was that one Percy Brown (Pendray's agent), a real estate agent of repute, had stated that before 12 o'clock on the 7th October, Mrs. Anderson had come to his office, and shown that she knew the exact amount of Pendray's tender, and had stated the amount to him, Brown, and told him he should bid more if Pendray wanted to get the property, and from this it was assumed that Mrs. Anderson must have obtained her information from the department.

The evidence satisfies me that Mrs. Anderson did not know the amount of the Pendray tender, but from calculations made by other parties (to whose evidence I will refer) she was possessed of a very close estimate of what Pendray would probably tender; that when she went into Mr. Brown's office she was by no means certain of the amount of the Pendray tender; that she went there for the purpose of getting information upon that point, and by the rather sharp ruse of pretending to have information which she did not have, she threw Mr. Brown off his guard to such an extent that he himself actually gave her the required information, and satisfied her that the calculations she already had were correct, so that if knowledge of the Pendray tender was obtained at all it was so obtained—not from Mr. Green, but from Mr. Brown. I may say that Mr. Brown now practically admits this to be the case in his evidence.

The history of how the Loggie tender came to be put in is as follows: The notice calling for tenders came to the eye of Mr. Murray, a real estate agent, and he immediately came to the conclusion that he would try to get one of his client sto tender. He was moved to do this by two reasons. Firstly, he had been concerned in the sale to Pendray of his property at Sehl's Point, and he contended that in some way (not necesary to enquire into) he had not been well treated in the matter of the commission, and that Mr. Brown had reaped the reward of his (Murray's) work. He felt sure Pendray would tender for the lot, and he thought he might get even with Pendray on the old score if he got someone else to tender enough to beat Pendray's probable tender. Secondly, he saw a fair chance of making money on the deal.

Having concluded he would induce some person to tender he made a careful calculation to ascertain what Pendry would probably tender. I may say that Mr. Murray was in a peculiarly good position to make this calculation. He was intimately acquainted with the property, and with Pendray's ideas of value, and I see nothing surprising in the fact that he and Pendray came to about the same valuation. The result of his calculation was that he concluded that Pendray would probably value the property at $2,000. That in order to cover that value he (Pendray) would probably tender $2,050, or thereabouts, and that a second tender of $2,100 would be successful. Having come to this conclusion he approached Dr. Gibbs on the subject, showed him the calculation and tried to get him to tender. Dr. Gibbs was not then able to go into the matter. He next tried Mr. Laird, and gave him the same information. If we stop at this point it will be seen that before Mrs. Anderson, or her husband, had anything whatever to do with the transaction Murray had settled the amount of any second tender he could get, and had given the figures to Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Laird, who were both called as witnesses. It is clear that Murray got no information from the department, but that the amount of $2,000 was arrived at by well considered calculation. I think a fair consideration of this evidence removes every shred of suspicion that might arise from the fact of the tenders being so nearly of the same amount.

Up to Thursday before the tenders were to be put in, Murray had accomplished nothing, but on that day he met Mr. James Anderson at his club, and laid the matter before him, giving him the same figures he had given the others, and also a sketch of the property. Anderson seemed pleased with the proposition, and spoke of some person in Seattle who might take it. Anderson told his wife about the matter, and particularly upon Friday evening Anderson and his wife talked the matter over, and it is clear Anderson gave his wife the particulars of Murray's calculation. On Saturday, at about 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Anderson had the interview with Brown referred to.

Brown's office is on Broad street, near Trounce Alley. At the very same time Anderson meets Harrison of the Driard, also on Broad street, near Trounce Alley. Anderson says this meeting was accidental, and also that it was an accident that he should be on Broad street just when his wife was at Brown's office. I have my doubts on this point. I am disposed to think the whole thing was arranged between Anderson and his wife beforehand. I will state my reasons for this view later, and will now continue the narration of the facts. When Harrison and Anderson met, Anderson explained the position of affairs to Harrison, and gave him the figures and advised him that it was a good chance. Harrison immediately went to Mrs. Loggie, who is a stenographer at the Driard hotel, and laid the matter before her, with a strong recommendation that she should tender. As a result of this, she, in company with Harrison, drove down to the department, and put in the tender. Neither Anderson nor his wife had any communication with Mrs. Loggie. In fact, she did not know either of them. I am perfectly satisfied that so far as Mrs. Loggie is concerned she put the tender in relying solely upon the judgment of her friend and adviser, Harrison, and that she did so for her own benefit, and was not acting for anyone else. Mrs. Loggie gave her evidence in a very satisfactory manner, and by the production of her book, which she allowed me to see, showed clearly that she was well able to finance a transaction of this kind. The charge that Mrs. Loggie was acting as a blind for the Andersons was in reality not strongly urged. In fact, in an article in the issue of the "World" of the 19th of May last, it was practically withdrawn. Whilst entirely believing that Mrs. Loggie's tender was for herself only, and that the Anderson's had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that the Andersons did not hope at some later date to try and obtain an interest in the deal if Mrs. Loggie succeeded—probably by re-purchase from Mrs. Loggie. I am satisfied the Andersons thought the deal promising, and I cannot think they would have taken the trouble they did about it if in some way they did not hope to profit by it. I consider, however, it is utterly immaterial to this enquiry whether or not the Andersons had any hope to get into the transaction later on or not, and in any case I have only the evidence of the Andersons upon the point, and the last few lines of Mrs. Anderson's evidence referring to her having by signal told her husband that the amount of the tender was all right, and her subsequent complete change of this statement, such change being made at the instance of her husband, convince me that no finding depending solely upon their evidence can safely be made.

As to the second charge, namely, that Mr. Green had agreed to give Pendray a lease under a threat of exposure, it will be sufficient to say that the evidence clearly shows that no such threat was ever made, and there is no foundation whatever for the charge.

As to the third charge, namely, that Mrs. Loggie was merely a blind for the Andersons, I have already disposed of this.

I might stop at this point, as what I have already reported disposes of all the matters referred to in my commission, but in fairness to the editor of the "World" I think it proper to express the opinion which I have formed—that the editor of the "World" cannot be blamed for publishing the charge that information had been given out at the time he did. I am further induced to express this opinion, upon the ground that Mr. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Green, cross-examined Mr. Higgins very closely with a view to showing the contrary. In order to arrive at a just conclusion on this question, I must put myself in the position of the editor at the time he published the articles and forget the evidence that I have before me now, but which he did not have then. I think the story told by Mr. Brown, unexplained by further evidence, was calculated to arouse suspicion—a suspicion which has happily, been completely removed.

Appended hereto is a complete report of the evidence and all proceedings had before me, with the several exhibits produced, also the original commission.

All of which I respectfully submit.

(Signed) FREDERICK PETERS,
Commissioner.

30th July, 1906.

SELECTED FOR ASSASSINATION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The murder of M. Hersenstein, caused intense indignation in the Liberal camp where it is believed that he was selected for assassination by the advocates of a counter revolution because of his prominence as a Jew.

LONDON STREET CARS.

London Ont., Aug. 1.—The street car service is being operated with the usual number of cars. Most of the former employees are back in their places, and everything appears to be going smoothly. Organizer Sinclair, however, says the strike is still on.

WINNIPEG BUILDING FIGURES.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—July ends this year with the city building figures about 70,000 above the $8,000,000 mark. When the month opened the total was about $6,500,000, showing about $1,500,000 in building permits for the period. Last year at the corresponding date the figures were $300,000 or $400,000 in excess of the total they have reached up to the present time. A gain of over $100,000 is shown when the figures for July, 1906 are compared with the record for July, 1905.

REVOLUTION IS ON IN RUSSIA

Martial Law Was Yesterday Proclaimed at Cronstadt, the Mining Centre.

GENERAL IS ASSASSINATED

Entire Country Teeming With Revolt---Uprisings Reported on All Hands.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—(9.55 p. m.)—Martial law has been proclaimed at Cronstadt and in the Donebas basin, the centre of the mining and smelting industry.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 2.—General Markgraffsky, chief of the gendarmes was shot and killed today by revolutionists about twenty miles from town.

Particulars of Revolt

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The mutineers in the fortress at intervals during the day fired shrapnels from the nine-inch guns at the loyal troops on Commander island and at the battery on Haraka island, nearer the shore. The troops manning the latter were regarded as being untrustworthy and were sent ashore, the breach locks of the guns were removed and Cossack pickets were left in charge of the forts.

This was the most serious moment for both sides. The mutineers had been told and firmly believed that the crews of the warships at Hango had thrown their officers overboard and were on their way to join in the mutiny and that Commander Koch, of the Red Guard had already ordered a general strike and had torn up the railroad. Nevertheless General Von Saltza with some of the first Finnish regiment managed to get into Helsingfors from Wallamstrand. The loyal troops did little firing that day or yesterday. After the blowing up of their magazines, the mutineers used mortars. The mutiny practically ended when the warships Slava and Rogatyr appeared in the [illegible] six hours last night and after an exchange of signals with General Laimang, the commander, in Commander island, opened fire on the mutineers. Two hours later, a white flag was run up at one end of the battery but from the other end a red flag immediately appeared, followed by a fusilade of rifle, showing that the mutineers were divided into two camps and were fighting among themselves. Soon after a motor boat, believed to contain the civilian leaders of the mutiny, tried to escape to the mainland but a battery of rapid firing guns on Nicholai island destroyed the boat and killed two of its occupants. The others jumped overboard and swam ashore.

Of three rowboats which followed the motor boat, one was captured and one sunk and one escaped. Occasional shots were heard from the Emperor's battery until the traveler who furnished this information, left Helsingfors, indicating the boldest of the mutineers were determined to die rather than surrender and that they were selling their lives dearly.

Wildest Rumors Afloat

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The wildest rumors are in circulation, one of which is to the effect that a mutiny has broken out at Kronstadt, have caused the utmost alarm which has been increased by the fact that the guns of the fortress have been trained on four mutinous warships which, it is asserted, have arrived at Kronstadt, but that fire has not yet been opened.

Telephone communication with Kronstadt is again interrupted.

One Hundred Killed

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—During the night mutinous sailors, soldiers and sappers seized Fort Constantine at Kronstadt, but were subsequently dislodged and compelled to surrender after heavy fighting with loyal regiments.

A hundred men were killed and many wounded, including Admiral Boaklwisheff.

Some of the mutineers succeeded in boarding a steamer and escaping to Finland.

Mutiny on Warships

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, 2 p. m.—The greatest excitement prevails here as a result of the startling news from Sveaborg and there is the deepest apprehension regarding the situation at Kronstadt, as there is little doubt that the rising of the garrison of the "Gibraltar of the Baltic" was a premature attempt to excite a widespread military conspiracy which involved the seizing of the fortresses of Sveaborg, Kronstadt and Sevastpol as basis for revolt in the Black Sea and Baltic fleets. Both telegraph and telephone communication with Kronstadt was cut during the night, but no sound of firing has yet been heard.

Although it is learned that a summons to revolt was issued there, the chief point now in doubt is whether the main part of the Baltic fleet, consisting of a battleship and three cruisers, which were sent to Helsingfors upon reception of the news of the mutiny at Sveaborg, has joined in the rebellion. The squadron is expected to be under the personal control of Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas.

A telegram claiming to be from the commander of the fortress has been received here, but its meaning is not clear. The despatch says: "The entire crew of four warships have mutinied. The crews of the torpedo boat destroyers and other ships on the spot have revolted," while still another despatch says: "For a time, with a portion of the crews locked below decks, the loyal members of the crews fired upon the mutineers."

If the Reval squadron joined the mutineers, there is little hope of regaining possession of Sveaborg fortress, where it is claimed six companies of loyal troops are holding out on Commander island against the mutineers on Michaeleviska and other islands composing the group on which the fortress is built.

The commander of the artillery, Gen. Aggief, was a prisoner during the night.

"The Cossacks and troops ashore at Helsingfors have regained entire possession of Skatudden island.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the blow, coming thus suddenly from an unexpected quarter, has caused dismay to the government circles and the feeling of alarm is increased by the bad news from the interior.

The strikes are spreading rapidly. The whole of the Donets basin, the centre of the mining and smelting industry, is in the grip of the strikers, 20,000 walking out at Usovka last night, while from the viceroy of the Caucasus comes news that the garrison at Deshlagar, commanding the famous iron gate of Derbent, received the news of the dissolution of parliament by rising, killing their commanding officer, installing themselves in complete control of the city and placing their sentinels before the telegraph and other government buildings.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The report of the murder of M. Herzenstein, a member of the outlawed parliament, is confirmed. He was assassinated at his country house near Terioki, Finland, by men in the employ of the "Black Hundred" organization.

While walking along the sea shore with his wife and daughter several shots were fired at him from an unoccupied building. Two of the shots hit him and he fell dead. His daughter was wounded in the hand. The murderers escaped.

Three hours prior to the murder a 'phone message was received at a newspaper office from Moscow, asking for news of M. Herzenstein, saying that it was reported in Moscow that he had been assassinated.

M. Herzenstein was of Jewish descent and very wealthy. His attacks on the minister of finance in the lower house of parliament attracted widespread attention. He supported the Constitutional Democrats for land expropriation. He was a practical banker, and for a long time was the secretary of the Moscow land bank. He was a recognized authority on finance, and was regarded as the first in all financial and agricultural matters.

M. Herzenstein was a leader in all of the Zemstov movements and furnished them all of their financial data. His family had renounced the Jewish faith and become orthodox Russians several generations ago. He occupied a prominent place in Moscow society and was a popular idol with the peasants.

SIX OFFICERS WERE KILLED IN MUTINY

Suppression of Outbreak at Cronstadt Resulted in Loss of Some Lives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—According to the afternoon papers, six officers were killed during the suppression of the mutiny at Cronstadt, including Col. Alexandreff, and nine were wounded. The casualties among the rank and file on both sides were much lighter than reported.

Before seizing the Fort Constantine boat train, the sailors broke into the houses of the officers, killing some of them and arresting the others.

The majority of the artillerymen of Fort Constantine refused to join the mutineers, thus preventing the latter from getting control of the fort, with the exception of one gun.

When the storming party under the command of Col. Sheloff arrived, the mutineers were compelled to rely on their rifles, with which they replied to the volleys of the loyal troops until two field guns and two machine guns had been placed in position and opened fire, when the mutineers threw up their hands.

The Number of Mutineers

is given at 2900, of whom 2000 were sailors. It is stated that the garrison of Forts Constantine and Alexander received previous to the mutiny the following telegram in cipher from Sveaborg: Prepare yourselves to receive a free fleet. We hope to find you friends and not enemies."

A reply was sent in the desired sense and chiefs were chosen from amongst the sailors after the latter had expelled their officers.

The Sveaborg Affair

Helsingfors, Aug. 2.—In the Sveaborg mutiny seven companies of artillery were concerned. Of the fortress steamers, the Vistrell, Puskar, Rabotschi, Ingenier and Mars were in the hands of the mutineers; while the Bomba, Opt and Sveaborg remained loyal. The mutineers furiously bombarded the Opt yesterday and threatened to sink the Bomba at the first opportunity, even if she hoisted the red flag.

During the Skatuden Island mutiny only one, a Finn, of fifteen vessels stationed in the north harbor fired on the barracks occupied by mutineers, the others remaining passive.

Advices at Washington

Washington, Aug. 2.—Despatches received by the American state department today from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg say an official denial has been made by the government of reports that mutiny exists on Russian warships. Mr. Meyer also said that in St. Petersburg riots have been suppressed and quiet now prevails in the capital.

SECRETARY ROOT'S SPEECH.

Costa Rican Minister Enthusiastic on Speech at Rio Janeiro.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican minister, after a short conference today with Assistant Secretary Bacon at the state department, started for Boston, where he will take a vessel sailing tomorrow for Costa Rica. Mr. Calvo is enthusiastic over United States Secretary of State Root's speech at the Rio Janiero conference.

"It was wonderful," he said. "From time to time the southern republics have been frightened by articles published in the United States concerning the policy of this country, but Mr. Root's forceful, clear statement, will in my opinion, quiet all uneasiness.

"It is impossible to predict the greatness of its benefit. Representatives of all the sister countries had an opportunity to hear direct from the head of the state department an authoritative announcement of the attitude of the United States owards its neighbors and the spirit in which the press has taken up the praise of Mr. Root's speech shows that all the American republics were deeply interested by its sincerity.

THE CHEHALIS WRECK.

No Bodies Have Been Recovered From the Sunken Tug.

Although search was made by members of the Vancouver Yacht club on Sunday and an energetic search was carried on yesterday no bodies of victims of the Chehalis wreck have been found. Dynamite was used in an effort to bring some of the eight bodies to the surface.

Steamer Utopia, which at one time ran to Victoria from Seattle, had her side torn out and damage done to the extent of $1,000 at Anacortes by striking the dock. The steamer damaged the dock for 100 by 50 feet.

Steamer Admiral Jaugeviberry of the Chargers Reunis, a French freight line, arrived on Sunday from the Orient proceeded to Comox to load bunker coal. The steamer will then go to Seattle to load for France via the Orient and Suez canal.

GENERAL BRUGERE ILL.

Paris, Aug. 2.—General Brugere, the former commander-in-chief of the French army, is in a dangerous condition as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The general was removed last night to a private sanitarium, and the latest indications are that there is little hope of his recovery.

BEEF FOR THE NAVY.

Men Given Option of Choosing Between American, Australian and Argentine.

London, Aug. 2.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Secretary of the Admiralty Robertson said that the men in the navy for the present would be allowed the option of drawing Australian and Argentine corned beef in place of American meat. It was thought necessary to consider special measures for disposing of the American meats in stock, amounting to over 1,500,000 pounds, purchased in 1903.

JEWISH ORGANIZATION.

London, August 1.—The international council of Jewish territorial organizations is in session here under the presidency of Israel Zangwill. The proceedings are private, but the main subject for discussion is the general proposition to establish an exclusively Jewish territory. The United States is represented by Cyrus Sulzberger and the Rev. G. Liplkind of New York. Germany, France, Russia, Switzerland and Belgium are all represented, as are all the British Jewish societies.

BIG ROBBERY REPORTED.

New York Dealer in Gems Complains That He Suffered Large Loss.

New York, Aug. 1.—According to the Tribune, Roscoe V. Hurd, dealer in gems, 126 West Twenty-third street, complained to the police early this morning that he had been robbed of a quantity of diamonds, rubies and opals, worth between $10,000 and $12,000, and a check for $159. He said also that he was unable to find his messenger, John O'Neil, 22 years of age, of 251 Washington square, Brooklyn. He says he gave the jewels and his check to the young man to take to the place of his brother, another diamond dealer, in Maiden Lane, at 2 o'clock yesterday. The messenger never delivered the valuables, Hurd says. After waiting until 11 o'clock for the return of O'Neil, Hurd went to the home of the boy's father, but the young man was not there. Hurd says he employed O'Neil only yesterday morning, and the delivery of the jewels was the first important errand entrusted to him.

HAPPENINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

An Interesting Change Respecting Jurisdiction at Leland-Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—It is stated by the Bulletin today that at the opening of Stanford university, an interesting change in the government of the institution will go into effect. President Jordan's absolute power of appointment and dismissal of faculty members is taken away, so that his recommendations will be subject to his approval by the board of trustees.

The Lumber Trust

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—It is stated on good authority that there will be no further raise in lumber prices until an investigation into the so-called lumber trust has been completed by United States District Attorney Devlin.

A Strike Threatened

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The stationary firemen and oilers employed by the united railways have demanded an eight-hour workday from the company. Unless the demands are granted it is said they will strike.

Seattle's Mayor Ill

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2.—The condition today of Mayor William Hickman Moore, of Seattle, who is ill in the California hospital, is not serious. He is suffering from abcess of the ear, but it has not been determined whether an operation will be necessary or not.

LABOR PROBLEM IN KOOTENAYS

A Big Surprise Sprung at Meeting of Fruit Growers' Yesterday.

FAVOR CHINESE LABOR

Resolution Passed Urging That the Prohibitive Head Tax be Removed.

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 1.—(Special).—A big surprise was sprung at the meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association here today. Shortly after the meeting opened H. E. Croasdaile, local real estate agent moved the following resolution:

"Whereas; The Kootenay Fruit Growers' association, limited, has been formed for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the fruit growing industry in this district; and whereas for the successful prosecution of the industry it is essential that an adequate supply of labor be secured; and

"Whereas the slight experience already gained has demonstrated that the necessary labor is not now available, a considerable quantity of berries having gone to waste last year for want of pickers, with the consequence that some growers who proposed to engage in the culture of small fruits and berries are now hesitating to do so; and

"Whereas, there is no prospect of any such accession through the ordinary medium of immigration of suitable white labor as will meet the requirements of the case, and we have, therefore, the prospect that the industry will be dwarfed and cramped of growing and expanding into the dimensions which our remarkable advantages of soil and climate had given us reason to expect; and

"Whereas, the Chinese have shown themselves to be efficient pickers, and are good general workers on fruit farms;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that while regretting the necessity of taking a stand antagonistic to the views of many of our fellow provincials, this association, in furtherance of the objects of its incorporation, is compelled to recommend that the policy of exclusion of Chinese labor by the imposition of a prohibitive tax be modified to the extent that Chinese engaged as agricultural laborers or domestic servants be allowed to enter the Dominion free of head tax, a system of supervision under the auspices of the Dominion government to be instituted to ensure that Chinese so admitted are not allowed to engage in other lines of labor."

The motion caused a regular outpour of eloquence and after many had declared themselves for or against the resolution, an amendment was offered by J. J. Campbell, farmer, to the effect that financial assistance be granted skilled English laborers who had not the means to emigrate. Others supported this but it was finally withdrawn and the original motion put to meeting and carried by a vote of fifteen to six—a mixed vote, both Liberals and Conservatives voting according to their personal opinions.

This motion was the result of the scarcity of labor this year and following the return of Secretary Annable from the Winnipeg fair. It is believed to have political significance for Scott recently asserted at Ottawa that he would favor the lowering of the barriers which now block the entry of Celestials.

Alberta also reports a labor famine and they are after Chinese help. Local Liberals generally support the idea but the Daily News tomorrow will say that while fruit growers have good reason to complain of scarcity of labor, the fault lies with the Provincial and Dominion governments who, when they took steps to exclude Chinese, should have arranged for a supply for the labor markets from other countries. The News will oppose the entry of Chinese.

NEWS OF NANAIMO.

Mishap to Boy on Farm—A Fine Road For Autoists.

Nanaimo, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A young lad named Jack Trudel met with a horrible accident today on a farm near Yellow Point. His brother was running a mowing machine, little Jack playing nearby. In some manner he fell in front of the machine, having his right leg cut in a terrible manner, bones and arteries being severed and his foot almost entirely cut off.

The provincial government is having repairs made in the Nanaimo Alberni road that will make it one of the best if not the very best road in British Columbia for automobiling.

QUICK JUSTICE.

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 1.—The hanging of Allen Matthies, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Ethel McClay last Wednesday night, took place at eight o'clock last night in a legal manner in the yard of the county jail.

Fully ten thousand persons were on the scene, but only a few hundred could see the execution, although almost the entire fence surrounding the scaffold had been torn down while the trial was going on.

It was only 50 minutes from the time the jury was sworn in until the negro was pronounced dead.