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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 270. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909. FIFTIETH YEAR

REVOLUTION GRIPPING SPAIN

Revolutionists Gaining Everywhere and Dynasty Declared to Be in Great Danger

THREE THOUSAND DEATH LOSS

Disastrous Battle — Government Takes Drastic Steps in Effort to Check General Insurrection

Madrid, July 29.—The official despatches received here today admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and the Spanish forces outside Melilla on July 27 was a disastrous defeat.

The Moors cut off the communications with the Spanish outposts and the main force of the Spaniards were back under the walls of the city where fighting continued desperately. The Spanish killed and wounded numbered almost 3,000, which takes no account of the men at the advance posts who evidently were cut off and abandoned to their fate. Melilla is full of wounded men.

Paris, July 29.—The internal situation in Spain now completely overshadows the war in Africa in the eyes of Europe. Although official despatches received here today did predict an early restoration of order in the province of Catalonia, grave fears are entertained that expectations will be disappointed.

The decision of Premier Maura's cabinet yesterday to place the country under martial law and employ the army to repress the revolt in Catalonia, as an alternative of convoking parliament, may provoke an extension of the insurrection which will endanger the dynasty.

Preparations now being made in Madrid to quell the disturbances include the despatch to Catalonia of the entire Third and Fourth army corps and the Madrid cavalry brigade under command of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who was about to leave for Melilla. Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, is one of the squadron commanders of the brigade.

The scale upon which the military intervention is planned proves that the government entertains no illusion about half way measures and is ready to take the responsibility of putting down the revolt ruthlessly as a warning for the future. Both official and frontier reports leave little doubt that the workmen's organizations and revolutionaries and anarchists have made common cause in old Catalonia, and that thus far they have had the best of the situation. The withdrawal of troops for the campaign in Africa left less than 5,000 men in the garrison at Barcelona, and the infuriated mob after committing all sorts of excesses, including the burning and sacking of church property everywhere erected barricades in order to hold their position.

Entire Army Mobilized

Madrid, July 29.—In view of the grave situation in Barcelona which is steadily growing more serious, the naval infantry has been ordered to that city. Senor Lacierva, the Minister of the Interior, now termed the Spanish Trehoff, today announced that any newspaper printing reports disagreeing with official information would be prosecuted and the editions suppressed. Since the declaration of martial law throughout Spain yesterday, the censorship over news has been more severe.

The complete mobilization of the Spanish army has been ordered. All officers on leave have been recalled. The reserves of all classes have been summoned to the colors. The railroad lines in the North of Spain are strictly guarded, and no one is allowed to enter Spain without the permission of the military authorities. The garrisons at Burgos, Logrefo, Vitoria and

(Continued on Page 3)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Spanish revolution threatens complete overthrow of dynasty. Situation grows worse on every side. Disastrous battle with Moors in which Spanish losses of 3,000 occur. Ministry desires to resign. Even garrison at Madrid believed to be corrupted.

Mme. Nordica a banker's bride.

Jefferson the World cycler here.

War Minister makes stirring speech.

Frankie Neil to fight Lauder here.

Harry Pulliam sacrifices his life.

Women's Council to act re girl teachers in Chinatown.

Attorney-General returning.

More dynamiting at Glace Bay.

Syrian priest released from custody.

Active demand for unskilled labor.

RODE WHEEL TO FAR KHIVA

R. L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., Who Crossed Siberia, India and Other Lands Awheel Visiting Victoria

FOLLOWED BURNABY ACROSS ASIAN DESERTS

Was First to Ride Motor in Domains of the Desposed Sultan—Followed Kim's Trail Across Trunk Road of India

Robert L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., the noted motorist and cyclist, who is the only living Englishman who has ridden to Khiva and seen the walled city of the great Asiatic desert-land from the inside, who has ridden across Siberia, crossed the great trunk road of India in the footsteps of Kipling's "Kim" from the historic gun Zam-zamah outside the "wonder-house" at Lahore, ridden through the Baltics and Armenian towns while the horrors of the former massacres were being enacted, and had adventures galore awheel and in the Rover car (in the interest of whose manufacturers he is traveling now), is a guest at the Empress hotel. He is visiting Mr. R. P. Clark, manager of the Rumley Automobile Company, agents of the car in Victoria.

Mr. Jefferson's first big ride—it was by cycle then, instead of the modern motor car—was when he rode a wheel to Constantinople, passing through France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey. One result of that journey was that the security department promptly prohibited cycling amongst the Ottoman subjects, on the ground that it was immoral and dangerous. Jefferson, although he has since been in Constantinople several times, was never able to learn what he had done that made such an unfavorable impression on Hamid. Probably the truth is that the ex-Sultan was absurdly prudish and straight-laced.

In the following year Jefferson set out to beat Terront's longest distance record. The Frenchman had ridden from St. Petersburg to Paris in 22 days. Jefferson projected a ride from London to Moscow and back in 50 days, a distance of 5,000 miles, which he actually accomplished in 49 days 8 minutes. He rode from London to Queenborough, crossed to Flushing, and then rode through Arnhem, Rheine, Brunswick, Berlin, Posen, Warsaw, to Moscow, and back the same way. Somebody in Moscow chaffingly asked him why he didn't ride across Siberia. This set him thinking, and he decided that the Siberian ride would make a nice little holiday.

His original idea was to ride from Moscow to Irkutsk, in Siberia, but as soon as his scheme became known, a Russian determined to be the first to cycle across Siberia. Hearing of this, Mr. Jefferson decided to start from London, ride through Holland, Germany, and Poland, to Moscow, and thence over the Ural Mountains to the capital of Siberia, a trifle of 10,000 miles. He did it. In '90, sighing for more worlds to conquer, he cycled from London to Khiva, following the route that Burnaby pursued on his famous horse-back ride a quarter of a century before. These are only his larger cycling rides. Of what he has done in the way of ordinary cycle touring there is no end.

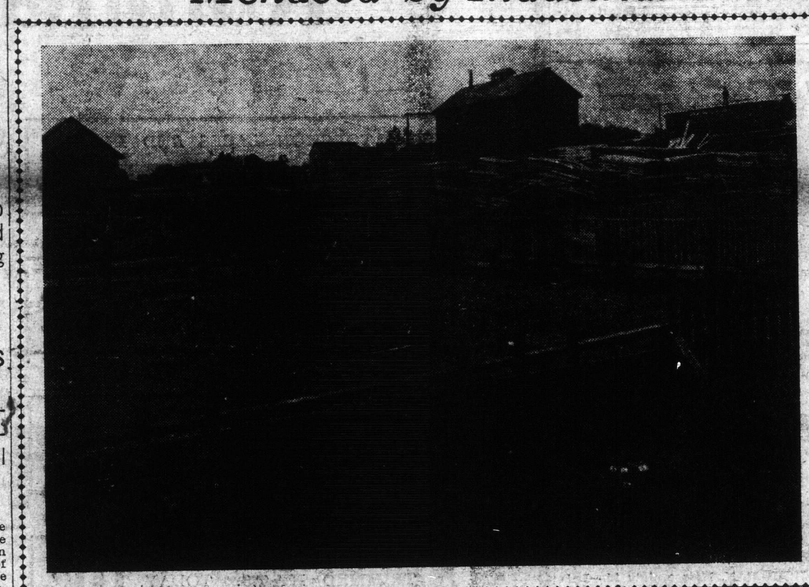
He has explored many parts of Siberia, and once grew wonderfully interested about gold finding somewhere in the neighborhood of Irkutsk. His ambition grew with experience, and he undertook the most perilous journey of all cycle, to Khiva, thus outdoing the remarkable feat of the celebrated Colonel Burnaby (who afterwards met such a tragic fate in the Soudan, and whose monument may now be seen in St. Philip's churchyard). Mr. Jefferson is probably the only Englishman living who has looked upon the walls of Khiva in the great Asiatic desert land, for the only other celebrated Briton beside the one mentioned above, who has written of that tremendous journey and described it graphically, has been dead these many years—Macgaghan, of the Daily News, contemporary and comrade of the famous Archibald Forbes, of the same journal.

Later, when the motor came along, the distinguished traveller toured the Balkans and India in his car, and seems to have had as many hair-breadth escapes and perils under petrol as when pedalling; but, like his great peripatetic peer, Forbes, the organization of his journeys was always exceedingly well done, and the carry-through part vigorous, determined, and inevitable. In no single one of his many travels his program has been shortened or altered. To give some idea of how relentlessly he follows his plan, it may be mentioned that in his Moscow journey something happened to his bicycle, when more than a hundred miles from that city, which precluded him for the nonce from riding. He could not get it repaired, so whipped the machine aboard the train, went to Moscow, got the bicycle put right, returned, and finished the ride on his wheel.

As a motorist he has driven from London to Constantinople, taking the first motor car into Turkey after obtaining the Sultan's special permission (which that potentate may now re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Beautiful Residential District Menaced by Industrial Plans



The proposal of the Saanich Lumber Company to erect new sash and door mills, giving employment to a considerable number of workmen, on Douglas street, just above Market, is still under consideration by the civic authorities, the necessary permit for the erection of the building which is to be the home of the projected industrial enterprise being meantime withheld.

The objection is entered by a numerous body of citizens, a deputation from whom headed by Postmaster Noah Shakespeare interviewed His Worship Mayor Hall two or three days ago, asserting that Douglas street was no fit place for such a manufacturing establishment—it being a residential district which it was proposed to disfigure.

The locality chosen as the site for the new mill of the Saanich Company is, as a matter of fact, in the central business district. A fair idea of the delightful residential quarter which it is feared may be contaminated and disfigured by manufacturing intrusion, may be gathered from the accompanying camera notes.

Vancouver has had its Deadman's Island problem to these many days. But Deadman's Island is undeniably within the purviews of the park. And Stanley Park is a public pleasure ground, and beautiful to the eye.

Can quite as much be said with absolute truthfulness as to the locality sought to be invaded by the Saanich Company's enterprise?

GEORGEN RELEASED ON PROMISE TO DEPART

Dominion Authorities Decide They Cannot Proceed—Unhappy Prisoner Was Fast Losing His Reason

Stephen Georgen, the alleged Syrian priest, no longer languishes in durance vile.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Captain Palmer gave orders for his release, after a conference with Dr. Milne of the Dominion Immigration Department, and he was allowed to depart on his promise to leave the city forthwith.

Georgen has, in many respects, been a very lucky man in Victoria. He was originally arrested at the instance of Rev. A. J. Brace, on the charge of being a fraudulent impostor. He was going about collecting money for an alleged orphanage at Adana, the scene of the recent Turkish massacres, and had obtained several small sums of money from various citizens. The Mayor gave him $2, Postmaster Noah Shakespeare contributed a similar amount, as did a number of other charitably-disposed citizens. He had received a permit from the Mayor of Vancouver, whence he came, to solicit subscriptions, and on the strength of that Mayor Hall gave him a similar document.

It is not so very long since the notorious Dr. Day, now a Turkish subconsul in Persia, victimized the charitable here in wholesale fashion, and the suspicions of Mr. Brace were aroused. Georgen was questioned and gave very unsatisfactory and conflicting answers as to what he was doing and when he came. His credentials were examined, and the only man in town capable of translating them was quite certain that they were impudent forgeries. The Oriental was charged with obtaining money under false pretences, but when the matter was referred to the city prosecutor he found serious difficulties in the way of securing the required legal proof, difficulties which were increased by the fact that the only man who could interpret the documents was unwilling to testify.

The matter was then laid before the immigration authorities, and Dr. Milne agreed to deport the undesirable. The criminal charge was accordingly withdrawn and Georgen held in the police station at the disposal of the immigration authorities. He came here via the United States, but Uncle Sam did not want him back. There was much correspondence via Ottawa and Washington, which ended yesterday in Dr. Milne receiving a message from Ottawa, stating that the authorities could not insist upon his deportation to the United States unless he had been convicted of some offense. Accordingly there was nothing left for the police to do but to release him, as they were merely holding him for the immigration people.

Although he is now a free man, Georgen has had punishment. Hailing from the mountains of Persia, his two months' confinement has told very severely on him. In fact the police think that in a little while longer he would have lost his reason. He sat and moped, and refused to take care of himself. He had no underwear and nothing but the suit of clothes he was wearing when he came in, and although provided with funds, he steadfastly refused to permit any of it to be spent in getting him what civilized people consider the most necessary articles of apparel. Altogether he was an unpleasant guest, and the police are glad to see the last of him.

QUEBEC, July 29.—Telesphore Labbe was struck and killed by lightning at St. Aubert De L'Islet.

GIRL TEACHERS IN CHINATOWN

Woman's Council Will Hold Special Session to Consider Matters of Menace to Morality.

The unpalatable and hitherto little known fact that here in Victoria a considerable number of young white girls, several of them high school students themselves, whose ages range from sixteen to twenty-one, make it a business to visit Chinese men in their business establishments and their living rooms, to teach English and allied subjects, is to be given immediate attention by the ladies' societies interested in progressive work for the protection of the sex and its moral, as well as material interests. The majority of the officers of the local Woman's Council had no intimation of this dangerous element of Chinatown's educational methods until the disclosure of the system appeared in the Evening Post a week or so ago, and the statements were promptly confirmed by the city detective department. It is now contemplated that the entire matter shall be presented for consideration at a special meeting of the Local Council of Women, to be convened for the purpose, there being no regular meeting until mid-September, when it is expected that the city authorities will be petitioned to adopt similar protective measures to those approved by the Vancouver authorities.

The startling statement that upwards of twenty white women are held in slavery to Chinese of the quarter, and sunk in the very dregs of infamy and opium debauchery, will also be given attention, and action taken if such be necessary, it being announced that a general crusade against these women and their masters has been ordered by Acting Chief Palmer.

Fisheries Case Ready

London, July 29.—The British case in the North American fisheries dispute for the Hague tribunal has been practically prepared. The matter goes to court in April or May next.

TRAMWAY COMPANY AGREEMENT UP TONIGHT

That the B. C. Electric Railway Company's agreement with the City Council will come up again at a special meeting of the latter body tonight is the belief of civic authorities. They were not able to make a definite statement to that effect this morning, but they asserted that it was generally understood the city's two most recent amendments had been inserted, in a way satisfactory to both parties, and the understanding would be submitted for discussion for what was expected to be the last time previous to the submittal of the necessary by-law to the ratepayers.

If this happens it is probable that a date will be set for voting on two important by-laws—that involving a pact between the B. C. Electric Co. and the city and the other providing for the raising of $1,350,000 for the expropriation of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. holdings. As it is the desire to have these matters settled at an early date, and inasmuch as the only thing that has been holding back the balloting was the delay in arranging the former understanding to the liking of everybody concerned, it is thought that an early day will be selected. Probably it will be some time in the first week of August. At any rate that is the consensus of opinion.

Another matter due for this evening's session is the contemplated destruction of a building owned by Miss Grace Parshalle and situated on the northeast corner of Store and Herald streets. It is claimed by the sanitary inspector that it is in an unsanitary condition and it only remains for the building inspector to say whether or not it is safe. If he should decree that it is a menace its fate is sealed, Alderman Humber having posted a notice of motion to that effect.

SKAGWAY, July 28.—One million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold from Fairbanks will go south on the steamer City of Seattle Thursday night for the assay office at Seattle.

ORDER ASKED TO OPEN BRIDGE

City of Victoria Applies to Railway Commissioners to Compel Immediate Resumption of Traffic

COMPANY WANTED RIGHTS CONCEDED

Use of Bridge Would Have Been Permitted If City Had Abandoned All Claims—Interim Order Sought

Whether Victoria West residents in particular and Victoria's citizens generally may use the E. & N. railway bridge in traveling to and from the district across the harbor, or whether the company will remain master of the situation, is a problem which the Railway Commissioners now must solve. The matter has been laid before them by the civic authorities in the form of an application for a clear definition of the city's powers with respect to the right-of-way and for an "interim order" instructing the opening of the structure to the public until the commission is prepared to hear the case in detail and to render the verdict that will settle the dispute one way or the other for all time.

As it now stands, the position assumed by the city and that adopted by the company are clear as crystal. The former asserts that by virtue of the declarations repeatedly made in public by the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, who constructed the bridge, citizens are entitled to its use, and their rights cannot be interfered with either by the E. & N. or any other company that may, at any future time, fall into possession of the property.

On the other hand, the company declares that the city has no sound authority or claim in the premises and that it cannot arbitrarily order the opening of the right-of-way.

Providing Mayor Hall, the aldermen, and the city's legal advisers are ready to admit this, the company is prepared to make a concession permitting the people to pass to and fro within certain limitations.

It is suggested, in this connection, that a stairway might be constructed from the foot of Johnson street to the bridge; that from that point pedestrians, bicyclists, et all might pass along the south side, which would be securely fenced in from the railway track; that, after crossing, they could enter upon the thoroughfare running under the bridge through the Songhees Indian reserve and thus pass into the Victoria West residential district. Only under such conditions, according to the present understanding, would the railway management be willing to throw down the barriers which now impede traffic and that only in the event of the city abandoning all claim to the right to force the company's hands.

Mayor Hall doesn't think that the arrangement suggested is satisfactory. While it would give some relief it wouldn't be possible for many to

(Continued on Page 3)

LONG RANGE ARMY IS WANTED

War Minister Haldane In Speech at British Club States Need of Land Force of Navy Proportions

DECLARES EMPIRE IS INDIVISIBLE

Borden Says Canada Will Spend Last Dollar to Maintain Integrity of Empire—"Times'" Remarks

London, July 29.—In proposing the toast of the "Imperial Defence Conference," at the British Club banquet, held in Guald Hall last night, the Right Hon. Mr. Haldane declared, "There is only one maxim which we can lay down—that the British Empire is one and indivisible on this question of defence (cheers). I believe it to be on that maxim that this conference really concentrated. We recognize that the command of the sea must come in first place, that the army which is to protect the empire must be no army chained to these shores, but an army of long range, suited to deal with problems at long range.

Sir Frederick Borden in replying said that while Canada stood upon her rights, she insisted upon her freedom. It was untrue and unfair to Canada for any man to say as had been said that Canada's patriotism and loyalty depended in the slightest degree upon what the fiscal policy of Great Britain might be. (Hear, hear.) He thought true imperialism was that which led the different British nations along the lines of development of their own resources, but they realized their imperial responsibility. The people of Canada were prepared to pay their part of the cost. In thoroughly preparing themselves for local defence they were preparing best to take their part in the defence of the empire. With guidance, Mr. Haldane's plan had been adopted in Canada and he believed that local measures of defence would be so carried out that should any one of the Dominions wish to send at any time, a division or force to assist the country it would be easy to carry out that end. Why could not the same thing be done in regard to a navy? Canada would be prepared to spend its last dollar to assist in maintaining the integrity of the empire. (Cheers.)

The "Times," referring to Imperial defence, lays down three principles:

1. That each Dominion must develop naval resources of its own.

2. Training material for this naval force must be as far as possible, the same.

3. All individual efforts must be coordinated to a common end.

The "Times" adds that the principles mentioned are broadly accepted.

Ignoring the Main Issue

London, Eng., July 29.—Referring to the Berlin Deutsch Tagis Zeitung article of Tuesday, the "Standard" in a semi-humorous editorial, ventures to think Pan-Germans must look elsewhere for a "Joyful sign" than Vancouver. The article ignores the most salient feature of Canadian development which is the making of good patriotic Canadians of almost all foreign colonists, concludes the "Standard."

THE REMNANT COUNTER

Today's cablegrams furnish an excellent recipe for a Spanish stew.

That a man can be held prisoner by the police without a charge against him until his reason shows signs of breaking down proves that we don't know as much as we imagined we did about the beauties of our own civilization.

Taking into consideration the fact that virtually the entire population works in the coal mines, can one wonder that they have Black Hands in New Michel?

To be a real novelty these days a round-the-world traveler must buy his ticket and pay for his meals at hotels in a normal way.

John O'Loughlin, of San Francisco, aged 26, committed suicide because his parents forebade him to smoke cigarettes. Poor child!

It's curious, but true, that there never were half so many bear encounters reported in British Columbia as during the past few weeks, since bears have been put on the free list of the sportsmen's tariff.

Skeena River Indians beat the Scottish-Jew for business instinct. They ask for cultus potlatch e'en from the tom's.

President Reyes of Colombia is a quick man to take a hint. After being twice shot at by revolutionists and refused the support of his Congress, he believes he will retire.

Daughter of the Chief of the Puyallups has eloped to Victoria. She has $9,000 in bank, $5,000 in real estate, and a 40-h.p. automobile of her own. Besides, she is good looking. Don't all speak at once.

That Hawaiian lady religionist who adopted the costume of Mother Eve probably wanted to advertise the climate.