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U.S. and John Bull Are One

Sir Charles Dilke Tells Secret of Britain's Recent Naval Changes.

Due to Belief That War Between Two Countries Is Now Impossible.

An Event of Widest International Moment at the Present Time.

(Copyright Cable Despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

LONDON, June 20.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Baronet, M. P., tells authoritatively the secret of England's recent naval changes, showing that without previous agreement England has disarmed toward the United States, in the belief that war between the two countries is improbable. Sir Charles writes:

The recent remarkable changes in Great Britain's defence policy, officially explained in various ways, or as strikingly left unexplained by vague ministerial statements, have a real meaning of widest international importance at this time, when a new grouping of the powers seems imminent, and of more particular interest and importance to the two great English - speaking peoples. These changes mean, as is proved by facts which can be set forth, that the present British government frankly and profoundly believes that Great Britain will never again wage war with the United States.

"Recent Remarkable Changes."

In the case of Venezuela a most dangerous complication between the United Kingdom and the United States, by which the opinion of both nations had been exasperated, melted away, and the arbitration on the Venezuelan question contributed to happy relations which now exist between the two greatest naval powers of the future.

Mr. Balfour's recent statement of the results arrived at by the imperial defence committee of his cabinet was divided by him into three parts. The first, home defence, resting on the predominant fleet, he expounded at great length; the third, the defence of India and the future of Afghanistan, he sufficiently explained. The second he omitted. It was to have been concerned, he told us both before and afterwards, with colonial defence. The heading, colonial defence, stands in the middle of the speech, and covers about one-twentieth part of its contents. All, however, of substance that is found under it is an answer to my inquiries on the single case of the abandonment of St. Lucia as a defended station; and this answer does not contain a policy, but only asserts that Jamaica "would be better." As, however, the dockyard at Jamaica has been closed, as the whole of the West India garrisons have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of social order in time of peace, it is obvious that Mr. Balfour felt himself unable to give the reasons which govern policy in this part of his speech. When the memoranda of the admiralty explaining the new distribution of our fleets appeared, when the naval stations at Halifax and Esquimalt were virtually abandoned, we were only told that "concentration" had become desirable.

Prime Minister Explains

It seems mere idle burying of heads in sand to pretend that we are unaware of the real meaning of this great change.

At a still later date we had a debate on navy estimates, in which the secretary of the admiralty said a few words which were more important in the information shed upon the subject than was the prime minister's speech, but which, unlike that speech, attracted no attention. It was explained that the admiralty had not given up the policy of possible protection of trade routes by local patrol, and that Bermuda alone of our trans-Atlantic naval stations, was to be maintained. This fact shows that the withdrawal from St. Lucia, formerly considered the most important on account of its convenience for the future Panama canal, the closing of the dockyard in Jamaica, and the similar steps which have been taken generally throughout our American stations are based on policy rather than upon mere strategy. As patrol bases they would still be useful.

It is clearly the view of the present government, and the matter is one in which their decision cannot be reversed by their successors, and is, therefore, final, that all future differences between ourselves and the United States will be settled by arbitration, or at least without resort to arms. When the alliance of the three emperors was in its strongest force, and at a moment when the rulers of Russia and of Prussia were acting together in everything and swearing eternal friendship, Russia built her quadrilateral in Northwestern Poland, and Prussia expended vast sums upon the fortifications of Konigsberg. The military and naval advisers of governments take, indeed, but little account of temporary friendships, however close. It is their duty as prudent men to prepare for a future which may be very different, and not to be caught napping by the formation of new groupings of the powers. Our government has stated in both houses of parliament that "when war breaks out," or, less clumsily, "when need arises," men and machinery for our West Indian and American dockyards "will be sent out." Every sailor knows that the navy will never undertake such convoy at such times, and that this explanation does not meet the possibilities of dangerously strained relations between ourselves and the United States.

"Believes in Stability of Relations"

It would be an exaggeration to pretend that we have entirely disarmed towards the United States, any more than we have towards any other country. The United States is a power which has become vulnerable by setting up colonies across the seas. No one suggests, however, either that we covet these colonies or that the loss of them would weigh heavily in the terms of peace that might follow any possible collision. Canada, as a self-respecting state, has an excellent military college, and is slowy improving her militia, without, however, either setting up a regular force or buying arms on a scale which can for a moment compare with the establishments of her great neighbor. Substantially the fact remains that the British government has shown its profound belief in the stability of the present friendly and, indeed, excellent relations which exist between the two great English-speaking powers. As one who wrote in favor of this policy in Greater Britain in 1868, when circumstances made its adoption far more difficult, I cannot but welcome the stupendous change. It is far less than a quarter of a century since Great Britain and France were still discussing measures to prevent the United States controlling the waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific. The sudden revolution in British opinion seems to have occurred between the commencement and the end of the Venezuelan frontier dispute. How complete the change in opinion is may be discovered by a comparison of the language used on all sides as to the later Canadian frontier difficulty with that commonly employed on all sides before the Venezuelan arrangement.

Defence of Esquimalt

It may, of course, be pointed out in answer to my contention that, although it is true that St. Lucia is abandoned and the Jamaica dockyard closed, at all events Halifax and Esquimalt have merely been "taken over" by the Dominion. This reply, however, would not be exactly true. Halifax and Esquimalt, considered as "dockyards abroad" of our navy estimates, are reduced to "cadres"—i. e., left to caretakers or closed. The military defence of Esquimalt, such as it is, and of the strong fortress of Halifax is taken over by the regulars of the Dominion. But it had always been assumed by British and foreign writers on politics and strategy that Halifax would remain a British "Gibraltar," even if the ultimate decision of Canada in some distant future were to sever her direct dependence on the crown and to become "an allied nation." The change at Halifax, therefore, points in the same direction as regards government policy as do the other changes which I have mentioned.

The Times naval critic and other high authorities have so frequently drawn from the fate of Port Arthur the moral that fleets are lured to destruction by fortified naval oases that it ought, perhaps, to be added to what has been said of our American bases that the Port Arthur argument may apply to a fortress such as Halifax, but does not affect bases such as those in the West Indies. Even as regards Halifax, a British fleet, with its fine traditions of never being caught by war in port, but of putting to sea whenever international relations become strained, would not be birdlimed by such a place as Halifax. The present war, so far from diminishing the importance attached to naval bases, has once more demonstrated their absolute necessity to fleets. We shall never be able to count on the benevolent neutrality of European powers, and must either have our own coaling stations or be in a position to seize and occupy temporary bases. Temporary bases far from home are, however, not always easy to find—witness our blockades of Brest and of Toulon—and are always a drag to the fleet at the commencement of a war. Everything has to be conveyed and convoyed to them, and it may be asserted that the need of coaling stations is still as great as it was shown to be in a previous age of naval policy by the Carnarvon convention. The argument of the British admiralty that circumstances have changed through the greater radius of action of modern ships may affect some bases, such for example as Weihai-wai, but does not affect our West Indian stations when considered all together. These facts once more shows that the grounds for the change made must be political rather than strategic.

"Established by Facts"

The belief, then, of our government as to the permanence of good relations between ourselves and the United States stands established by the facts, as does their confidence in the friendliness and love of peace of the French republic by the conventions recently concluded. The completeness of the Japanese naval victory gives ground for hope that these understandings between ourselves on the one hand and France and America on the other, will not be exposed to the strain to which continental intervention, nominally for peace, but really on behalf of Russia, would have subjected them. Japan may think it necessary to continue the war until, by the taking of Vladivostok, she has deprived Russia of the temptation to renew the struggle after a few years. However friendly we may be to peace, it is not for us to weigh upon Japan in a decision with regard to which the Japanese may plead that continuance of war at the moment may, in the long run, tend to lasting peace. Had there been any hope that Russia might regain the command of the sea against Japan, it would have been difficult for France to have been behind Germany in support of her ally, and friction between France (determined though she is on peace) and ourselves would have resulted. So, too, any dismemberment of China to the advantage of Russia or Germany, protested against by the United States in pursuance of the policy of the open door, maintained by the United Kingdom and Japan, but followed by a declaration that America would not go beyond the mere expression of a wish, might also have caused a certain coldness between the press and people, though not between the governments of the English-speaking powers. As things stand, however, the success of the Japanese arms does not seem likely to cause the government of Japan to change its policy or to set up demands inconsistent with the trade objects which, as regards China, the United States and Great Britain pursue in common with Japan.

New Grouping of Powers

I am not, as a rule, among the most sanguine of the observers of the policy of nations, but on the present occasion may, for that very reason, allow myself to express the hope that the new grouping of the powers which may follow the close of the Far Eastern war may rather be in the matter of alliances of guarantee of status quo, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking toward war.

That Germany would refuse to bind herself not to station more than a certain limited force in the Pacific ought not to form a bar to such an arrangement as I suggest, inasmuch as the powers who were parties to the undertaking might take note of the facts concerning the distribution of the powerful German squadrons, and set them against mere theory. It is so certain that Germany will keep the bulk of her fleet in home waters, as the best means of strengthening her diplomacy, that her refusal to come into an international arrangement might safely be treated as having little bearing on the naval situation. America has hitherto shown a most laudable reserve in the matter of alliances. She has, however, become what we style a Far Eastern power; she is deeply interested in the commerce of the China coasts; and an agreement to limit local naval expenditure ought not to be beyond her conception of her future sphere.

Sir Charles Dilke.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., privy councillor, LL. M., J. P., M. P., is the leader of the Centre Liberals, who hold the balance in the present Liberal party in the British parliament.

He is recognized by all parties as one of the ablest exponents of British foreign policy, and a statesman of sound views. The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists look upon him as the critic of their naval and military policy most to be feared, because of his wide technical and general knowledge, and also on account of the influence he exercises in those matters on the whole of the Liberal party. He is frequently taken into the confidence of the present (Conservative) government on questions of foreign policy. He was consulted in connection with the Anglo-French agreement, particularly with regard to the Newfoundland question.

Born in 1843, Sir Charles has had a most distinguished career in politics and in public life generally. He has been under secretary of state for foreign affairs, president of the local government board, twice president and twice vice-president of the Cambridge Union Society, and was chairman of the royal commission for negotiations with France in 1880-82. He is a first authority on international politics, and has written several standard works, but he very rarely writes in the public prints.

Sir Charles enjoys the confidence of all sections of the Liberal party, alike of the followers of Lord Rosebery, with whom he differs on the question of imperialism; and the supporters of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with whose ideas on retrenchment as regards defence expenditures he is unable to agree.

SURRENDER WAS JUSTIFIABLE.

Investigating Committee Exonerates the Commander.

London, June 21.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says the commission appointed to investigate the capitulation of Port Arthur finds that the surrender of the fortress was justifiable.

CHILD'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Vancouver, June 21. — (Special.) — Eleven-months-old Frankie Floris was scalded to death today. The mother placed boiling water in the bath and told the father to mind the baby until she got cold water for a moment. The father turned his head, and in that moment the child fell into the boiling water. It was immediately snatched from the tub, but it was too late, the child dying shorly after.

MISS BOOTH TO CONTROL.

Salvation Army Transfers District From Canadian Jurisdiction.

Spokane, June 21.—All that portion of the Pacific province of the Salvation Army lying south of the international boundary, embracing Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and all of Montana, has been ordered transferred from the Canadian jurisdiction of Commissioner Coombs to the United States jurisdiction of Miss Eva Booth. The transfer is to take effect June 30, and involves control of thirty corps.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Countrymen Accuse Their Consul at 'Frisco of Fleecing Laborers.

San Francisco, June 21.—(Special.)—Claiming that he has arranged with railroad contractors to employ only Greeks who have paid him from $30 to $50, nearly six hundred Greeks here petition King George to remove Consul John Kapsimallis.

SENATOR ON TRIAL.

Mitchell of Oregon Faces Jury on Bribery Charges.

Portland, Ore., June 21.—(Special.)—After long public service, United States Senator Mitchell, three score years and ten, today faced a jury of persons who will try him on a bribery charge. He listened to a severe arraignment by Prosecutor Henry.

Climax of Fight Over V.V.&E. Bill

Today Settles the Fate of Measure Which Hill is Trying to Secure.

Success of B. C. Candidates for the Royal Military Academy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 21.—Tomorrow will see the climax of the fight over the V., V. & E. bill. An extensive lobby is in progress tonight.

Major Walsh, for many years superintendent of the dead letter office, has been superannuated. He is succeeded by M. J. Binks.

A St. John delegation wants the government to guarantee the bonds for a dry dock at that city.

The House was engaged all day discussing the constituency clauses of the Alberta bill. The feature of the day was the powerful speech of Mr. Foster's, emphasizing the unfair features of the measure.

British Columbia candidates for entrance to the Royol Military Academy have done splendidly. Out of 30 who have passed four British Columbia candidates rank among the first eleven. D. P. Bell-Irving, Vancouver, heads the list with 4,950 marks; K. C. Taylor, Vancouver, fifth, with 4,327; H. G. Lockwood, Vancouver, tenth, with 3,804; J. A. Keefer, Westminster, eleventh, with 3,787. The lowest successful candidate had 2,084.

It is understood that the government has communicated with the gentlemen nominated for the British Columbia fisheries commission, asking if they are willing to serve. As soon as their acceptances are received, an order-in-council appointing them is to be passed.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The directors of the Reading Railway Company today declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. on the common stock. This is an increase of one-half per cent. over the last dividend, and is at the rate of three and one-half per cent. for the year. The regular semi-annual dividend of two per cent. on the company's first preferred stock was also declared.

New York, June 21.—The New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company today declared a dividend of one-half per cent. on a period not named. The last dividend of three per cent. was declared in January last.

Dominion News Notes

A Bishop's Scathing Criticism of Crime Revealed by Ontario's Birth Rate.

Montreal Bank Teller Missing and Accounts Short Many Thousands.

Three Masked Men Hold-up a Fernie Hotel but Secure Small Amount.

LONDON, June 21.—In his opening address at the annual meeting of the Synod of Huron yesterday, Bishop Williams made some very pointed references to the birth rate of Ontario. He said that although the population of the province had increased, the school population had decreased 36,700 compared with 15 years ago. The cause, he said, was not sterility, not because young people ceased to marry, but due to the Godless and materialistic view of life. Marriage was looked upon today as a tie of convenience. Primarily it was the woman's fault in refusing the responsibility and work and glory of motherhood, preferring a life of indolent selfishness. The result was that Ontario was becoming childless and threatened to become known as the childless province.

Teller Short $32,000.

Montreal, June 21.—Louis Bellair, teller of the St. Cunegonde branch of the Provinciale Bank, is missing and it has been found that he is many thousands of dollars short in his accounts. A warrant for his arrest has been issued. The amount of the shortage is placed at $32,000.

The strike amongst the Jewish bakers was settled today and all hands returned to work at the new rate of wages. The leaders of the strike made sure that none of their followers would go back to work by shutting them up in a hall and keeping them there until a settlement was reached.

Marie Page, aged 22 years, of St. Vincent de Paul, was drowned in the swimming baths at the Bath hotel today. The young lady was observed swimming apparently all right and in good health. Suddenly the attendant missed her and was shocked to find her at the bottom of the baths. She was brought to the surface and every effort made to resuscitate her, two doctors working for a couple of hours, but without avail.

Explosion of Dynamite.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 21.—Thos. Heckader of Humberstone was killed, and David Ireland, foreman, and Fred. Haney seriously injured, by a premature explosion of dynamite at the breakwater yesterday.

London Fireman Killed

London, Ont., June 21.—Fireman Davis, of the Central fire station, fell from the window of the second storey of the fire hall yesterday and sustained injuries. He was cleaning windows at the time.

Outrage at Fernie.

Fernie, June 21.—Three masked men held up the Fernie hotel at 4 o'clock this morning. They gagged and bound the porter and then went through the till. They got only $35 and then decamped. Luckily Manager Rookes had deposited his money in the safe before retiring.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Stockholm, June 21.—The separation of Norway and Sweden seems likely to be amicably arranged by a modus vivendi between the two countries. At today's session of the rikstag the moderates prevailed and the request of King Oscar and the council of state for authority to grant the wish of the Norwegian people to dissolve the union but to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries, so as to ensure co-operation in the future, will be granted.

Both chambers decided in favor of the government's request to appoint a special committee to consider the matter.

The extraordinary session of the rikstad was summoned and attended by King Oscar in person with the usual ceremony. His Majesty made a speech from the throne in which he protested against the charge of violating the constitution which provoked the step taken in the council of state which sanctioned the introduction of the bill in the rikstad dealing with the dissolution crisis, and both the King and Premier were on the side of the pacific solution. Premier Ramstedt spoke first, pointing out that it was not to Sweden's interest to resort to coercive measures. He recommended, therefore, entering into negotiations for a convention by which guarantees should be obtained conducive to the mutual welfare of the two countries. In any case, he declared, negotiations were indispensable to definitely clear up the situation. The premier suggested that that delegates be appointed to this end, and it was only after such a conditional settlement and after the riksdag had fully considered the matter that Sweden would be in a position to decide as to her definite approval of the dissolution and agree to annuling the act of union. After several members had acquiesced in the premier's views, King Oscar, with visible emotion, spoke as follows:

"It is a painful step which the council of state calls on me to take. My conscience tells me that I have, during my long reign, always striven toward the object I had in mind at the time of my accession, namely, the welfare of the brother peoples. It is truly painful to me to contribute to the dissolution of a union in which I thought I saw the independence, security and happiness of the united kingdom.

COMPETE WITH TROLLEY.

Northern Pacific Railway Contemplating a Change on the Coast.

St. Paul, Minn., June 21.—A despatch from New York says that the Northern Pacific Railway Company is contemplating the use of electric power on one hundred miles of its track on the west end. The information obviously emanated from the office of Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, of New York city, first vice-president of the company, and the despatch is looked upon as authoritative by local officials of the road.

F. W. Gilbert, general superintendent, when advised of the tip from Gotham, said that such a project on the west end would be entirely feasible. "Electricity can be generated with economy in Washington and Oregon," said Mr. Gilbert, "for there is any amount of water power in the Cascade mountains that could be used in such a project.

"The Seattle line, with a mileage of 42 miles from Seattle to Tacoma, and Olympia and Grays harbor branches from Tacoma to Centralia, 60 miles, would be excellent portions of track upon which to try the experiment of using electric motive power."

Traffic Manager J. G. Woodruff, when advised of the New York rumor, said that the electrification of the steam lines was a very general subject of conversation among railway men. In many parts of the country electrification of steam lines is the only way in which the competition of interurban trolley lines can be met with any degree of success. Although Mr. Woodruff did not put much credit in the report from New York, he thought that such an experiment on the west end might be altogether feasible.

RESULT OF FORGERIES.

Philadelphia Trust Company Carried Down by Dead Man's Crime.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The City Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for years rated among the most reliable financial institutions here, today closed its doors, and Albert L. Tabor, a state bank examiner, was appointed temporary receiver. The company will liquidate and J. Hampton Moore, its president, will probably be appointed permanent receiver. It is declared that all depositors will be paid in full.

The failure of the company resulted from the recently discovered forgeries of the late Benjamin H. Gaskill.

WILL DISCUSS PEACE.

Washington Satisfied That Czar Will Open Negotiations.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, left this morning for Tufts College, Mass., to deliver an address and to receive at the commencement the degree of Doctor of Law. The renewed activity of the war party in Russia does not cause alarm here, because of the general realizing that the President, in his initial representations to the Emperor and in subsequent communications, had dealt directly with the Emperor and Count Lamsdorff as the only means of communication. No doubt is felt here that the Emperor will remain firm in his determination to discuss peace with Japan in good faith and in an earnest effort to bring about the close of the war.

TACOMA BANK MERGER.

Tacoma, June 21.—(Special.)—The Pacific National and Lumbermen's National Bank have been consolidated with $300,000 capital. The merger represents a combination of the Weyerauser, J. J. Hill and other interests.

British Admiral Who Will Visit Canadian and U. S. Waters With His Squadron.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG. FROM THE GRAPHIC.

FIND NEAR FAIRBANKS.

Forty Dollars to the Pan in New Prospect Hole in Alaska.

Fairbanks, Alaska, June 21.—With $40 to the pan in a new prospect hole on No. 5 above on Cleary, John Bechtol's claim of $7 to the pan on No. 7 above Dome creek, and good pay found on Esther and Cripple, new creeks, greater confidence than ever is felt in this camp.

Berry Bros., Klondike operators, are concentrating their energies to opening ground on Esther, and have found a wide pay streak averaging 20 cents to the pan.

Dome creek is new, and the $7 dirt was found on Bob Chamberlain's claim. On at least a dozen other claims from three cents to 20 cents of pay dirt has been found. The bedrock is from 100 to 120 feet, so it requires capital to remove the dirt.

The $40 pan on Cleary was not picked, but was hoisted out of a new prospect hole, and a number of pans going over $20 were taken out. Cleary and Fairbanks creeks have four times more pay blocked out than has been taken out, and the two are mere prospects alongside of what will be taken out in the future.

Rich strikes are reported from Bonnifield district, 100 miles distant, and also from Salchaket, a short distance up the Tanana river.

HUNGARIAN DISORDERS.

New Ministry Greeted With Hostile Demonstrations by Opposition.

Budapest, June 21.—The Fejervary ministry presented itself before the lower house of the diet today and had a short foretaste of the opposition of the united opposition. Premier Fejervary produced a royal autograph letter, which the united opposition concluded was an order for the prorogation of the diet, and the united opposition thereupon broke out into a tremendous uproar and the session was suspended without the letter being read.

When the diet reassembled it was resolved not to hear the letter until the regular business was completed.

Francis Kossuth, leader of the united opposition, and former Premier Tisza moved votes of want of confidence in the ministry.

The house then permitted the reading, but disorders again occurred. A violent demonstration was made against M. Tisza, who was assailed by severe epithets.

The president of the house again suspended the sitting, but later a hearing of the royal letter was secured.

The house then adjourned amid intense excitement.

Snagboat Not up To Expectations

New Westminster Columbian Declares Boat Built Here Is a Failure.

Sensational Arrest of Mr. E. O. Malins, Royal City Deputy Registar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, June 21.—The Daily Columbian tonight makes grave charges against the Dominion government officials in connection with the construction of the new snagboat recently built in Victoria. Through the fact that specifications were not made as specific as they should have been, the boat, which has only been here a month, has had to lie off to enable repairs, estimated at over $4,000, to be made.

Sensational Arrest.

Orders were issued last evening by the Attorney-General for the arrest of E. O. Malins, deputy registrar at New Westminster, on the charge of having issued false naturalization papers. That the offence was being committed was discovered by accident, and it is not known how long it has been going on. Naturalization papers are obtainable upon payment of a fee of $3, and upon application to a judge, but Mr. Malins, it is alleged, was issuing them for $5 each without the formality of court procedure, using the court seal, which in his official capacity was easily obtained. Suspension was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. J. Cambridge, registrar at New Westminster, who arrived in Vancouver on the 5 o'clock tram to confer with Hon. Charles Wilson, attorney-general. As the matter is too serious a one to be overlooked, the arrest was ordered. Mr. Malins has a wife and two children, and has been a resident of New Westminster for many years. The accused is out on $3,000 bail.

A MANIAC'S DIVERSION.

With Rifle and Pistol 'Frisco Lunatic Holds Up Street Traffic.

San Francisco, June 21.—After holding one thousand persons at bay for two hours in Eddy street early today, shooting nine persons and defying the police, Thomas Lobb, a maniac, killed himself.

All the victims were hit with No. 4 shot, except a Chinaman, who received a rifle ball.

Lobb last night went to a hotel and this morning he began throwing furniture from the windows; then he started firing a shot gun. He placed fifty and one hundred dollar bills in the muzzle of the weapon and fragments of the paper were scattered over the streets. Hundreds were afraid to pass the hotel. Street car traffic was suspended after one car had been fired upon and its windows broken.

It was determined that he must be captured, dead or alive, and all the rooms adjoining the one he occupied were filled with armed officers. Then a policeman descended from the roof to the room window, while the other policemen made an attempt to force in the door. The maniac's attention was diverted by the firing of a revolver. Hearing the report from an unexpected quarter, the lunatic rushed to the window, which was open, and literally blew off the top of his own head. The brains and fragments of the skull flew through the air into the street. Thomas Lobb was about 28 years old. He apparently was an Englishman and a stranger in the city.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Automobilist Completes 4,000-Mile Race to Portland.

Portland, Ore., June 21.—(Special)—In a dust-begrimed automobile, D. B. Ross this afternoon completed four thousand miles across the continent from New York, arriving shortly after the convening of the National Good Roads Association at the exposition grounds. He won the race against competitors who have not yet arrived.

Equitable Juggling

Report of Insurance Inspector Reveals Rotten State of Affairs.

President and Vice-Presiden Resign and Shares to Be Extinguished.

Accounts Crooked and Large Sums Borrowed From Subsidiary Trust Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The report of Superintendent Francis Hendricks, of the New York state insurance department, to Governor Higgins on his investigation of the Equitable Assurance Society, was made public tonight. It is described in the title as "preliminary report" and it is decidedly critical of the management of the society as well as of the new trust arrangements for voting the stock agreed upon by Messrs. Thomas F. Ryan and the three trustees designated by him. In the conclusion of his report he says: "No superficial measures will correct the existing evils in this society. A cancer cannot be cured by treating the symptoms. Complete mutualization with the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price commensurate with its dividends, is, in my opinion, the only sure measure of relief."

This report, with a copy of the evidence taken on this investigation, will be transmitted to the attorney-general for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

Turning then to the new control under which the society has passed, Mr. Hendricks, while not questioning the honesty of purpose of the trust proposition, expresses the opinion that the only thing that will restore confidence and benefit the company will be the elimination of stock control, "and what I deem of equal importance, the elimination of all street influence. I early came to the opinion, and so expressed myself to the legislature in the department's annual report this year that all the surplus accretions of this society beyond the seven per cent. dividends on the stocks, belong to the policy-holders. The charter provides that the business of the society should be

Conducted on the Mutual Plan

and provides that each policy-holder shall be credited with an equitable share of the surplus, and I am confirmed in my opinion by an examination of the statements that were made early in the exchanges of this society to the insurance department."

James W. Alexander, president, and James H. Hyde, first vice-president, whose resignations were accepted yesterday by Chairman Morton, are severely arraigned in the report. G. E. Tarbell, second vice-president, is exonerated, Mr. Hendricks finding that no substantial evidence appears in the charges against him. Mr. Hendricks leaves it an open question whether those officials who participated in the transactions of "James H. Hyde and associates" are not disqualified under section 263 of the insurance laws from ever after holding office in an insurance company. The report characterizes these transactions as unlawful. Mr. Tarbell's name is not in the list of participants in these transactions. The policy-holders, however, the report sets forth, are under great obligations to Mr. Alexander and other executive officers for demanding the mutualization of the society and the retirement of Mr. Hyde from its control.

Juggling Society's Accounts.

Continuing, the report states that in 1893 the insurance department refused to admit as an asset the society's advances to agents. The Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia was then made the assignee of large advances to agents and the Trust company credited the company with these advances as cash deposits. On December 12, 1904, the Equitable Life Society assigned to the Commercial Trust company agents' balances of $4,273,249. On the same day another assignment of agents' balances was made to the Equitable Trust Company of New York in the sum of $1,539,935. These sums were then entered on the books of both trust companies as loans to the Equitable Life and interest was charged at the rate of 5 per cent. It is only fair, the report says, to say that the Equitable Life is a shareholder in both these trust companies and shares in their profits, but it is pointed out that James H. Hyde is also a stockholder in them and has a strong interest in seeing to it that these trust companies run no risk and reap good profits.

VICTORIANS' WEDS AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Beautiful Daughter of the Royal City Becomes Bride of Mr. Beauchamp Tye.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, June 21.—Anna Louise Clute and Beauchamp Tye were married in St. Barnabas' church today. Miss Clute is the third daughter of Mr. J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, and has been a resident of this city all her life, while the groom is the only son of T. H. Tye of the Hickman-Tye Hardware Company, Victoria. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated and troth was plighted beneath an arch of choice roses and carnations.

As the clock struck the hour the groom, accompanied by Mr. Mainwaring-Johnston, of Vancouver, and Ray Rome, of Victoria, entered in front of the altar, and simultaneously the front door of the church opened and the bridal party entered. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Clute and Miss Mainwaring-Johnston, while little flower girls in white were Miss Eleline Thompson and Miss Isabel Thompson, Master Cecil Thompson acting as page of honor. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin trimmed with lace and orange blossoms, and went to the altar on the arm of her father. The ushers were Dr. Doherty, W. R. Gordon, C. English, H. V. Ardagh, W. O'Brien and V. C. Brimacombe.

After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Houghton, the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's parents, "Fairview," where a sumptuous wedding repast had been prepared.

Mr. and Mrs. Tye left this evening for Vancouver, en route to spend the honeymoon at the Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan lake, prior to taking up their residence in Victoria.