The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 73 — VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905. — FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Week At Ottawa

Telegraphic Resume of Past Six Days at the Federal Capital.

Auditor General Again Makes a Protest Against Slip Shod Methods.

Discrimination Against British Manifest in Recent Immigration Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 24.—Judge Anglin's decision in the Pere Marquette railway case has greatly perturbed members of the government owing to the complications that are likely to follow. Simply because the information was laid in a certain way, Judge Anglin declared there could be no appeal from his finding. Officials of the department of justice are endeavoring to ascertain what method can be adopted to get the opinion of a higher court. It may be that a case will be stated to the Supreme court, and there are some who say the government will send the matter direct to the privy council. Anyway until such time as a contrary opinion is given, Judge Anglin's judgment will hold good, and there can be no further deportations until the higher body gives its opinions.

Mr. Foster made a powerful speech this week upon the action of the department of the interior in issuing scrip to halfbreeds who went to the States in 1885. As soon as it was known that these men were to get scrip, which is good for 160 acres in each case, it was bought for a mere song. One, McDonald, of Winnipeg, is the man in whose name the scrip has been acquired, but it is said he is acting for two prominent men in Manitoba and that as a result of their astuteness, coupled with the juggling of departmental regulations, they have acquired 25,000 acres worth $10 an acre. The country has not yet heard the last of this matter.

The government is about to enter upon an extensive scheme for the development of Yoko Park reserve. Mr. Oliver said this week that new roads, bridges and paths will be constructed at a cost of $12,000, and an effort will be made to render the park as attractive as Banff.

The discussion in the House on the autonomy bill this week showed that the government firmly adheres to its intention of gerrymandering the boundaries of the constituencies of the two new provinces in such a way that, if at all possible, they will return Liberal governments at the first election. Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, in an able speech, showed clearly the unfairness of the government's proposals and desired to have the question dealt with by a commission of three judges, as suggested by the Laurier government in 1899, when it was proposed to redistribute some of the ridings of western Ontario. This amendment was negatived, but the opposition, on the ground that nothing near each other will submit several more amendments.

Commercial Treaty With Japan

The government's decision to seek the advantages of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has aroused a great deal of interest. Consul General Nosse is greatly pleased over this step of the minister, as he has been advocating it for a long time and he realizes that it will save him a good deal of worry in not having to be perpetually badgering the ministers to secure the disallowance of restrictive legislation against the Japanese.

One of the features of the week has been Auditor General Macdougall's positive declaration that unless the Audit Act is amended at the present session he must emphatically decline to serve any longer as the "watch dog" of the treasury. Mr. Macdougall has the most gloomy forebodings as to possible raids upon the public treasury in connection with the new transcontinental railway unless the auditor general is given ample powers.

It is freely stated that the present commissioners are losing no opportunity in utilizing their positions to advance the interests of the Liberal party. One of the smallest things that has come to light has been the placing of a large order for supplies in the city of London just previous to Hon. Mr. Hyman's election, these supplies being destined for the district north of Ottawa, and could have been just as readily purchased here or in Montreal and thus saved the long hauls from western Ontario.

The discovery of two men in the Rockcliffe military camp who had been subjected to smallpox contagion at Sault Ste. Marie, led to their being removed last night to the Isolation hospital. With them were sent half a dozen companions of the same squadron.

The government's answer on Monday to Ralph Smith's question as to their view of Judge Anglin's dicision is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. It is believed the government will announce a test appeal.

Discrimination Against British

Information elicited the other day by Mr. Uriah Wilson respecting the extraordinary contract made by the department of the interior with the combination steamship agents of Amsterdam, Holland, who have formed themselves into a concern known as the North Atlantic Trading Company, has aroused considerable interest. A startling feature of the contract is that the government is to pay the company a bonus of £1 for every man, woman and child of the agricultural class coming to Canada from continental Europe, whereas a bonus of only $1.75 is paid by the government to steamship agents in Great Britain upon British emigrants booked to Canada. The company named is permitted to carry its operations to Denmark, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Luxemburg, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and any other country the minister of the interior may direct. It is to spend not less than $15,000 annually to carry on its business by means of advertising, personal canvass and the issue of pamphlets. The government imposes no restrictions upon the company in regard to bringing settlers from central Europe except that from Galicia, Bukowania and Poland. No bonus will be paid on any emigrant in excess of five thousand coming from these countries in any one year. In order to assist and encourage the company to make a special effort in Norway, Sweden and Finland during the next three years, and after that in any country the minister may name, the government will make a special grant to the company of $3,750 a year for special work in those countries on condition that the company supplements it by a further amount of $5,000. This agreement is for a period of ten years and can only be terminated by either party giving notice in writing, the earliest period of termination of the contract being four years. The opposition will vigorously attack this unjust discrimination against the British immigrants.

RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Canadian Turfman Buys Sensational Selling Class Horse Go-Between.

New York, June 24.—The biggest bid up of the present racing season, the sensational selling class horse "Go-between," changed owners as the result of the race for the Thistle selling stakes, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday. Alexander Shields, the Canadian horseman, took the horse from C. F. Fox for $7,000, or $4,200 above the price "Go-between" was entered to sell for. Shields ran St. Valentine in the same race and was said to have bet heavy on her. Disagreement between Shields and Fox is said to have occurred over a selling race of a few days before. The value of the stakes was $3,905 to the winner, and Fox thus got $6,705 for his horse, rated as worth $10,000, while the bidding up made second money worth $2,500 to Geranium. "Go-between" is a four-year-old colt by Meddler.

Indigo, bred by the late W. C. Whitney and sold out of the Whitney stables as of little worth last season, when owned by Thomas Kerr, dropped into one of the most remarkable selling class horses the turf has known in a dozen years. He entered racing this spring, running in allowance races and handicaps, and though he has carried high weights and won against some of the best horses in training, he still was regarded as of nothing more than selling quality. One of his most notable achievements of the spring was at Gravesend, when, carrying a pound more than Red Knight, he ran that fast horse to a head and was beaten only few inches in a mile and a quarter in 2.05 1-5, chiefly because Burns, who rode "Go-between," dropped his whip when the fight at the stretch began.

Hoist With Their Own Petard

Heathen Chinee Gives Uncle Sam a Taste of His Own Medicine.

American Merchants Fear the Insidious Boycott and Get Busy.

Washington, June 24.—That the threats of the commercial guilds of China to boycott American goods has raised a serious question in the minds of the United States business men and manufacturers is indicated by a telegram received today by President Roosevelt from the Portland, Oregon, chamber of commerce. The President authorized the publication of the telegram, which follows:

"Portland, Ore., June 23, 1905.
"The President, Washington, D. C.:

"The Portland chamber of commerce respectfully urges immediate action on your part with respect to this country's relations with China, the first consideration being a regard for the nations which demands faithful and fair performance of its treaty obligations. Secondly, our commercial interests are seriously threatened by the severe manner in which our present laws regulating the admission of the Chinese into this country are executed, which seem, in their practical working, to contravene treaty obligations. We earnestly recommend that a more liberal interpretation of the laws be enjoined upon the immigration authorities, and meantime the announcement of the appointment by your excellency of a commission to enquire into the present exclusion laws and the methods of their enforcement, with instructions to report to congress such legislation as shall promote increased harmony between the two nations have a beneficial effect. We are advised today by cable from Hongkong that immediate action is necessary by our government or a boycott of American products will follow. (Signed)
"Portland Chamber of Commerce by William D. Wheelwright, President."

The subject already is under consideration by the President and the members of his cabinet, and a solution of the problem, it is regarded as certain, will be worked out.

Secretary Metcalf had a long conference about the matter today with the President.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Sydney, N. S., June 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday a declaration was read that where process was being served upon A. J. Bemis, manager of the Cape Breton Electric Company, for violating the Canadian alien labor law, he gave utterance to the following statement: "I am a Yankee and am proud of it. We licked the British once and we can do it again. This is a nice country to emigrate to. No snow here last winter, any good man would not stay here. Will you be at the trial? Will King Edward be there? I would like to have him stuck up on the wall so that I could take his picture." The reading of the affidavit was received with hisses and the indignation of the meeting knew no bounds.

Oil City, Ont., June 24.—Fire yesterday totally destroyed Trott's hub, spoke and rim factory. Loss, $12,000; small insurance.

London, June 24.—William T. S. Lobb, foreman of the Canada Chemical Company, was fatally burned by falling into a vat of sulphuric acid.

THE EQUITABLE IN EUROPE.

German and Austrian Policy Holders Take Action.

Berlin, June 23.—Over 60 policy-holders of the Equitable Life Insurance Society met here today under the auspices of the German Fire Insurance Protective League, to discuss the measures to be followed in their interest in view of the recent events in connection with the Equitable.

Councillor of Justice Dr. Dr. Gruendeler, the Equitable's representative in Germany, read a cable message from President Morton assuring the German policy-holders that the assets of the company were intact and that their interests were not endangered and that all abuses in the society would be soon removed. Dr. Gruendeler offers to cable to the state superintendent of insurance, Mr. Hendricks, at the society's expense, for confirmation of Mr. Morton's message. The meeting voted to ask the league to continue to represent the interests of the policy-holders and to co-operate with them. The meeting showed there was but slight apprehension on the part of the policy-holders regarding the solvency of the society, but several members whose policies have just expired complained of the disappointing results of the settlement. The mutualization plans now in progress in the United States were endorsed and measures were discussed to induce the Equitable to increase its reserves in Germany for the benefit of German policy-holders. Dr. Gruendeler said the society's property in Germany amounted to $6,250,000 on $20,000,000 of insured capital.

The Austrian policy-holders of the Equitable have asked the German league to take care of their interests.

French in War Fever

Present Excitement the Greatest Since Celebrated "incident" at Fashoda.

Diplomats Regard Rupture of Negotiations as Little Moment.

Controversy Directs Attention to Republic's Magnificent Army on Paper.

PARIS, June 24.—For the first time since the Fashoda incident the French people are in the throes of the war fever. Whether it will result in anything serious depends on Germany's response to the French note on Morocco, but without considering the exact status of the diplomatic negotiations, a considerable element of the public and press seriously discuss the possibility of a resort to arms. Army circles are practically active, and at the military clubs the officers are mainly engaged in making comparisons of the forces of France and Germany. While the financial leaders scout the idea of war, yet the speculative element has been quick to seize the opportunity to raid French rentes, which when they closed tonight showed a falling off of one franc and eight centimes within the week. The official view is that the situation, while delicate, does not present any appearance of danger of a crisis involving a rupture of negotiations. This is the government view, and naturally presents the most favorable aspect of the controversy. However, the ambassadors of the leading powers express impartial opinions fully sustaining the view of the government. It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the worst aspect of the Moroccan question does not present a crisis. An analysis of the controversy shows that the Sultan of Morocco invited the powers to a conference. Germany urges the powers, including France, to accept. Premier Rouvier's latest note shows the willingness of France to consider a conference if Germany explains her purposes, but even should France decline to accept, this refusal of the invitation does not constitute a cause of war.

Alternative Negotiations Open

A diplomat summed up the situation by saying that the complete failure of the present negotiations would not mean war, as the controversy would then proceed along new lines and would doubtless lead to direct appeals to the Sultan with a view of securing the upper hand in Morocco. While the pessimistic element foresees that Germany will seek a pretext for trouble, yet the actual state of affairs does not warrant such gloomy forebodings. The controversy attracts all the attention to the complete state of readiness of the French military system. The present peace footing of the army is 536,000. This force is organized on an elastic basis, whereby the doubling and tripling of the strength of each company doubles and triples the aggregate army. The first and second reserves are made up of trained men who have completed the military service which the law requires all citizens to complete. The equipment of the reserves is always kept in readiness at the barracks. Military experts say that the calling of the first reserves to the colors would probably furnish an immediate force approximately of a million trained men, and thereafter the second reserve and the territorial militia would permit of much further expansion. The system of mobilization and equipment has undergone great improvement as the result of

Lessons Learned During the Last War

Annual manoeuvres which constitute mobilization on a small scale are frequent, and tests of mobilization occur at various districts, in which the full strength of horses, wagons, trains and equipment are quickly assembled. This military preparedness has no direct bearing on the present German controversy, but the military critics cite it as evidance that France is not likely again to suffer from the confusion and delay at the beginning of the last war.

La Libertie tonight began the publication of a series of articles from the frontier, showing the excited state of public feeling and the activity of the military forces, which are alleged to be constantly drilling and undergoing inspection. The tenor of the articles is similar to that of those that have appeared there before, which showed the high military spirit along the border and the precautionary measures adopted on both sides to keep the forces in a state of preparedness.

The diplomatic situation remains unchanged, as Germany has not yet presented her answer to the French note. Officials say the negotiations are taking the usual normal course, without at present any indication of a marked change. It is definitely known that the French ambassador to Germany was cordially received by Chancellor Von Buelow on Friday. This is considered to be a most reassuring symptom of Germany's conciliatory intentions.

Berlin, June 24.—The foreign office officials are busy studying the French note on Morocco, the unusual length of which will necessarily delay answering it. Emperor William's absence at Kiel, the foreign office says, will cause no delay in the negotiations, inasmuch as he is daily informed of all the points and his decisions are promptly given. As the study of Premier Rouvier's answer progresses the fact becomes evident that he has left many points open for discussion, and on which further negotiations can continue. The greatest difference now seems to be in agreeing on whether Germany and France shall seek to reach a separate agreement before the meeting of the conference, thus eliminating many matters from international action. Germany apparently holds the view that it would be an act of discourtesy to the powers which have already agreed to attend the conference if she arranged any matters beforehand with France.

Official circles here continue to follow the affair with keen interest, but without anything like excitement, much less bellicose inclinations. They watch closely the movements of public opinion in France, and while it is recognized that the French people at large have grown much less chauvinistic toward Germany in the past few years, corresponding with the waning influence of the nationalist-clerical-military combination in French politics, some anxiety still prevails in Berlin lest the leaders of the opposition to the French government again succeed in inflaming the passions of the people and arouse a storm which the republican leaders would be unable to withstand.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

San Francisco, June 24.—(Special)—The federal government is investigating the alleged issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers to alien seamen desiring marine papers for captain or mate. Under United States laws, one must be a citizen to secure such a licence.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Royal City's Erratic Litigant About to Declare War.

New Westminster, June 24.—(Special.)—The police are after Captain Cooper for circulating a dodger headed "A Call for Volunteers," and he asks one hundred men to report to him before June 28 to enforce the judgments he has obtained against the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, a case now famous. The dodger is of a highly sensational nature. What the police intended to do has not yet been divulged.

YOUTHFUL WIFE ARRESTED.

Girl of Sixteen Taken in Charge by Police at Bellingham.

Bellingham, June 24.—(Special)—On request of her parents, Emma Maybrick, 16 years old, was arrested here when she arrived by boat from Everett today. Taken to the police station, she claimed she was married a year ago to a man living here under the name of Harry Smith. When found by the police, he produced a marriage certificate bearing the names of Frank B. Dirds and Miss Emma Smith, under which the couple claim they were wedded when the girl was 15.

A SOP TO VON BUELOW.

Emperor William Allows Chancellor to Countersign Some Telegrams.

Berlin, June 24.—A fact which attracts attention is that many of Emperor William's telegrams have been latterly countersigned by Chancellor Von Buelow. This occurs in all cases where His Majesty's telegrams have a political or public interest. According to the newspapers, Von Buelow, since his elevation to princely rank, has impressed the Emperor with the difficult position he (Von Buelow) was placed in before the reichstag by the imperial telegrams for which he as chancellor must be responsible, but which he has never seen until published in the newspapers. It is reported that the Emperor agreed to consult the chancellor regarding telegrams of political character before sending them and ask him to countersign them.

FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, June 24—Cortis Hall and several residences on MacGregor street are on fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The English church will probably be destroyed.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Factions in Swedish House Continue Agitation.

Stockholm, June 24.—The uncompromising element in the riksdag is actively prosecuting a campaign in favor of presenting to Norway demands representing Sweden's irreducible minimum and containing a guarantee from Norway before passing the bill conferring on the government to negotiate terms for the formal separation of Norway and Sweden. This faction considers that the government ought to be authorized to contract an emergency loan of $25,000,000 and mobilize troops to support Sweden's demands. The government, however, has still the strong united backing of the moderate party, which is prepared to entrust the King and the ministry with the powers demanded for untrammelled negotiations in regard to the necessary guarantees to be given before agreeing to a dissolution of the union.

The Day At Ottawa

Pacific Bank Gets Extension of Time In Which to Commence Business.

Ralph Smith Will Inquire as to Probable Effect of Recent Decision.

The Railway Commission Will Make Another Trip to West on Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 23.—A bill extending the time until December 31 for the Pacific Bank to do business was reported by the banking committee today. The committee made a big kick upon the application of Toronto men for a charter for the Monarch Bank. Hon. Mr. Fielding gave a straight tip that the granting of new bank charters had about reached the limit. He believed many were being sought for speculative purposes.

Hon. Mr. Hyman's election certificate was received today.

Mr. Ralph Smith will enquire what bearing Judge Anglin's alien labor decision has upon Chinese exclusion legislation, the powers of deportation of undesirable immigrants and the powers to detain poachers in Canadian waters.

The autonomy bill was under discussion again today.

Thirty Washington newspaper correspondents en route to the coast were entertained by their confreres of the press gallery tonight. The visitors were introduced to Speaker Sutherland, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden. They are a fine body of men.

The railway commission will visit Western Canada again to dispose of business awaiting their attention, leaving here early in September. They will hold sittings in Fort William and Winnipeg, beginning on September 7 and 11 respectively, and sitting for three days in each town. On September 19 they will commence sittings at New Westminster.

RUSSIAN UHLANS DESERT.

Vienna, June 23.—It is reported from Lemberg, Austria, that 160 men of the 67th Russian Uhlan regiment have crossed the frontier into Galicia and have surrendered their horses, etc., to the Austrian authorities. The men, it is added, declared they were determined not to go to certain death in Manchuria.

Insurrection In Poland

Sixty Thousand Strikers Many Armed in Struggle With Soldiery.

Brutal Action of Authorities in Dealing With Dead Led to Trouble.

Barricades Formed on Streets and Hundreds Killed in Their Defence.

LODZ, June 24.—Since the arrival of reinforcements this morning actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled and fresh collisions are expected at any moment.

The city resembles a shambles and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people.

Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz. The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

Today at a suburb of Lodz four Cossacks were killed and 16 wounded by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

Occasional volleys are still fired by the police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses. The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women, a mother and her daughter. The funerals of the victims of the shooting of Thursday and Friday took place today in various outlying villages. It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded as reports vary according to the quarter from which they come. Certainly the killed will be over 100, possibly 200, and the wounded five times as many.

Volleys Fired at Rioters

An official report says that the number of casualties was largely increased by the neglect of persons to remain indoors and who insisted on looking out of doors and windows when volleys were being fired by soldiers on rioters. Residents of the city say they received no orders to stay indoors.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and socialists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation and socialist riots were initiated Thursday. The most serious phase of it was when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and, numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least fifty thousand to further and more serious attacks. The police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force, and many individuals were killed.

After pillaging liquor shops, the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the blazes. This was done deliberately at many places.

Fury of the Mob Finds Vent

Friday the fury of the mob found full vent and then children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. The police appeared and fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in to work were stopped and their carts were used in building barricads. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters.

The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead. The streets on Friday resembled a battle field, the houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night Cossacks were busy collecting the bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring cemeteries. Socialists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect.

Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money. A factory owner named Lauman has been shot by strikers.

RIOTING IN WARSAW.

Infantry Patrols Fire on Crowds, Who Return the Fire.

Warsaw, June 24.—Riots commenced here tonight. Gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were wounded. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops. A secret police agent was stabbed.

Processions were formed at Pere and marched, with red flags, down Grsy Bowska street. At Wronia street a mounted patrol crossed the procession and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons waving a red flag at the Moscow gate, but there was no bloodshed. Crowds are assembling in several localities east of the city, and their attitude is menacing and the public is uneasy. The working class is inflamed by the news of the massacre at Lodz, and the demonstrations are frequent.

City in Mourning

Workingmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz. All the street railways except on the principal thoroughfares have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.

All the shops are closed and intense excitement prevails. Disturbances similar to those at Lodz are feared.

The Social-Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out workmen as a protest to the Lodz massacre and the men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads have struck.

MARRIED FRENCH NOBLEMAN.

Paris, June 24.—The marriage of Prince Henry Galardde Bearnet De Calais to Miss Beatrice Winans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, Maryland, was celebrated at noon today in the Church of Ste. Clotilde. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including many members of the old French aristocracy. The groom is the head of the ancient family of Bear-Brissac.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S TRIAL.

Former Partner Admits That Claim In Indictment Is False.

Portland, Ore., June 24.—(Special)—On cross-examination, Judge Tanner, the former partner of Senator Mitchell and the star witness for the prosecution, admitted that the senator had warned him against accepting compensation on behalf of services Mitchell might perform in Washington, D. C. He further admitted that the senator never received a check from Kribbs, on which the claim in the indictment is based, and that he did no more for Kribbs than for many other residents of Oregon, from whom he received no compensation.

Comparative calm reigned in the good roads convention today, the temporary chairman, Mr. Scott, presiding. A set programme was carried out, including speeches by Governor Pardee of California and Governor Chamberlain of Washington.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT PANAMA.

Fatal Case of Dread Disease Reported From La Boca.

Panama, June 24.—A fatal case of bubonic plague is reported to have occurred at La Boca yesterday. The constant arrival of steamers from infected South American ports, which are received at La Boca without any extra precautions being taken, must be a source of contagion. The dead man had been working on board the British steamer Chili, which the authorities at Guayaquil would not allow to enter that port. The companions of the deceased laborer have been isolated. Rats taken from the steamer Chili are now being examined at Ancon.

Tells Tale of Seal Raider

Edward Friedlander Says McLean Left Him and Comrades Destitute.

How W. York Was Shot and Fatally Wounded by Russians at Copper Islands.

Edward Friedlander, who has been arrested and held at Alameda as a witness again Capt. Alex. McLean of the sealing schooner Carmencita, says he was left at Victoria stranded, with 22 others, by McLean, at the close of last season's voyage. He recently went from this city to San Francisco, where he was arrested. He is being paid, however, by the United States government because of his compulsory detention. According to a San Francisco paper he has told his story to the federal authorities, and related the experience of himself, Lawson, the seal hunter, and Walter York, when the latter was shot by the Russians at Copper Island while making an attempt to land for the purpose of giving Lawson access to the seal rookeries. He described the manner in which the Jennie Thelin became the Carmencita. He told of the Mexican registry of the vessel and of the manner in which its destination and mission were at first kept secret by McLean. He also said that de Smidt was on board the Carmencita during her first voyage, ostensibly as ship's doctor, but in reality as representative of the syndicate which had chartered the ship. De Schmidt's real position, says Friedlander, became apparent when York was shot, and he was unable to render the wounded man any medical assistance.

Friedlander's description of McLean does not give that skipper the freebooting character which he is reputed to possess. He declares that the crew saw but little of McLean, and that the latter, except when under the influence of liquor upon one occasion, did not manifest an ugly disposition. Friedlander says:

The first place at which we touched was Attu island, at the southern extremity of the Aleutian group. During this cruise there was nothing said by the officers as to our exact mission. We spent two weeks there. We then set sail for the Siberian coast, landing at Kamschatka. The voyage was rough. By this time the crew was fully aware that we were after seals. We found none there. We stopped ten days, taking on fresh water and wood. Not a soul was seen, but Captain McLean showed great familiarity with the country. He sent many boats into various inlets and rivers and instructed us to look for seals. Still we found none.

It was then that McLean decided to sail for Copper Island. He stated that we could kill the seals there as long as we did not go ashore or take them from the rookeries. We arrived at Copper Island August 1st. A few days later we left the ship in boats early in the morning, pulling steadily until noon without sighting land. We were fifteen hunters in several boats. After lunch we sighted Copper Island. Dan Lawson, the hunter in our boat, commanded us to pull ashore. A man named York and myself were in the boat with Lawson. York refused to pull ashore, as we had learned that Japanese sealers had been fired upon when they attempted to land. Lawson then asked us to put him ashore, and said that we could pull away again. He declared that there were millions of seals on this rookery. We finally consented to put him ashore, having no idea that we were being watched by Russians on the island. We were about ten feet from the shore when we pulled the boat around in attempting to land. About fifteen Russians arose up from behind and opened fire.

We immediately pulled for the open. We had only gone a short distance when one of the bullets struck York in the jaw. I stood in the stern of the boat, pushing with the oar, when a bullet pierced my rubber boot. This hail of bullets continued until we were out of range. Had the Russians waited for a few minutes longer before opening fire they would have got all three of us. We had to pull three hours before reaching the ship.

York was in bad shape. For a month he lay on the Carmencita without medical assistance. We sailed about looking for seals and spent ten days in this manner. This man De Schmidt was on board, and until this time we had been given to understand that he was the ship's doctor. It was now learned that he was in no way skilled in medicine, and the belief was soon formed that he was a representative of the San Francisco capitalists who had chartered the ship.

At the end of the ten days we sailed for Dutch Harbor. Before we entered at sea we never saw a flag. Here York was transferred to the steamer Senator and was taken from there to Seattle, where he died.

Troops Storm Barricades

Fifty Killed and Two Hundred Wounded In Street Fights In Lodz.

City In State of Panic and Strike General In all of the Factories.

Rifle Volleys and Pistol Shots Continually Heard and Mob Starts Sacking.

LODZ, Russian Poland, June 23.—Troops have stormed barricades which have been erected at many points in the streets by the strikers. Fifty persons have been killed 200 wounded. Martial law will be proclaimed.

Since early this morning this city has been in a state of panic.

The strike is general at all the factories and the shops are closed.

Rifle volleys and revolver shots are heard continually. The mob sacked many liquor shops and broke street lamps. The railroad traffic is generally interrupted.

RUSSIANS ON PAROLE.

Washington, June 23.—In response to a request cabled the war department by the governor-general of the Philippines in behalf of the Russian Admiral Enquist to be allowed to return his sick and wounded officers and men, upon giving their parole not to engage in hostilities during the war and to be allowed to bring certain material for repairing the damaged ships, the secretary sent the following cable: "You may allow the Russian admiral to embark his sick and wounded officers and men on Russian hospital ship upon their giving parole not to engage in hostilities during war. You may also allow them to bring from Shanghai material for repairing vessels, such as cordage, sail cloth, waste and oil for machinery etc.; but the vessels are still to remain in internment."

THE NORWEGIAN CRISIS.

Uneasy Feeling That Swedish People May Not Accept Policy of Peace.

Christiania, June 23.—The feeling aroused in Stockholm against King Oscar and the Swedish government has caused some uneasiness here. There is anxiety lest the riksdag should yield to this feeling and revoke the conciliatory policy outlined by King Oscar; but among those informed it is believed the majority of the members of the riksdag will remain firm and follow up the policy of peace.

The movement among Norwegians in the United States to petition President Roosevelt asking him to recognize the independence of Norway is favorably commented on here. It is pointed out that many American citizens who were born in Norway are now anxious to rally to the support of their country.

A despatch from Stockholm to the National Tidende says that President Ramstedt has tendered his resignation but that King Oscar, backed up by members of the cabinet, has requested him to withdraw it.

THE KIEL REGATTA.

American-Built Boats Make Good Showing.

Imperial Yacht Club, Kiel, Germany, June 23.—American yachts, either American owned or American built, made a fine showing today. There were four of them and each won the race of her class. Mr. R. Goelet's Swan made a bad start and was last over the line, but she went straight through the fleet and gave a beautiful exhibition of seamanship and got right up to windward and returning away from the whole fleet, finished 4 minutes and 45 seconds ahead of the Thyra, which was second. The Caprice came in third. Time, 4:13:45; course, 22 miles. A strong breeze was blowing and most of the boats put in at least one reef.

Prince Henry of Prussia, with Allison V. Armour on board, was to have sailed the Orion over a 33-mile course, with no competitor in her class. The Ailsa was invited to sail against the Orion and the representatives of the Ailsa's owners did so. The Ailsa crossed the line too soon, had to come back and made a turn around the starters' boat, almost touching her spars and came up to windward. Meantime the Orion was going away fast. The Ailsa at the first turn was two minutes behind, and at the second was about even, and at the third turn was 50 seconds ahead of the Orion.

Emperor William's Meteor

The Emperor's Meteor III. was a minute behind the Hamburg at the start and was 34 seconds behind at the first stake boat. She passed the Hamburg near the second turn, was one minute and four seconds ahead at the third turn and finished something over three minutes ahead. Emperor William was at the wheel of the Meteor III. much of the time and was in good humor. The Meteor III. has been sharpened at both ends and her keel has been deepened since last season with the object of increasing her speed. Some of the English crew who have sailed in her both before and since said they do not believe the alterations had helped her, and that, it is understood, to be Skipper Barker's opinion. But others regarded the Meteor III.'s performance today as rather better than her previous work.

The American-built Navahoe beat the Comet over the same 33-mile course by 31 minutes.

The schooner-yachts Suzanne and Clara, owned respectively by O. Huldschinsky and Max Guilleuame, had a luffing match all the way. They were practically even all the time, the Suzanne winning by scarcely more than ten feet.

TO IMPROVE INDIAN LINES.

One Hundred Millions to Extend and Equip Railways in the East.

London, June 23.—The House of Commons today authorized the raising of a loan not exceeding $100,000,000, with the revenues of India as security, for the construction, extension and equipment of the railways of India. The secretary for India, Mr. Brodrick, explained that the money was required to enable the government to take over the Bombay-Baroda railway and to extend the programme for railway building throughout the country. It is not proposed to issue the loan all at once.

SEIZURE OF HOSPITAL SHIP.

Russia Has Asked France to Object to Capture of Orel.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Russia has asked the French minister at Tokio to protest to Japan, on behalf of Russia, against the seizure of the hospital ship Orel.