First Day Of Regatta

Rough Water Mars the Success of the Aquatic Events at Esquimalt.

J. B. A. A. Captures the Junior Fours in Characteristically Easy Fashion.

Fine Programme for Today—Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

THE first day of the N.P.A.A.O. regatta proved a very unfavorable one from an oarsman's standpoint. Early in the day a strong wind sprung up, which by the time the races were started was blowing very hard, rendering the water rough. Only two races were rowed off, the junior fours and junior single, the committee then deciding that it was too rough to row the doubles, which event was postponed till today. Of the two races the fours went to the J.B.A.A. crew and the singles to Luders of Portland. Finlaison, the J.B.A.A. representative, being the victim of an accident when about half way over the course, his boat capsizing.

Previous to the races a meeting had been held at the Driard hotel at which the president, Dan O'Sullivan, occupied the chair, and among those present were H. W. Keut, of Vancouver, who acted as secretary; Geo. W. Seymour and N. C. Sawers, representing the Vancouver club; Geo. Luders, of Portland; J. G. Robertson and A. Arundel, of Nelson. The positions taken by the respective crews in yesterday's contests were decided by ballot. It was first agreed that No. 1 should mean the inside place or the position nearest the buoy marking the turn in the course, that No. 2 should be one place farther out and No. 3 the outside position or that closest to the drydock. This point decided upon ballots were drawn, with the following results: Junior singles, Portland Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2. Junior fours: Nelson Boating Club, 1; Vancouver Rowing Club, 2; J.B.A.A., 3. Junior doubles: Vancouver Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2.

It was about 1.30 when the judges' boat, the Dominion, left the J.B.A.A. club house for Esquimalt, having on board several of the officials of the regatta, as well as a number of the visiting oarsmen and their friends. On reaching Esquimalt the water was found to be very rough, and after a little discussion it was decided to wait to see if the wind did not abate. After three-quarters of an hour the wind had died down considerably, and it was decided to send out the junior fours, thinking that by the time the race was over the water would be calm.

The Order Was Given

for the crews to get ready about 2.50, and shortly the Nelson crew appeared carrying their boat to the water. On leaving the landing they were given quite an ovation. The Nelson crew had hardly moved away from the landing when the Vancouvers took their place, followed shortly after by the Bays. The three crews appeared as "fit as fiddles," and ready to row for all that was in them.

The judge boat Dominion, with the officials on board, proceeded to the starting point, with the crews following close behind. Starters Lawson and Seymour had rather a difficult proposition in getting the race started. First one crew would forge ahead then the other, and when all were lined up the gun would not respond to the pressure of the trigger. Twice the gun refused duty, then it was decided to try a shot as an experiment. The crews did not understand this, and were off like a flash. They were brought back again, and told to row on the word "Go." They again lined up and were in very nice order when Starter Lawson gave the signal. Vancouver and Victoria took the water together, but Nelson was a shade late. After a few short strokes McLean of the Bays settled down to

A Fine Swinging Stroke.

which the others could not duplicate, and gradually forged ahead.

The Nelson crew was rowing strong, but it was apparent that something was wrong, for with the rudder hard against them McIntosh and Manhart continued to row the boat over. Nearing the finish a close race was made for second. Nelson had by this time gone right across the course, and were leading by about a length, when in order to save their shell from destruction they were told to shove out. Mistaking the order they stopped rowing, allowing Vancouver to creep into second place by about one-quarter length.

The Bays rowed a splendid race, Dresser at bow steering as fine a course as could be desired, which gave them a big advantage, and which sent their boat over the line three and a half lengths in front of Vancouver in 9.07.

The boys in dark blue were loudly cheered on their fine victory as they slowly paddled to their place at the landing, where they were met by Prof. Foster with a big smile on his face.

It was then decided to send out

The Junior Singles

Geo. Luders of Portland and C. S. Finlaison, J.B.A.A., responding to the call. On going down to the starting point it was quickly seen that instead of abating the wind had again risen, and the water was very choppy with a big roll. But nevertheless the two boats were sent off, both getting away well together and rowing strong. Nearing the halfway mark, Luders had got a lead of about a length, when Finlaison began to get anxious and began to overhaul him, but in glancing over his shoulder he did not notice a big roller, which hit the shell on the side

And Capsized Him

He was hauled out by willing hands on the judges' boat, and his shell carried in by members of the club who were in J. Day's launch.

Luders continued over the course, making the distance in 11.15 4-5, giving him the race.

After a consultation among the officials it was found advisable to postpone the junior doubles till today, when it is hoped they will have smooth water.

Summary

Junior single, 1½ miles straightaway—1st Geo. Luders, P.R.C.; 2nd, C. L. Finlaison, J.B.A.A. Time, 11.15 4-5.

Junior four-oared race, 1½ miles straightaway—Nelson, J. G. Robertson, stroke; N. M. McIntosh, No. 3; W. H Smyth, No. 2; D. Manhart, bow. Vancouver, H. T. Minouge, stroke; A. E. Tennant, No. 3; R. M. Knox, No. 2; O. C. Sawers, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, A. McLean, stroke; E. Browne, No. 3; W. R. Jenkinson, No. 2. F. Dresser, bow.

First, J.B.A.A.; 2nd, Vancouver R. C.; 3rd, Nelson R. C. Won by 3½ lengths. Time, 9.07.

Today's Events

For today the senior events are on the programme and are expected to be very closely contested. The drawing for positions were made yesterday, which resulted as follows: Senior doubles, J.B.A.A., 2; winners of junior doubles, 1. Senior fours: Portland Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2; V.R.C., 3. Senior singles: J.B.A.A., 1; P.R.C., 2, and V.R.C., 3.

The race expected to create the greatest excitement is the senior fours. With entries from Vancouver, Portland and two from the Bays the contest promises to be a lively one. The winners of yesterday's junior race have determined to try their skill against the "Big Four," and will line up against them today.

Another good race is expected in the senior singles. With the old rivals, Des-Brisay and Gloss, and Springer, of Vancouver, the race will be a good one.

Besides these, the canoes and rowing races for the ladies will be very evenly contested. The entries will be received at the starter's point. Some have been training faithfully for the event, and there is consequently a great deal of rivalry among them. The first race will be called sharp on time, in order that all the events may be run off. The junior doubles, which was postponed from yesterday, will be the second race on the programme, being called at 2.15.

For the convenience of the crowd expected to attend the races today the B. C. Electric Railway Company will give a special service, while the J.B.A.A. have arranged for the accommodation of large numbers at the scene of the competitions.

The Race Card

The race card is as follows:

2 p.m.—Double dinghy race, open to naval marines.

2.10 p.m.—Junior doubles, 1½ miles straightaway, for C. A. Harrison cup—Vancouver, T. Pattison, stroke; I. J. Waite, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, F. C. Dillabough, stroke; B. C. Pettingell, bow.

2.15 p.m.—1st heat lapstreak fours, 1 miles, for Flumerfelt cup; open to members J.B.A.A.—W. T. Andrews, stroke; R. W. Power, No. 3; F. Baylis, No. 2; W. A. Wolfenden, bow. T. R. Nickerson, stroke; C. Jenkinson, No. 3; E. Robinson, No. 2; J. Y. Simpson, bow.

2.30 p.m.—2nd heat, Flumerfelt cup; same conditions as race No. 2—G. Y. Simpson, stroke; T. Watson, No. 3; R. Machin, No. 2; R. Jesse, bow. V. Gray, stroke; H. Laug, No. 3; F. C. Clarke, No. 2; E. A. Hiscocks, bow.

2.45 p. m.—Senior doubles, 1½ miles straightaway, for Challoner & Mitchell cup—James Bay Athletic Association, W. H. Jesse, stroke; D. O'Sullivan, bow; versus winners of junior doubles.

3a m.—Senior fours, N. P. A. A. O., 1½ miles straightaway, for Buchanan challenge cup—Vancouver, N. C. Sawers, stroke; G. W. Seymour, No. 3; J. A. Dillabough, No. 2; R. C. Spinks, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, C. B. Kennedy, stroke; C. S. Finlaison, No. 3; P. Austin, No. 2; J. Donaldson, bow. Portland, P. F. Smid, stroke; N. H. Montgomery, No. 3; F. Zimmerman, No. 2; R. A. Lamberson, bow. J. B. A. A., A. McLean, stroke; E. Brown, W. R. Jenkinson, F. Dresser, bow.

Double dinghy, ladies, open—Boats limited to 16 feet in length.

3:20 p. m.—Final heat Flumerfelt cup—Winners of 1st heat vs. winners 2nd heat.

3:40 p. m.—Senior singles, N. P. A. A. O., 1½ miles straightaway, for Hudson's Bay Co. cup—Portland, E. Gloss; Vancouver, Hugh Springer; James Bay Athletic Association, D. DesBrisay.

Tandem canoe (cruising canoes), ladies, open.

Tandem canoe (racing canoes), open.

4-oared gig, open to H. M. formes, R. A. and R. E.

Junior skiff, single, 1 mile, for Mallandaine cup, open to members J. B. A. A.

4-paddle canoe, open.

Double dinghy, lady coxswain, boats limited to 16 feet in length.

Single paddle canoe, lady passenger, cruising canoes.

Upset canoe.

Tilting in 16-foot canoes.

Club colors—Portland Rowing Club, dark blue, light blue and white; Nelson Boating Club, green and white; Vancouver Rowing Club, scarlet and white; James Bay Athletic Association, navy blue and white.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the association was held in the Driard hotel parlors last evening, at which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, delegates being present from all the clubs in the association.

Votes of thanks were tendered to J. Thomson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, A. C. Flumerfelt, C. A. Harris (Driard hotel), and Challoner & Mitchell, for their donation of cups to the association.

The recommendation from the J. B. A. A. in reference to establishing a permanent course at Lake Washington was discussed at great length, the Nelson representatives opposing this proposal very strongly. It was finally decided to leave this matter over till the next annual meeting of the association.

The officers for the incoming year are: President, A. Wheeler, Nelson R. C.; vice president, G. W. Seymour, Vancouver R.C.; secretary treasurer, H. W. Kent, Vancouver R. C. (re-elected). Delegates—Nelson, E. C. Wragge, J. W. Bassett; Portland, R. C. Hart, R. W. Wilbur; Vanouver, N. C. Sawyers, F. R. McD. Russell; J. B. A. A., H. D. Helmcken, J. H Lawson, jr.

It was also decided that the next annual regatta should be held at Nelson, during the period from July 15 to August 1, two dates to be arranged by the home club.

H. W. Kent, secretary treasurer of the association, presented his fourteenth annual statement, showing the association to have on hand $422.24. This report was received and adopted.

In connection with this report, it is to be mentioned that Mr. Kent has held the position of secretary treasurer of the association for fourteen years, and is now entering on his fifteenth term; and it is due largely to his efforts that the association is at present in such good financial circumstances.

A resolution was passed authorizing the association to purchase a cup valued at $100 for the senior fours, which must be won three times before becoming the property of any club. It was arranged that in purchasing the cup the club winning the senior four race today should have the privilege of making the selection.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

Smoker This Evening

This evening the prizes won during the regatta will be presented by H. D. Helmcken at a smoking concert, which will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street. The committee consisting of H. Kent, H. J. Austin and W. T. Williams, have drafted a very attractive programme, having secured some good talent.

Among those who will take part are Thomas Gore, a Victoria boy who has recently returned from New York, where he was connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company. This evening he will be heard in the "Vulcan's Song," by Gounod. The Tuxedo Trio, the three Kuhens, who are at the Savoy this week, have also been secured.

Sampson's orchestra will be in attendance during the evening, and will add to the programme. In addition to these, H. S. Ives and W. T. Williams will give vocal numbers, and Mr. Rickaby will give a reading from Drummond's works. A musical novelty act by Messrs. Watson, Oliver and Watson, and the Victoria acrobats, Messrs. Hill, Gawley, Oliver and Watson, will also be included in the programme. George Pauline will act as accompanist for the evening.

There is more than wheat rising. Canadian Pacific Railway stocks yesterday touched the 160 point, the highest in the history of the market. Wheat and the C.P.R., however, are practically synonymous terms now.

JAPAN'S TWO ESSENTIALS ARE ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE

Russia Promptly Refuses to Accept Two Principal Points Demanded by Baron Komura as Basis of Peace.

FLAW IN THE CREDENTIALS OF THE JAPANESE

Terms Have Welded All Muscovite Factions and Czar and Country Now Stands Solidly at M. Witte's Back.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11.—Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered by M. Witte to Baron Komura at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The reply is written, there being two texts, one in French, the other in English. On the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of Sakhalien, the reply is absolute non-possimus. Other points are accepted as a basis for discussion, while still others are accepted conditionally. The reply is rather long, because in enumerating the conditions upon which discussion is admitted, and those upon which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected to ask for an immediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. M. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they (the Russians) have shown in the preparation of their response. Monday, therefore, is expected to be the day on which the real discussion will begin. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over and less than two weeks decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

Japanese Involved Tactics

The tactics of the Japanese are inscrutable. They have shown throughout the war their ability to guard their secrets, military, naval and diplomatic, and now not the remotest clue comes from behind their closed doors as to whether they are prepared to make substantial concession. Silence and secrecy are their watchwords. But if the conditions as submitted constitute their last word, hope of peace may be regarded as having disappeared if the feeling reflected in Russian cities is a true criterion, and that no substantial concessions on the main issues will be made is the belief in both Russian and Japanese circles.

Tonight in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries

The Deepest Pessimism Reigns

M. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony, and instead of fencing when the plenipotentiaries come together after the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply, there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome, but will insist upon immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when rupture comes. Before sailing for home he contemplates a brief visit to Chicago.

The terms the Japanese terms in so far as they touch the main points

Will Not Be Withdrawn

or materially modified is the opinion of the most competent authorities on the ground who will talk for publication, namely, Julio Kumpei Matsumato, a member of the Japanese parliament, who is here as a financial emissary of Japan. "The conditions in their broad outlines," said he tonight, "have been substantially understood to us in Japan, and the Russians will be much mistaken if they imagine the Japanese will not insist upon the chief points, the indemnity and the concession of Sakhalien."

"To surrender either is impossible. If Baron Komura should yield on these points, public feeling in Japan would be so strong that he would be murdered on his return to Japan. We must be reimbursed for the cost of the war, and we have

National Claims to Sakhalien

which we have never forgotten. Japan has no desire to humiliate Russia more biltiles, but public opinion in Japan is than is necessary, and even now is seeking to avoid wounding Russian susceptibilities, but public opinion in Japan is absolutely so firm on the main issues that no Japanese statesman could possibly dare to withdraw the terms which have been proposed as the basis of peace."

Flaw in Credentials

A very remarkable state of affairs exists regarding the credentials of the Japanese plenipotentiaries and the end is not yet. Notwithstanding yesterday's official statement that with the exchange of credentials all difficulties upon that point had been removed, the Associated Press learns authoritatively that the matter is still in issue. After the failure of Baron Komura to produce his credentials at the first session on Wednesday, an English copy was communicated to M. Witte with the statement that it was a copy, but the paper was in no wise attested. At yesterday's session Baron Komura submitted the original in Japanese, but of course no member of the Russian mission could read it. M. Witte's credentials, on the contrary, while in Russian, were accompanied by a certified copy in French, which bore the signature of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs. M. Witte has returned to Baron Komura the copy of the latters credentials in the expectation that he would forthwith receive an attested copy of the translation, but up to noon today he had received nothing.

Russians' Powers Complete

The difference in the powers conferred upon the two sets of plenipotentiaries also raises a very delicate point, one of the greatest moment. In the Russian credentials the Emperor of Russia pledges his word of honor to sign any treaty which receives the approval of M. Witte. The power conferred upon M. Witte to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace is absolute. No restrictions are made. The ratification of the Emperor is pledged in advance. Baron Komura's credentials, on the contrary, provide that any treaty negotiations by Baron Komura must receive the imperial ratification of the Emperor of Japan. They involve the reservation on the part of the Emperor of Japan of the right to reject the treaty. This divergence in the character of the credentials is so vital that M. Witte has communicated to Baron Komura an official diplomatic note wherein he notifies the Japanese chief plenipotentiary that, while he stands ready to exercise the full powers conferred upon him, in view of the limitations placed upon the powers of the Japanese chief negotiator, he regards it as only proper that he should consider his powers limited in the same way. In other words, unless the powers of Baron Komura are increased to make them co-equal with those conferred upon M. Witte, Emperor Nicholas will have the right to ratify or reject any treaty that is negotiated.

Matter Has Been Adjusted

Mr. Sato when asked by the Associated Press concerning the matter, replied that the official statement issued yesterday concerning the exchange of credentials covered the matter. He declined to admit that any new issue had been raised.

Some feeling of irritation is displayed by the Japanese over the publication of the peace terms. "We understood," said one of the Japanese, sarcastically, "that the peace terms were to be considered in the naval stores building at the Portsmouth navy yard, and not in the newspapers."

Admire Witte's Promptness

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12—(2:50 a. m)—The news of the speedy completion of M. Witte's reply came as a surprise to the Russian public, as a delay at least until Monday was anticipated to permit a consultation at Peterhof.

Though M. Witte had ample powers to draft a reply at Portsmouth, the foreign office shared the view that the response would be withheld until Monday. M. Witte's initiative and decision have evoked the admiration of the Russians, accustomed as they are to delay in matters of a similar nature.

Japan's demands, as predicted, have served to array the Russian government and people.

Under the Same Banner

for the first time since the beginning of the war, and it is evident that M. Witte will find almost solid support at his back, whichever answer he may make to Baron Komura.

The government permitted and managed the publication of the press despatches containing the Japanese conditions, which like a fiery cross rallied Russia's disunited clans—reactionary, conservative, liberal and radical. With scarcely an exception every voice is raised

Urging Government to Hold Out

against Japan's principal demands. The Associated Press correspondents talked yesterday with leading men of the various classes, and all declared that a continuance of the war would be better than the acceptance of such terms. The same spirit is manifested in almost every newspaper office, the radical organs ranging alongside of the Novoe Vremya, while the Russ today declares: "If these are Japan's conditions, all hope of peace has vanished."

Indignation is also growing over what is regarded as a doubtful procedure on the part of the Japanese with regard to their credentials, and many are asking what is the real reason underlying their action.

"Reasonable and Legitimate"

London, Aug. 12.—"Reasonable and legitimate" is generally the verdict of the London newspapers on the Japanese peace terms, which are discussed entirely from the text furnished by the Associated Press of the exclusive information regarding Japan's conditions. The press in a chorus urges Russia to accept the terms and avoid further bloodshed, and ensure a lasting peace. All the newspapers argue entirely from a Japanese standpoint, but it is generally conceded that the fact that the negotiations are now almost certain to continue is in itself a long step towards peace. The more conservative papers believe that the terms afford

A Chance for Bargaining

and suggest that it is not improbable that Japan finally will yield on the questions of fishing rights, interned ships and other minor points. On the main question of reimbursement and the cession of Sakhalien, however, there is no division of opinion.

The Daily Telegraph says: "There is both an ancient and a modern precedent on the side of Japan. Our allies mean what they say, and they meant what they said prior to the war. Is there going to be a repetition of the blunder of thinking that Japan's irreducible minimum is reducible?"

German Opinion of Terms

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The foreign office, without giving judgment on the equitableness of the Japanese peace terms obtained exclusively by the Associated Press, believes that the conference will continue until an agreement is reached. The foreign office is convinced that the desire of both powers for peace is strong enough to lead to mutual surrenders.

Abstracts of the conditions were circulated quickly among the diplomatic agencies, where they are considered extreme. The prevailing view is that Russia cannot be expected to accept them, but that they are not an impossible first demand and that negotiations may begin on the basis of these declarations to ultimately conclude on something quite different. The publication of the peace terms produced no effect on the Bourse unless it was an indisposition to trade in Russian securities until something further is known.

Objections Signify Nothing

Berlin, Aug. 12.—The newspapers this morning seem disinclined as a whole to express their opinion of the Japanese peace terms. Russian utterances at Portsmouth and St. Petersburg pronouncing the terms unacceptable are treated here as signifying nothing. It is pointed out that the Russians failed the same way in 1871 concerning the cession of Alsace-Loraine, but that they agreed to it rather than prosecute a hopeless war.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., cables that he asked M. Witte if the Japanese terms presented a basis for continuing the negotiations, and that Witte answered: "Certainly."

French Are Depressed

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Japanese peace conditions, exclusively communicated by the Associated Press from Portsmouth, produce a rather depressed feeling in official quarters, the terms being considered somewhat hard. It is, however, the prevailing view that Japan's last word has not been spoken. It is pointed out that she has hitherto displayed a fervent desire for the cessation of this undesirable war, and will likely relax some of her conditions laid down, and thus pave the way for Russia's acceptance of them. Should the difficulties become acute, the Associated Press learns mediatory influences will be exerted with a view of bringing the negotiations to a successful issue.

RICH FINDS AT FERGUSON.

James Grant has returned from a trip to Ferguson, says the Nelson News. While in the Lardeau he visited the Silver Cup mine, on which a very rich strike has lately been made. Of the operations Mr. Grant said:

"The tunnel is 1,800 feet. At the end of it a crosscut was run about 30 feet, when the rich ore was struck. The vein is about 2 feet wide. A drift was run 50 feet, in ore all the way; the ore varies from 18 to 30 inches in width.

"At the end of the drift a raise has been started, at the top of which are two feet of solid ore. This ore has been assayed and contains 30 ounces in silver, $19 in gold and a good percentage of lead.

"The raise is now in 28 feet and has to be continued 240 feet further before it reaches the shaft, which has been sunk 125 feet from the old workings. The company has now approximately 500 feet of stoping ground."

Asked as to the conditions of other mines and prospects generally round Ferguson, Mr. Grant said: "The Silver Cup is doing the most work at present. But rich finds are being made almost every day in the hills. I know most of the prospectors there. I was shown some specimens found on new claims. The owners are not advertising, they're working. They weren't trying to sell me anything. They were telling the truth, I have no doubt. The samples I saw indicate phenomenal richness.

"Yes, they need capital, but if they came here and reported their finds some people would say they were too rich, it couldn't be true. The owners have tried to interest local capital and failed, and they have no means of making their discoveries known outside. So they were working ahead themselves. It is a slower process but it may be just as satisfactory in the end.

"That Lardeau country is rich, the whole of it. People who laugh at the stories of rich strikes up there don't know what they are talking about."

RUSSIAN LIFE AND LITERATURE.

It seems, at the first blush, as if Gorki — the Russian Man who has Risen in defiance of the rules—were caught in the vicious circle in which the characteristic pessimism of the Slav revolves. We get an example of that circle in "The Orloff Family." The hero is a cobbler who makes boots to live. But why do I live? he asks himself; and he finds that he is only living in order to make boots, and that there is no sense in that. So he gets drunk and beats his wife in order to diversify an otherwise monotonous existence. Similarly with Foma Gordyeef, the wealthy Volga merchant. His life seems to him objectless. It serves no end. People tell him that, if he has a business, a man should be happy. That is nonsense: "The river flows that men may sail upon it, wood grows for use, dogs grow to guard the house—you can find a justification for everything on earth. But men, like cockroaches, are altogether superfluous on the earth. Everything is for them—and what are they for?" That is his question; and, getting no satisfactory answer to it, he wallows in debauchery as a protest against the pettiness of a commercial career. The riddle, and the failure to solve it, and the resulting despair are continually recurring in Gorki, and not in Gorki only. One hears the note everywhere in modern Russian literature. * * * Gorki at least resists. He is aware of the vicious circle. His principal vision is of human lives whirling purposeless round and round like the driftwood in the eddy. But he does not stop short there as Tchekoff does, like a man contemplating the operation of an unalterable law of nature. On the contrary, he is full of contempt alike for those who are too stupid to understand that their lives are purposeless, and for those who understanding this, are nevertheless too weak to get them out of the vicious circle and make them purposeful. His gospel in this matter is pretty much that which Besant preached: "Be discontented." But he adds: "Be dissatisfied with yourself." "The self-satisfied man," he says, "is an indurated tumour on the bosom of society—he is my sworn enemy." And again: "You must always be in love with something which you cannot attain. A man becomes taller by stretching upwards." So he glorifies the strong man, though he be a bad man, since only the strong man's discontent can produce any practical result; and he glorifies the tramp because the tramp is not only discontented but in revolt and, in shaking off the dust of cities, has got at least a little way away from the monotony which seems to him the curse of life as it is ordinarily lived—as it was lived by Grigori Orloff and Foma Gordyeef. But it is not, of course, in the last resort monotony or even self-satisfaction that Gorki is attacking. Through them he attacks by implication the social order in which, he thinks, they have their origin. Red anarchism can be read in his writings by anyone who can read between the lines.—Outlook.

STUBBORN SKIN DISEASES.

Nothing is more discouraging than a case of eczema or salt rheum which refuses to heal. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment, however, you soon see that new skin is forming and the sore part is becoming smaller and smaller. The itching is entirely overcome after a few applications, and you are given satisfactory evidence that a continuation of the treatment will bring a thorough cure.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Report That 118 Surrendered Recently in Sakhalien.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—It is officially announced at imperial army headquarters that 118 Russian officers and men surrendered at Niorora, Sakhalien island, on August 8th.

A SIGNIFICANT ENQUIRY.

Russia Asks as to Transportation Facilities From Far East.

Odessa, Aug. 11.—The government is inquiring of local steamship companies the number of steamers available in the Far East to transport troops and war material to Russia in case peace should be declared.

RAILROAD HANDS' DISPUTE.

Italian Killed by Fellow-Countryman on O. & W. Railway.

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 11.—In a dispute at Meadow Brook today among railroad hands of the Ontario & Western railway, Francisco Gallela shot and killed Antonio Vincenzo. They were Italians and live in Middletown. The murderer escaped.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Texas Mob Captures Accused Negro and Executes Him.

Sulphur Springs, Texas, Aug. 11.—A negro charged with assaulting the daughter of a widow near this place was caught and burned at the stake in the court house square here today before an immense crowd of excited citizens. The officers made little resistance.

UNDER FALLING WALL.

Young Man Buried by Caving in of School Building.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Bert McGuire, of Solvay, 28 years of age, was crushed to death today at the high school in that village. McGuire and a companion sought shelter from the rain in the basement of the school. McGuire sat close to a brick wall behind which was 50 tons of coal. The man with him heard the wall cracking and got away, but McGuire was caught by the falling wall and buried under the wall and coal. He was dead when taken out.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Examination Into New York Company's Affairs to Take Place.

New York Aug. 11—Insurance Commissioner Folk of Tennessee announced today that an interstate examination of life insurance companies would commence October 1. The New York Life Insurance Company will be examined first. The announcement was made after a conference between the insurance commissioners of Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Louisiana and Tennessee, and President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Is Offered a Post at Crofton

Britannia Smelting Co. Seek to Secure Services of Mr. Thos. Kiddle.

Manager of Tyee Plant Is Now Considering a Flattering Invitation

IT HAS transpired that one important matter, among other business, that brought Mr. Geo. H. Robinson, president of the Britannia Smelting Company and managing director of the Britannia Copper Syndicate, to Victoria this week was to meet Mr. Thos. Kiddie, the well known metallurgist, managing the Tyee Copper Company's smelting works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, and to discuss with him an offer a duly authorised representative of the Britannia Smelting Company made to him a short time ago to take the management of that company's smelting work at Crofton, Vancouver Island.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Kiddie will accept this offer, which is understood to be a decidedly advantageous one in point of salary, as compared with the remuneration his present position brings him.

Having in view the fact that it is planned to operate the Crofton smelter on a much larger scale than is likely to be practicable, at least for two or three years, at the Tyee Company's works, and that this would give him a more extensive and favorable field for the further development of the smelting practice, in which he has demonstrated his ability to reduce even refractory ores at comparatively low cost; also, that by his strictly fair dealing with those sending him custom ores, he has won the confidence of mine operators of both the British Columbian coast and in the gold copper mining districts of the Yukon Territory and Southeastern Alaska, several of his more intimate friends are urging him to accept the Britannia Company's offer.

BE IN EARNEST.

Be in earnest about your health. Do not suppose that the headache, backache and other symptoms from which you suffer will pass away of their wn accord instead of developing into serious and chronic disease. If you are subject to kidney, liver and bowel derangements there is no preparation which will be so helpful to you as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

QUARREL OVER WOMAN.

Kingston, N.Y., Aug. 11.—Joseph Riccardi killed John Pugliez with a shotgun near Kingston last night, and after reloading his gun walked away without interference from any of the scores of spectators. He has not been captured. The men are said to have quarrelled about a woman.

A UNIQUE THEFT.

An Editor Has $1,800 Stolen From His Person.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11.—S. E. H. Butter, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Evening News, was robbed of $1,400 in cash and signed checks for $400 as he alighted from a train in the Erie railroad station today.

EVADING EXCLUSION LAWS.

Important Capture by U. S. Officials of Chinese Smugglers at Niagara.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Details of the important capture of four immigrant smugglers near Niagara Falls on the night of August 6th were received today at the department of commerce and labor. The leader of the gang is named Snyder. The other men taken were Snyder's son Albert, another son and a farm hand employed by Snyder. The capture is said to be the most important made on the Niagara river in ten years, as it is almost certain that in addition to bringing in many immigrants, including Chinese, the gang has been engaged in smuggling contraband goods into the United States. Taken with the smugglers were 19 Roumanians and three Hungarians. Three boats used by the gang were confiscated.

No action has yet been taken in the case of the immigrants trying to evade the inspection laws.

Roosevelt on U. S. Policy

President Addresses Gathering of Ten Thousand at Chataugua.

Explains Application of Monroe Doctrine and Its Effects.

Further Legislation Is Advisable for the Regulation of the Trusts.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning and delivered an address before the Chautauqua assembly. When he appeared on the platform he was greeted by 10,000 people and given an ovation. He said in part:

"I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic policy. The Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law, but it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have allowed our construction of its meaning to suit the changes and conditions on this hemisphere. Fossilization of course means death, whether to an individual, a government or a doctrine. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility of exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

"Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the western hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers.

Monroe Doctrine Respected

"As we have grown more and more powerful, our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect, but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we recognize our obligations to foreign people no less than we insist upon our own rights. We cannot permanently adhere to the Monroe doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of other republics who are in need of such help up to peace and order.

"I do not want to see any foreign power take possession, permanently or temporarily, of the customs houses of an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and as an alternative we may be forced at any time to do so ourselves.

Need of "the Big Stick"

"In the interest of justice it is necessary to exercise the police power so as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has done as regards Cuba, and is now trying to do as regards San Domingo.

"San Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us, bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in San Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse, until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a wise ruler sprung up in San Domingo, who with his colleagues saw the dangers threatening their beloved country and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to help them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of San Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to internal disorders she had no means of paying the debts.

"The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least one foreign nation was on the point of intervention, and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help San Donmingo in her hour of need.

International Debt Collector

"Of the debts incurred, some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on or proper for San Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some stability was assured. Accordingly the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their financial difficulties. This treaty is pending before the senate, where consent to it is necessary.

"In the meantime we have a temporary arrangement which will last until the senate has had time to take action. Under this arrangement we see to the honest administration of the customs houses, collecting the revenues, turning over 45 per cent. to the government for running expenses, and putting the other 55 per cent. into a safe deposit vault for equitable division among the various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as after investigation their claims seem just."

Regulating the Trusts

In regard to effective suppression and regulation of great corporations doing an interstate business, President Roosevelt said much of substantial value had been accomplished, but further legislation was advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law, but unfortunately some corporations—and very wealthy ones at that—exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books. Future legislation along these lines may be more drastic, he continued, but it must be understood that it will be because of the acts of great corporations in seeking to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands.