

MORE HONORS FOR BRAVE INDIANS

Rescuers of Iroquois Passengers Complimented by Admiralty Court—To be Recommended for Medal

Further recognition of the bravery of the three Indians, William Tzouhah, Bob Klutwahlem, and Donnet Charley, who, on the day of the founding of the steamer Iroquois, April 1, rendered such invaluable service and risked their lives to save in their trail dug-out and rescued three passengers, will be given if the recommendation of the court of admiralty inquiring into the circumstances of the wreck bears weight with the marine department.

At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday Mr. Justice Martin, who with Captain G. D. Macdonald and Captain A. J. Macdonald, was holding the inquiry, warmly complimented the three Indians upon the courage shown. "On behalf of myself and my colleagues I take the greatest pleasure in having recorded upon the minutes of this court the heroic conduct of the three Indians. It is a matter of great gratification to us that the Indians have already had their bravery acknowledged by the provincial government and the citizens of Sidney, but as it is a federal court we feel that we ought to bring to the attention of the minister of marine the heroic conduct of the three Indians and we will recommend that they be given the Humane Society's medal as a token of the appreciation which all must feel as such an exhibition of bravery."

Mr. Justice Martin had the three Indians called before him and in Chinook his lordship congratulated them and informed them of the intention of the court.

Isister, former mate of the Iroquois, was again on the stand but his evidence at times was not satisfactory to the court which on one occasion remarked that it was hard to see what the witness was trying to tell the truth or was just stupid. Dr. Cumming, of Sidney, and Mr. Bodwell had a rather warm half hour, the former refusing to be drawn into giving any opinions of his own, claiming that all he was expected to do was to state facts and not formulate opinions. The three Indians whose bravery will be brought to the attention of the marine department occupied the afternoon session.

Rate Continues Evidence

Mate Isister said that on occasions the Iroquois had been taken around to Roberts Bay from the wharf at Sidney for shelter. About a month before the accident when a wind of about 20 miles an hour was blowing the steamer had been taken to seek shelter. Mr. Jackson produced a photograph of the boat steamer taken in calm weather showing the steamer with a list to starboard. He explained this list as standard due to the passengers on the upper deck. The steamer had been in this position on several occasions.

Capt. Johnson had told him "the evil would come, Johnny," he having been apprehensive of the vessel's stability, thinking the boat top-heavy. Witness said he had seen the steward, Hartnell, in the water about 50 feet from the wreck and knew of no attempt made to rescue him. He had not heard Capt. Hartnell, the steward's, name.

The Iroquois had seven inches of freeboard below the guards when she sailed. Freight was loaded to the capacity of the room on the vessel. On occasions freight had been left behind. On the day of the disaster the iron on the upper deck was placed there because there was no room below. It was delivered at the same time as the other freight, but he considered it more convenient to place it on the upper deck. It would have been placed on the main deck.

Mr. Bodwell produced a sketch by John Sears of the raft made by the wreck's upper part and the tracks of the two boats, the position of the wreck, the swampy and positions of the boats in the water. The sketch was drawn to scale. Mr. Jackson objected to the sketch as misleading. Witness said the sketch was incorrect. He said the position of the raft, the swampy boat, and the track of the vessel's boat leaving the wreck.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that the line drawn on the diagram as to direction of the wind which left with passengers, was against the wind to a considerable extent. Witness said this was the direction taken by the boat, which went into the wind to some extent. It was produced by two cars. Mr. Jackson said the course marked was different from that drawn on two other charts, and was toward Roberts point, the nearest point.

Mr. Bodwell objected to this, as an error.

To Assessor Reid he said he never had any experience in deep sea navigation, only in local coasting, and he had no knowledge of consequences of heavy freight on the Iroquois had not been lashed down, shored down, or otherwise secured. The fertilizer was delivered on Saturday. It had not occurred to him to stow this in the hold. He ordered it stowed forward on the main deck. There was a space of eight feet by the beam of the ship forward, where the sunway doors were. It would have been lashed down at other ports to have stowed the hay placed on the upper deck.

The boat which left the vessel with passengers, had a hole eight inches deep on the starboard quarter, and a foot

of water in the boat. The boat had a depth of two feet. He considered she would be in a state ready to swamp, being practically waterlogged when she started.

To Assessor Neill, he said he had been at sea four or five years. He had a coasting mate's certificate secured in 1910, and had not served as mate on any other vessel than the Iroquois. Previously he had been a seaman on the Iroquois and the Iroquois. He was ten months in the Iroquois. The only occasion the boats were placed in the water was when the steamer was beached to be painted. When the fertilizer was lashed down he had thought it might shift, there being a passage way at either side. It would have inconvenienced the discharge of cargo, was to have stowed this fertilizer from side to side. Putting stanchions up and braces might have secured the cargo, but the steamer did not have stanchions. The gangway was used to help it lashed down. He had not thought of this at the time. He remained below after the steamer sailed, and by the time the doors and chocks had been closed the cargo had begun to shift.

Dr. Wm. Gordon Cummings, M. D., Sidney, was informed of the wreck and ran to the water's edge near Roberts point, where he saw the raft with figures on it. He ran to Roberts bay, thinking he had a plug from the wreck. When he arrived he found a Columbia river boat being headed to the wreck. About the same time two brave fishermen, Harry Manual and Harry Findlay, tried hard to get out with a dory, but were unable. The Columbia river boat was driven on a point. A launch from Sidney made several attempts, but the steering gear broke, and they had to come back. They said ten or twelve people were in the water, and they repaired the steering gear hurriedly and towed the fishing boat out. He ran home and got on some clothes—having been only in his nightgown when he ran from his house—and getting medicines, whiskey and instruments he bicycled and ran to Roberts point, where he gave Engineer Thompson and another a cup of whiskey each. He went to other places, seeking help, but was unable to get any.

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to the swamped boat and the wreckage and the distance which the steamer had passed the wreckage but the witness was rather vague. He was asked to busy watching the canoe in which he was paddling to take accurate measure of distance.

Boat Had to Put Back.

Bob Klutwahlem, gave evidence, very similar to that of the preceding witness. He had never been out in such rough weather before. He saw the fishing boat go out before his canoe but one of the rowers broke his oar and the boat had to put back. In going out they passed the second life boat at some distance.

Donnet Charley, stated that when he and his two companions passed the point on which a number of whites were standing watching the wreck they (the whites) clapped their hands. On the afternoon of the wreck he and his fellow-Indians went out again. The storm had abated. They found the first lifeboat full of water on the shore. The stern was smashed in, a hole about twenty-eight inches long and eight and one-half inches in depth being discovered. One of the plugs attached to the stern was found but it was not in the hole which it fitted. They did not empty the boat but merely pulled it up on the sand and tied it by its painter to a tree. The plug was missing from the hole. When pulled up the boat was empty and the hole into which the plug fitted could be plainly seen.

North Vancouver has invested in a 600-gallon street sprinkler. The Fraser Valley Record has celebrated its thirty anniversary.

At New Westminster the influx of undesirable immigrants has virtually ceased.

Cumberland enjoys the unenviable distinction of having probably the worst sidewalks of any town of its size and importance in British Columbia.

SECOND JURY FINDS VERDICT

Agrees on Conviction of Former Chief Wapenstein of Seattle on Charge of Accepting Bribes

SEATTLE, July 3.—Former Chief of Police Charles W. Wapenstein was found guilty tonight of having accepted a bribe of \$10,000 last August for permitting Gideon Tupper and Clarence J. Gerald to operate the Midway and Paris theatres in the old King street vice district. The jury was out seven and a half hours.

This was the second trial of Wapenstein on this charge, the jury having disagreed in the previous hearing. Today the defense closed its case, and waived the right to argue. The state alone summing up the case. The jury retired at 3.30 this afternoon, and at 11 o'clock tonight Judge J. T. Ronald received the verdict. Wapenstein was not visibly affected.

Seven ballots were taken by the jury. The vote on the first stood 7 to 5 for conviction. On the second ballot the defense gained one juror, but lost him on the third. On the fourth and fifth the vote was 9 to 3 for conviction. On the sixth and seventh the vote was 11 to 1, and on the seventh the jury agreed.

Immediately after receiving the verdict court adjourned without indicating when sentence would be passed. Wapenstein is already under indictment of \$10,000 on seven other indictments, and no additional bond was required tonight. The cases against Wapenstein are closely related to the recall election held last February, when former Mayor Hiram C. Gill was ousted by the vote of George W. Dilling. Demand had been made that Mr. Gill remove Wapenstein, his chief of police, but Gill refused, and the recall movement was started. Wapenstein resigned as soon as Gill went out of office.

Shortly after the recall election a special grand jury was called to conduct evidence gathered by Detective William J. Burns, who had been employed several months before by Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Gideon Tupper and Clarence J. Gerald, the alleged bribe-givers, were the state's principal witnesses in the two trials of Wapenstein. Tupper was a friend of Gerald, who was the chief political adviser of former Mayor Gill. To substantiate the evidence of Tupper and Gerald that they had paid large sums to Wapenstein for vice protection bank records were introduced, showing that he had deposited large sums of money at the times the alleged bribes were paid.

The defense sought to show that this money came from E. B. Benn, former mayor of Aberdeen, who is a brother-in-law of Wapenstein.

Charles W. Wapenstein started his police career as a member of the Cincinnati department. He entered as a patrolman, became a detective, and was promoted to chief of detectives, from which position he was removed by the police commission June 7, 1898. From Cincinnati Wapenstein went to Portland, Ore., where he worked for a private detective agency. Coming to Seattle he entered the police department as a detective, serving until June 24, 1901, when he was reduced to a patrolman. He was reappointed a detective August 1, 1904, and on May 5, 1906, was appointed chief of police, serving until the spring of 1908. During the latter part of his police career he was chief of the exposition guards, and when Hiram C. Gill was elected mayor in the spring of 1908, he was again appointed chief of police. Last November a council investigating committee held Wapenstein responsible for the vice conditions existing in Seattle, and demanded his removal. Former Mayor Gill refused, and the council showed under the free trade his indictment and conviction was begun.

HON. W. TEMPLEMAN AND RECIPROcity

Liberals at Victoria Theatre Hear Speakers Declaim on Proposed Commercial Pact with United States

Reciprocity and its merits was the theme discussed at last night's rally of the Liberals, the chief interest centering in the speech of Dr. M. Clarke, member in the Federal House of Commons for Red Deer, Alberta. In comparison with the local speaker, Hon. William Templeman, and Mr. R. J. Deachman, of Vancouver, the prairie member made a most impressive impression, and while he did not touch upon the details of the reciprocity pact other than in the most general manner, and along the lines of a free trade argument, bolstered by arguments drawn from the experience of England under the same policy, his address was well received, loudly applauded, and in fact the honors of the meeting went to the easterner.

The Victoria Theatre was well filled. About thirty of the stalwarts of the local Liberal organization occupied seats upon the platform, with Mr. M. B. Jackson in the chair. During the proceedings the theatre orchestra rendered several appropriate selections.

Mr. Deachman, the first speaker, after expressing his advocacy of the right of women to exercise the franchise, declared that after a close study of the reciprocity pact, such as it is, the desire of the Government to enter into with the States, it was to his mind so sane, sound and so natural a scheme for the wellbeing of the Dominion that it really required no discussion at all.

Both countries had natural products which could be advantageously exchanged. They were each the complement of the other and should interchange their products as freely as do the cities of Victoria and Vancouver.

The speaker went into the history of the reciprocity movement, since 1854, and cited Sir John A. Macdonald, who had declared that every measure of reciprocity obtained from the United States would be a benefit to the Dominion.

But the Conservatives of the present day were, he said, opposing reciprocity just because the Liberal party were advocating it. The speaker had no fear that the results of the proposed pact would be experienced, Canada's loyalty to the Motherland would be lessened, or that her institutions would be prejudicially affected.

Hon. William Templeman went into figures to show what would be the result of the proposed pact. He stated that the reciprocity pact would be a benefit to the Dominion, and that it would be a benefit to the Dominion.

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where the cost of living was lower than in the United States, and where, which, in the United States and elsewhere, were being made upon the theory of protection, instancing the textile in the former country a revolt against the protectionist idea. Reciprocity, he believed, as proposed is a small dose, but a dose in the right direction. The proposal for a free interchange of natural products, he considered, a strictly business-like proposition. In a few years the United States would be an importing country for foodstuffs. Canada, with its unlimited area was doing right in getting in on the ground floor and providing for herself a nation of 90,000,000 souls as a market. He scoffed at the argument that the Dominion would be swayed that trade would follow north and south instead of east and west and cited the fact that there are now forty-four lines crossing the Canadian border but so far the transcontinental lines of the Dominion had not suffered to any great extent.

Dr. Clarke concluded with an impassioned reference to the prosperity of free trade England, to its dominance in the world's markets, and declared that for many a long year Canada would remain under the old flag, but with the most amicable business relations with the great country lying across the imaginary boundary line to the south. He should have been sorry indeed if, when William Taft had held out the hand of friendship to Sir Edward Grey and joined in the negotiations for a treaty of arbitration, and also the hand of friendship to Canada in an effort to secure better trade relations between Canada and the United States, Canada had not possessed a spokesman of the calibre of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Dr. Clarke was heartily applauded and cheers for the king, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the singing of the National anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

WOLGAST KING OF LIGHTWEIGHTS

Dutch American Knocks Out Owen Moran, His Most Formidable Rival, in Thirteenth Round of Gruelling Battle

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The measured swing of Referee Welch's arm, tolling off the fatal ten seconds over the writhing and unconscious body of Owen Moran of England, brought victory to Ad Wolgast in the thirteenth round of today's international battle for the lightweight championship. It was a clean knock-out and the decisive victory was clearly earned by the rugged strength and terrific punching powers of the champion. Right uppercuts to the stomach, followed by a left hook to the jaw, forced the game little English fighter to take the count for the first time in his eleven years in the ring. Moran came up unsteady for a while, but he was not able to continue.

Round twelve—They clinched, hammering away at each other's body and face. Wolgast, together with Moran, sent two right uppercuts to the body and they continued to batter away at each other. Moran then sent straight left to the face and another to the nose. Wolgast retaliating with two forceful punches. Moran swung his right to the jaw at long range and quickly followed it with a left to the same place. Wolgast started Moran's mouth bleeding with a hard right just as the bell rang and the Briton spit out a tooth. Even round.

Round thirteen—Wolgast rushed desperately and finally forced the Briton into a corner. They had not been fighting their second round when the champion lunged right with terrific force to the pit of the stomach, the impact of which was heard clear across the arena. Quick as a flash Wolgast flung two rights to the stomach again, and was not headed. Moran rolled on his side and his legs scrambled for a footing, but his mouth was open and his eyes rolled back and he shouted seconds brought no meaning to his dazed mind. It was several minutes before he regained consciousness.

Wolgast Triumphant

As Wolgast turned to his corner, more firmly planted than ever before on the lightweight throne, a grin broke across his face, and he plucked with his gloved hands at the American flag he wore about his waist. In a second he was smothered in the throng of admirers who jumped into the ring, untied the battle-scarred flag and waved it over Wolgast's tousled head.

"Some battle for the Fourth of July," he panted as the photographers fought through the crowd to get his picture.

Moran's seconds entered a claim of foul, but the blows in question were plainly seen from the ringside and the protest was dismissed.

Never for a moment during the battle did the terrific pace slacken. The American carried the fight to his opponent from the first tap of the gong, and Moran never was able to keep him at bay. Moran was unable to get a defense against the short righting right uppercuts Wolgast worked into his ribs and the "loop the loop" punch, a right uppercut to the face outside his own left arm that snapped the Britisher's head back again and again and kept his mouth bleeding from the first round.

At long range Moran clearly outpointed the Michigan boy, and his clever ducking and footwork extricated him from many a tight corner. It was a battle of a clever experienced boxer against a tearing, ripping fighter and the fighter weathered the storm with never a sign of distress.

A Tough Fight

It was a rough fight from the start. As the first round opened, Moran

was met with a volley of short lefts to the face and a right uppercut that brought the blood in a stream from his lips. It was the champion's round by a wide margin and Moran came back for the second with instructions to stay away. With wonderful judgment of distance, he slipped away from Wolgast's vicious swings, flashing in and out of the ring, and holding his champion even. Both were bleeding when the round closed.

Moran seemed to gain confidence as the fight progressed. Shifting in and out as lithely as a panther he landed clean cuts all over his opponent throughout the fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, rocking Ad's head with hard clean punches and making Wolgast look almost like an amateur by the way he avoided his swings. His cleverness brought round after round of applause but he never stopped Wolgast's steady advance and Wolgast plainly was the stronger, laughing and nodding to friends among the spectators between the rounds.

Wicked Uppercuts

In the seventh Wolgast forced the Englishman to the ropes, where they fought toe to toe until parted by the referee, Moran having all the better of the exchange, but Wolgast evened matters before the round was over by wicked uppercuts. Wolgast continued to bore in and although Owen crossed his right again and again to Ad's head in the eighth and ninth rounds, he was unable to stop him or slow the tempo and seemed to be weakening fast.

His seconds worked desperately over him and he came up in the tenth and eleventh rounds with a burst of speed that fairly smothered Wolgast. Throwing every blow to perfection, he whipped in rights and lefts, landing straight lefts, right hooks and swings with a speed and force that slowed the champion to the first time. He fought himself out of close quarters as Wolgast attempted to clinch and beat the champion to punch after punch in exchanges.

His effort was but a flash in the pan, however. Wolgast, strong as an ox, came in eagerly for the fight in the twelfth, and while