Great Strike Is On in Russia

Railway Tie-up Now Said to Have Entered on a Very Serious Phrase.

Movement Is Spreading Rapidly to Every Part of the Entire Empire.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—(2:30 a. m.)—The railroad strike situation has now entered on a highly serious phase. The movement is spreading rapidly to all the railroads of the empire and apparently cannot be stopped, while in many cities it is communicating itself to the mill and factory employees. The general strike in all branches of labor which the Socialists planned for the end of the year is bursting forth. Minister of Finance Kokovsoff yesterday received a telegram from the governing committee of the Moscow bureau, which said the continuation of the strike for a week longer would force every factory in the Moscow district to shut down for lack of coal.

The same condition of paralysis threatens all the trades and industries of Russia unless the strike is speedily settled. The inhabitatnts of Moscow already are feeling the effects of the strike in the increase price of food and they are even confronted by famine. As the demands of the men are purely political, it seems impossible to satisfy them by economic concessions. Prince Hilkoff, minister of the ways and roads, yesterday vainly appealed to the Moscow strikers on the basis of his own experiences in England and the United States, but he spoke to deaf ears. The situation is apparently at a deadlock, from which egress can only be had by the surrender of one side, or probably the proclamation of martial law on the railroads.

The last link that bound Moscow, the commercial centre of the empire, with the outer world, was broken yesterday when the men on the Nicholai road connecting Moscow with St. Petersburg went on strike.

The engineers shut off steam and left their engines. St. Petersburg has now only one line to the frontier and the employees of this line held a meeting last night to decide whether they should take part in the strike. Railroad trains are now running only in the border regions of the empire. Pathetic scenes are reported from Moscow, where thousands of the poorer inhabitants of the adjoining province have been waiting for coal days for trains to take them home. They are camping out in the railroad stations and in the streets, and many of them are without money and the necessities of life.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The railroad strike situation shows no signs of ameliioration. Traffic across the central belt is paralyzed, while a general strike, which broke out today at Kharkoff, has cut off communication on another great system of the empire. The strike affects among others the Donetz coal regions, on which Russia largely depended for fuel during the crisis in the oil regions, and the line to Odessa and Sebastopol.

The strike is part of a general scheme of the Social Democrats to compel the Emperor to grant universal suffrage and complete political freedom, but the plan of the leaders is to avoid a collision with the authorities. Their present purpose is to make tests of the strength of the various organizations preparatory to the inauguration of the general strike of all classes in support of the Radicals about the time the national assembly meets.

The congress of railroad employees, now in session here, has adopted a resolution in favor of universal suffrage, political freedom, amnesty, the right to organize strikes, the liberation of the arrested strikers, an eight-hour day, schools for the employees and children, and the abolition of martial law, the railroad gendarmes and public punishment.

Kharkoff, Russia, Oct. 23.—A general strike on all railroads broke out here today. No trains are running.

ORE STEAMER MISSING.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The ore steamer Kalyuga from Marquette on Thursday, due in Cleveland Saturday night, has not been heard of. The Calyuga was on Lake Huron during the height of the storm on Wednesday. The boat has a crew of 18. Two boats have been sent from Cleveland to look for her.

POPE PIUS' TACT.

Rome, Oct. 21.—The tact of Pope Pius X. has again been the means of averting bad feelings. The Peruvian clericals here recently had the sculptor Rodriguez Villar design a statue of Pope Piux IX., which represented him at the dramatic moment when he uttered the famous words, "Non Possimus," at the time he refused to consent to the union of Rome with Italy. It was intended to have this statue in a square at Sinigalia, the birthplace of Piux IX., and it was expected that this would result in disorders and wound national feelings. Villar, before proceeding with the erection of the statue, went to Pope Pius X. for advice. His Holiness greeted him dryly, saying: "Saints should be in churches, as Pius IX. may be canonized; put your statue in the cathedral."

SITUATION IN ORIENT.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Passengers on the Siberia were Miss Roosevelt, Representative Longworth of Ohio, E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Company, and Miss Amy Millan, of Washington, D. C., traveling companions of Miss Roosevelt. Mr. Harriman said: "Our visit to the Orient has been not only one of pleasure to us all, but was interesting and instructive. We were treated by all classes, especially in Japan, with the utmost courtesy and consideration. While our visit was solely for rest, we were enabled to learn many things that will help in our future relations.

"Japan is working out her own destiny. Her rulers are intelligent and alive to the interests of Japan and working in close alliance with the people, and will continue developing the commercial welfare of the whole country.

"China is beginning to wake up and will probably open herself. This awakening has brought about the development of railroads constructed during the last six or seven years. Were it possible for the country to organize and the people to work together as in Japan, the future development might be quick and phenomenal.

"Korea is still a problem and her destiny will probably be worked out by the aid of Japan. My opinion is that the Japanese are the dominant factor in the Orient, and there will be large future development, though not immediately. If the United States is to participate there to any extent it will have to be by co-operation between its statesmen and those representing its business interests and by close commercial alliance with the Japanese."

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—While speeding her automobile on Van Ness avenue yesterday, Mrs. Theodore Planze turned the machine to avoid a pedestrian It upset and she was thrown out, being instantly killed.

SUN SPOTS.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 23.—Rev. Father Joseph Rickards, the Santa Clara college astronomer, announced last night the result of his observations of a group of sun spots, the discovery of which was noted several weeks ago. Prof. Rickards calculates the length of the entire group at 144,145 miles, with a width of 155,532 miles. The astronomer announces increased solar activity with a probability that two new spots first noted last Friday will exceed in size any hitherto discovered.

NELSON NEWS NOTES.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 23.—An enthusiastic and highly successful celebration of the centenary of Trafalgar was held here today, the entire city participating. A civic half holiday was proclaimed and all places of business were closed. At noon a salute of 100 guns was fired, awakening echoes of the mountains. At 2 o'clock a long procession paraded the streets, composed of over 400 school children—there is no race suicide here—each carrying a Union Jack, the Rocky Mountain Rangers, various local societies, etc., headed by the local city band.

Mounted on a float was a representation of the Victory with all sails set and Nelson's famous signal at the masthead. The main exhibition building was packed to the doors during the afternoon to listen to a free concert of patriotic songs, and addresses, the principal speakers being: Rev. J. T. Ferguson, F. J. Deane, Anton Whealler and Rev. Fred. H. Graham. Tonight a well attended banquet was held in Fraternity hall, at which some very excellent speeches were delivered. Every flag in the city was flung to the breeze. The weather was perfect.

CHANGE IN THE ELECTIONS' ACT

Date of Nominations Later This Year—Householders' Qualifications.

At the last session of the provincial legislature several changes were made in the municipal elections act, which makes a big difference with regard to the registration of voters. It has been customary in past years to require every voter, with the exception of those paying a property holders' tax, to sign a declaration setting forth that he or she had paid at least $60 a year for lodgings, with an addition of $2 revenue tax, the latter being payable to the city. In what is known as bill 71, which was introduced at the last session by H. B. McGowan, member for Vancouver, entitled the "municipal election act amendment act, 1905," it is stated that a householder is one who pays during the year rates, taxes or fees to the city of not less than $2, which entirely does away with the qualification of the amount paid for lodging.

To state the case clearly, it simply means that any British subject, male or female, over the age of 21, who pays any rates, taxes or fees to the city amounting to not less than $2 is entitled to register as a voter of the city of Victoria.

Another change which was made at the same time is the section which states that no declaration will be accepted which is not delivered to the clerk or receiver of votes within 48 hours after it is made out, and all declarations must be in the hands of the clerk before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the list closes. By this arrangement the work of the clerk will be somewhat simplified, as in years past it has been the habit of several persons who are authorized to have the declarations made out to bring in a very large list the last day, which entailed a large amount of extra work and also made it next to impossible to get the list out before election day.

In section 5 of chapter 20 there is another amendment, which deals with the date of nomination and election day. Nomination day is now set for the third Monday in January and election day the Tuneday following, whereas in the old law it was stated that nomination day was on the second Monday in January and election day the Thursday following. This also gives the clerk a better opportunity of making out and a much better chance of having the list corrected.

BIG SHINGLE ORDER.

Boston Company Offers to Buy 400 Carloads for New England Market.

Vancouver, Oct. 23.—(Special.)—R. W. Douglas, representing the Blanchard Shingle Company and the Boston Shingle Company of Boston, has offered to buy 400 carloads of shingles at a certain price for the New England market. He says this price gives a good margin of profit to the British Columbia mills. This 400 carloads means 80,000,000 shingles, as they run 200 to the car. These shingles are coming now from the State of Maine and the Province of British Columbia, and it is to try and replace these inferior shingles that Mr. Douglas is offering a much higher price for British Columbia shingles, which in quality lead the world.

Mr. Douglas thinks his offer will be accepted. If this is the case it will be a most helpful foot-up for the shingle manufacturers of the province.

FROM ROSSLAND CAMP.

Mining News of the Week and Shipments of Ore.

Rossland, Oct. 21.—The Le Roi No. 2 has decided to reach its lower levels by extending a drift from the 1,350-foot level of the Le Roi. The consent of the directors of the Le Roi has been obtained in favor of the project. The task is to be begun immediately.

The compressor of the O. K. is to be started up and many drills put to work just as soon as the boilers of the compressor plant have been declared to be "fit" by the boiler inspector, Mr. Sutherland. An extensive lot of development is to be done. The O. K. is probably the richest free gold mine in the Trail Creek district.

The shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 1,650 tons; Le Roi (milled), 650; Centre Star, 1,710; War Eagle, 1,260; Le Roi No. 2, 180; Jumbo, 200. Total for the week, 5,630, and for the year to date, 270,960.

Sir Frederick Pollock's Scheme

Discussion at Toronto on Proposal for Consultative Council for Empire.

Plan Finds Favor With Members of the British Empire League and Empire Club.

Toronto News.

Sir Frederick Pollock's proposal that a Consultative Council for the British Empire be formed found favor at a conference on Saturday afternoon in the board room of the Canadian Bank of Commerce between Sir Frederick Pollock and his colleagues, Messrs. Geoffrey Drage and Pitt Kennedy, on the one side, and members of the British Empire League and the Empire Club on the other. The conference, however, made it clear that there should be no interference with the Imperial trade policy as advocated by Mr. Chamberlain.

The subject was discussed in general outline, it being felt that it would be useless to discuss details at this time. Some would go farther than the British supporters of the project, a fact which drew cordial commendation from Sir Frederick Pollock, but on the whole it was agreed that further development, such as an elective council, would proceed naturally from a consultative council. In Col. Denison's words, the time has come for such a council as an evolution from the quadrennial conference of Colonial Premiers.

Lt.-Col. Geo. T. Denison, president of the British Empire League, occupied the chair, and among the fifty gentlemen present were: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P.; Rev. Dr. E. U. Kierstead, Wolfville, N. S., professor of English literature and moral philosophy in Acadia University; Lt.-Col. James Mason, Messrs. B. E. Walker, G. R. R. Cockburn, J. T. Small, H. M. Mowat, K. C., J. M. Clark, K. C., Alex. Fraser, Rupert E. Kingsford, David Creighton, George E. Evans, J. C. Hopkins.

After Canadian Views.

"We have not the slightest intention of coming here to teach Canadians how to manage their affairs," said Sir Frederick Pollock, in explaining his proposals for a consultative council. "From a long acquaintance with Canada I know you are quite able to manage your own affairs. Our object in coming here at this time is more to learn the views of Canadians than to advocate our own."

Sir Frederick pointed out that there were several things which were outside the range of discussion as being at present impracticable. There could be no cut-and-dried constitution for the Empire, no council with any kind of compulsory power over the self-governing colonies, no framing of a scheme of contributions without the specific consent of the governments concerned. There was no doubt that there existed a want of adequate means of exchanging the views of the several portions of the Empire. The state departments were overworked, and in any case did not offer a dignified means of communication, such as a council would be.

It should be possible to take the present conference of Colonial Premiers as a basis, make the body a permanent one and keep up what might be called an Imperial clearing house. All that would be needed would be a moderate sum from the home government to maintain the office of a secretary, who would keep business running between sessions.

In the matter of defence the council might co-operate profitably with the Imperial Defence Committee. Then there should be an Imperial intelligence office, a link which at many points could come in conflict with other parts of the Empire, must be represented and the proper representative would be the Secretary of State for India.

The efficiency of such a council depended upon fit persons being appointed to it, and there could be no doubt that the British Empire was capable of producing these men.

Empire League Approves.

Lt.-Colonel Denison assured Sir Frederick that on almost all the points he had mentioned the British Empire League was at one with him. He recalled the fact that ten years ago in Ottawa, when the present League was formed to replace the Imperial Federation League, he had advocated an Imperial council along the lines now proposed and expressed his faith that the genius of the race would evolve such a body. Again in 1901 the council of the League in its report, urged the establishment of an Imperial consultative council. Said Col. Denison, continuing:

"While we are strongly in favor of a council and willing to support it fully, there is one thing that we feel has to be done if we are to have a united and strong Empire.

"We must have a strong trade arrangement throughout the Empire if we are to preserve the markets of the Empire for the benefit of the Empire and give a bond of interest to the 350,000,000 subjects who are not held together by the bond of sentiment.

Food Supply in Danger.

"Another reason for such an arrangement which we see, but you in England do not, is that your trade is going to pieces rapidly, that your agriculture has already been ruined, that you are very soon to be left without the trade necessary to supply revenue and keep up the navy and your defences, and worst of all that your food supply is in great danger.

"I have been amazed when in England at some of the views given to the government by experts.

"If you have not a safe food supply you cannot expect us to put money into a navy which your people may some day have to surrender.

"I am quite satisfied that if ever we have a war with one or two nations, or with the two nations, it will probably be a very serious question whether Britain can get her food."

The colonel pointed out how for a hundred years or more English capital and enterprise had gone to build up hostile nations and trade rivals instead of developing the outlying portions of the Empire, and uttered a warning regarding possible political consequences should Great Britain refuse to give a preference to the colonies.

"In the last six months ten millions of English capital has come into Canada," said Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Kingsford handed Sir Frederick a memorandum he had prepared, arguing for an elective council. A taunt frequently thrown at Canada, he said, was that the navy cost thirty-six million pounds, to which we do not give sixpence. The only answer possible to this was, that while it was a shame, still we could not contribute.

"Having responsible government the people must have a voice in the spending of any contributions made.

The way out was the establishment of a council elected by the Empire, which would fix the contributions to be made by each member of the firm, and the assessment of which would be compulsory on the constituents. "Until that is done you will never get Canadians to contribute to the navy," said Mr. Kingsford. "On our side we want you to give us a preference, but you are able to retort that we do not contribute to the navy."

Dr. Kierstead spoke of a waning of interest in university circles in Imperial matters, and said that unless the leaders formulated something which would hold opinion together throughout the Empire we were in danger of drifting into vacuous discussion.

A Council Necessary.

Mr. Mowat voiced the approval by the League and Empire Club of Sir Frederick's proposal for a consultative council. For himself he supported it not because of any specific advantage to flow from it today, but because it would lead to greater things.

Canadians had to be brought to realize more that their life sprang from the centre of the Empire, and the best way to make them more anxious to support Imperial projects and bear more of the burden of Empire was to have a number of prominent Canadians ally themselves in council with prominent Australians, South Africans and home statesmen.

As to making anything done by that council obligatory, this country would not, at present, submit to it. That result could only be brought about by education.

This led Mr. Mowat to condemn the action of the British post office department in refusing to reduce the postage on British magazines to Canada. As he pointed out, the money which might be lost by cutting down the rate would be more than made up by the revenue for goods which are now bought from the American advertisers in the American magazines with which Canada is flooded.

The realm of vision of the Postmaster-General was not wide enough.

Britain Needs Educating.

"Speaking generally, I would be in most hearty sympathy with any movement serving to strengthen the cause of Imperial unity, for I am, I hope, and sou an Imperial unionist," said his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. "Some one has spoken of educating us; I think there is more need of educating the people of Great Britain. There is a stronger feeling in favor of Imperial unity here than there. When over there I have found a regrettable apathy prevailing regarding Imperial questions.

"There does seem to be a want of that enthusiastic feeling you find in Canada. And then the British people appear to be ignorant of the needs and aspirations of this country.

"The ignorance among even educated people is appalling."

Must Be Live Men.

Hon. Mr. Foster expressed his sympathy with Mr. Kingsford's idea, but saw no possibility of its coming in the near future. As to the composition of a consultative council, he said: "The committee will be useless unless its members have their roots outside London as well as in it. It will not do its work efficiently unless its members are in closest touch with the countries they represent. You cannot plant a man in London for years and have an efficient representative.

"There is no use taking men who have passed out of the public life of their country, for they will not impart a single whiff of the vitality of their land to the committee.

"I also do not believe you can get the best results from a completely official committee.

"A body made up of members of the dominant parties of the various states of the Empire cannot be as representative or as broad as if it contained also members of the opposition which make up pretty nearly one-half of the electorates, generally speaking. The committee needs a little more freedom of epression and sentiment than those who are bound down by the responsibilities of an office bestowed by a party. Make it a broadly political committee.

"It must get life and vigor from every division of the people.

Intelligence Bureau.

Mr. Drage declared that the proposed council could be of the greatest practical use to every department of the national and commercial life of the Empire, and enumerated several matters in which it could effect an improvement. For one thing it would act in the direction of a continuity of policy in the Old Country, something badly needed there. The need for the benefit of even Imperial statesmen was dwelt on.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved a resolution which found unanimous support, thanking Sir Frederick Pollock for the able presentation of his plan; assuring him that it had always been the policy of the British Empire League to look forward to seeing in London such a body, with advisory, consultative and recommendatory powers; and declaring allegiance to the policy of Imperial trade preference on the lines advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, believing broad Imperial trade relations would constitute the strongest guarantee of Imperial unity.

"We must have the body advocated by Mr. Kingsford," said Mr. J. M. Clark, in seconding the resolution, "but that can best be obtained in time through Sir Frederick Pollock's council, but we do not regard the council as any substitute for preferential trade relations within the Empire."

OVER A MILLION SOLDIERS.

Russia's Big Force in Far East When Peace Was Declared.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—According to the military attaches who recently returned from the front, Russia had considerably over a million soldiers in the Far East when peace was declared.

About 700,000 men faced the Japanese below the Sungari river, in addition to a considerable army held in reserve at Harbin. The remainder of this force was at Vladivostok and scattered through the province of Primorsk.

The attaches say that Lieutenant-General Linevitch has brought his army to a high state of efficiency. They were specially impressed by the Russian soldier, who, if properly led, they believe, would be a match for any soldier in the world.

JOHN HOUSTON'S POSITION.

Resignation as Mayor of Nelson Is Tabled—No Election Till January.

Nelson, Oct. 23.—John Houston's resignation of the mayoralty of Nelson, sent here some days ago from Goldfields, Nev., was read at the regular fortnightly meeting of the city council this evening and was unanimously tabled in place of being accepted, the result of which will be that there will be no mayoralty election until the regular municipal elections in January next, the acting mayor, Alderman Harry Bird, continuing to fill the office till then. Mr. Houston has given no hint to any of his friends that he intends to resign his seat in the local legislature.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels.—you'll like it. 32

Romance of A Novelist

Singular Story Emanating From New York Affecting Reputation of Vincent Harper.

Alleged That He Is Seeking Divorce From Woman Resident in New York.

Statement of His Troubles Made by His Legal Representative in Seattle.

A NEW YORK despatch of last Tuesday's date to the San Francisco Chronicle says: "Another chapter has been added to the romance of Henry Austin Adams, one time a clergyman of the Episcopal church and a lecturer on literary and aesthetic subjects. After traveling in foreign countries for something more than two years, Adams has returned to the United States, settled in Seattle, Washington, and is working upon a 'Vincent Harper,' and is now endeavoring to secure a divorce on the ground of incompatibility.

"Adams did not return alone. With him from Seattle is the woman who was the heroine of his book, 'My Client vs. the People,' and who disappeared at the time Adams dropped out of the world that had known him 'in the days of his prosperity and respectability' as he describes it in one of his own stories.

"Adams has been living in Seattle for thirteen months under the name of Vincent Harper, and has been writing fiction for Ainslee's, Smith's and McClure's magazines over that nom de plume. Since his arrival there, the woman, whom Adams in his book calls the

'Mystic Soul and Catholic Saint'

has become the mother of a child, and Adams, in his letters to friends and through his Seattle lawyers, declares he is prompted by a sense of honor to divorce his wife and give his name to the 'child of this perfect love.'

"It is said on good authority that Mrs. Adams will contest any such action, and will demand support for herself and her four children. When Adams disappeared on August 12, 1902.

He Left His Wife Penniless

and has not contributed towards her support since then.

"The eldest of the children, Frederick L. Adams, is a young broker and the main support of the family. There are two daughters and a little boy just four years old. Mrs. Adams has been in poor health for two years.

"Adams deserted his wife and four children at Brooklyn, N. Y., in August, 1902, and

Mysteriously Disappeared

Later he was heard from in Auckland, New Zealand, whither it was believed he had taken the girl with whom he admitted being infatuated and whom he called in a letter a wonderful soul, a German mystic, musician, Catholic saint' He denied, however, that the girl had fled with him.

"From Auckland Adams, who while there masqueraded under the name of 'Wilfred West,' write to some New York friends,

Appealing for Money

with which to return to this country. The money was sent, and he came back in June, 1903. Adams is about 45 years old, while the girl for the sake of whom he left his wife is now only 20. Her family is said to live in Maryland. Adams will be remembered as having made two lecturing tours of the Pacific Coast, one in 1900, and the other in 1902."

Vincent Harper

as he was known in Victoria, came to this city from the Antipodes about two years ago, and took up his abode at a little cottage on the Craigflower road, named the "Shack o' Dreams." There his son was born. Mrs. Harper and the boy are now living at Oak Bay, having been boarding in this city since Harper went to Seattle about three months ago. While residing on the Craigflower road he wrote "The Mortgage on the Brain," the novel which has had a very large sale since issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., about the beginning of the year. He was working upon another book, to be entitled "The Crusts," when he left for Seattle.

Interview With Harper's Lawyer

The Seattle Times of yesterday publishes an interview with Mr. Winfield R. Smith, a Seattle lawyer with whom Mr. Harper is residing in Seattle. The interview published by the Seattle Times is in part as follows:

"Lawyer Smith says his client was separated from his first wife in New York some three years ago, due to trouble that relatives had made in the household. The separation, Mr. Smith says, unbalanced for a time the mind of the author, and while in a fit of temporary insanity he left New York and America.

"He returned to the United States and settled in Seattle, where, Mr. Smith says, Adams intends to make his home. Soon after his return to this country, Adams' attorney explains that the writer was informed through a source that he thought was trustworthy, that his wife in New York had secured a divorce from him. Acting under this belief he married the woman who is now living in Victoria.

"Some three months ago Mr. Smith says that Adams received information from New York that Mrs. Adams had not been divorced from him and that she was still his legal wife.

"The news, the attorney declares, almost unnerved his client, and for a while it was feared that insanity would take hold on him. After a while he is said to have recovered from the alleged shock and immediately separated from his second wife, who a few weeks before had presented him with a handsome baby boy. Adams left his wife in Victoria and since then he has been living the life of a recluse in Seattle.

Residence in Doubt

"Last spring Doubleday, Page & Co., well known Eastern publishers, had in the press a book by Adams called 'A Mortgage on the Brain.' At that time a member of the firm was in Seattle. He learned that Adams was living either here or at Victoria, and expressed a desire to meet the author and talk with him. Winfield R. Smith, his attorney, was consulted and told the publisher that Adams was then living in Victoria. Mr. Smith called Adams by long distance telephone in Victoria and tried to arrange a meeting in Seattle with the publisher. Mr. Adams replied that he was ill and that his physician had forbade him to come to Seattle then. This statement somewhat conflicts with the one given by the attorney today saying that Adams had been living in Seattle continuously since he came here some thirteen months ago. The book about which the publisher wished to discuss with the author has been published and has been commented upon by critics as an unusually fine story. Its sale has been very large.

"'I hope the

Story of the Troubles

of my client will not be given to the public,' said Mr. Smith today. 'His life history is a sad one, and the more that is said about it the more it worries him. He is honestly trying to live down his troubles and right the wrongs that he has unconsciously done.

"'He has not instructed me to bring suit for divorce, and so far as I know does not contemplate such a step. What the future may bring, I am as powerless to say as anyone else. Mr. Adams is an extremely nervous-tempered man. His physical health is poor and the least thing worries him greatly. Were the story of his troubles published it might drive him into another spell of serious melancholia.

"'I can say, and truthfully, too, that Adams married this second woman in the best of faith, believing that his first wife had been divorced. When he found that such was not true they separated and have been living apart ever since. Adams is the same as any other honest man should be. We wants to give to the little baby now in Victoria a legitimate name, and I suppose some time he will take the necessary legal steps. Under the law he is a bigamist, but at heart he is as true and as honorable as any man could be. The situation is an extremely sad one.'

Helps Both Wives

"When shown a despatch from New York in which it is said that Adams left his first wife penniless and had failed to support her in any way since he deserted her, Mr. Smith said that the message was untrue. To his personal knowledge Mr. Smith said that Adams had given to his New York wife all the assistance possible that his means would allow. At the same time out of a sense of honor he is providing for the woman and the baby in Victoria, whose condition he is responsible for and whom it appears he loves as deeply as his stories indicate."

The Diamond Robbery Case

(Continued from Page One.)

which had held the diamonds were picked up, and the chief said, in an aside, "It might be well to get the finger prints on the trays." Quickly Kurtz turned to Harry Redfern and said, "You, I, we all handled them."

Ultimately it was evident that Kurtz has been a party to the robbery. He was detained at the city lock-up, and the police searched for the woman. The description had been furnished by the two boys, but it was of little use, considering the changes she had made in her appearance before getting away from Victoria. All outgoing boats and trains were closely watched by the detectives. Harry Redfern—whose nerve was wonderful during the several days before the mystery was solved—accompanying the officers, pretending to be anxious to apprehend the woman. It was suggested by him that Kurtz was friendly with the captains of small steamers running on the Fraser and the woman might have gone away by way of the Fraser. Her description, with that of the jewelry stolen, had been sent to the outlying cities, and Detective George Perdue was sent to Seattle to endeavor to locate her in that city.

On Friday it was learned that the woman was located in Vancouver. At the request of Chief Langley, the Vancouver police were asked to watch the house then Harry Redfern was taken to the chief's office and he was questioned severely from 8:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m., but he could not or would not enlighten the police regarding the location of the diamonds. He made admissions, of course, under the severe questioning, but even though immunity of prosecution was held out to him, he would not tell of the robbery. Not so, Kurtz. He had held up for a time, but ultimately weakened and confessed all. He told the police of the details of the theft, of how Redfern and he had arranged with the woman to take the jewels to Vancouver and hide them, of how Redfern had taken them from the trays and given them to the woman, and of how they had left the door open to hoodwink the police. He also told of how Redfern had said it was unfortunate they had not broken in the back door with an axe to further mislead.

With the promise that he, or the woman would not be prosecuted held out to him he confessed all and told the police where the loot had been hidden at Vancouver. A telephone message to Vancouver asked the officers there to watch the place, but not to make an arrest, and then Detective Palmer went to Vancouver with Kurtz who had agreed to take the officer to the place where the plunder was hidden which, after an ineffectual attempt to escape, he ultimately did. Redfern, however, held his nerve to the end. When confronted with Kurtz who made the statements before him of how the goods had been stolen from the store, he said he didn't know anything about it. He must have been drunk, he guessed. He said, further, meanwhile feeling in his pockets nervously, that if he took these rings someone must have put them in his pocket.

The police decided then to hold him pending the search at Vancouver by Detective Palmer. Detective Perdue was recalled from Seattle and arrived yesterday afternoon. At 11 a. m. yesterday Chief Langley was informed by wire by Detective Palmer that he had been successful. The jewelry had been located, intact. Nothing was missing. Chief Langley at once reported this to Mr. C. E. Redfern, who was glad that his property had been recovered. The detective sergeant returned alone from Vancouver, having freed Kurtz, but the Vancouver police had then taken him and the woman under arrest. Harry Redfern will not be prosecuted. He is continuing to serve as a salesman in his father's store. His father is, of course, severely pained by the occurrence in which he has the sympathy of all who know him and the splendid record he has achieved during his residence here. He said yesterday: "I will most assuredly not turn my son out into the world. For the present he will continue to hold his position in the store." Harry Redfern is full of remorse. He blames his acts to the liquor he had drunk, and penitently agrees to abstain in future.

MENELIK'S MINISTER.

New York, Oct. 23.—El Hagg Abdul Ali Sadik Pasha, prince of the Mohammedan church, general of the Abyssinia army, minister and envoy of Emperor Menelik, arrived today on the steamer Cedric.

He comes ostensibly in regard to the new treaty of commerce between this country and Abyssinia, but as a matter of fact, to study the possibility of closer relations with the United States. Menelik is especially interested in New York.

Dominion News Notes

Trafalgar Day Celebrated With Becoming Enthusiasm at Ottawa.

Sir William Mulock Sworn in as Chief of Exchequer Court.

Conservative Convention Condemns Recent Parliamentary Salary Grab.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Trafalgar Day was enthusiastically observed here. It was an inspiring sight to see 5,000 school children, on Parliament Hill, hoisting flags and singing patriotic hymns. The Governor-General delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

"Admiral Nelson fought and died, not for the triumph of one race over another, as ignorant people have sometimes imagined. It was the cause of freedom as opposed to a despotism, of self-government as opposed to autocratic, of peaceful industrial development as opposed to militarism, of the equal rights to free men as opposed to the coercion of a tyrant. Nelson gave with his life the blessing of freedom to the world."

A large wreath of maple leaves was placed on the statue of Queen Victoria by a committee of scholars composed of four each from the public and separate schools, and two each from the Model school and Collegiate Institute. As the wreath was being deposited on the statue the scholals sang "The Maple Leaf Forever." His Excellency promised to cable the greetings of the gathering to His Majesty.

A feature of the proceedings was a patriotic address in French by Chairman Cote of the separate school board. The St. George's Society and the Sons of England presented the school children with beautiful commemorative medals. There was a free entertainment for them in St. George's hall this afternoon and tonight. Also a patriotic concert, at which R. L. Borden spoke.

Eileen McIntosh of Quebec, wife of Chas. St. Lawrence McIntosh, is suing for divorce on the usual grounds.

Mgr. J. C. K. Laflamme, formerly rector of Laval and one time president of the Royal Society, has been appointed geological expert by the Canadian section of the waterway commission to report on the receding of Canadian Niagara Falls.

JAPAN'S NAVAL REVIEW.

Togo Received by the Mikado, Who Praises Officers and Men.

Tokio, Oct. 22.—Noon today was made memorable in the annals of Japanese history by the public entry of Admiral Togo who came to report to the Emperor the return of his fleet from the war.

The distinguished naval officer arrived at the Shimbashi station at 10:30 a. m. He was met by ministers of state, generals, admirals, members of the diplomatic corps, and hundreds of officials and private citizens who extended him a warm welcome to the capital. He was accompanied by his staff and Admirals Kataokao, Kamimura and Dewa, together with their respective staffs.

The party entered five imperial carriages placed at their disposal, and led by His Majesty's aide, Count Ione, drove to the palace, reaching there at 11 a. m., when they were received in audience by the Emperor.

Admiral Togo's carriage, escorted by a bodyguard of troops, passed through a triumphal arch in front of the railway station. The streets were lined with an admiring crowd, who shouted hearty banzais. The enthusiastic cheers, mingled with the noise of bands, were audible for a great distance. Admiral Sakikuma detailed several battalions of guards of honor. The battalions were composed of the Tokio garrison, and were in command of Major-General Togo. Four batteries at Hibya parkfired salutes.

The day was a beautiful one, and all Tokio was out, irrespective of age, to welcome the victor of the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Admiral Togo after his audience with the Emperor, returned to his ship. In receiving Admiral Togo's report the Emperor warmly praised the services rendered by him, his officers and men.

Review of the Fleet.

Tokio, Oct. 23.—The naval review today passed off without a slip. It was a most impressive sight, not so much on account of the class and number of the ships as a conglomeration of the fighting craft fresh from the war, and crowned with victory of unprecedented magnitude.

The eight warships, including the former Russian battleships Peresviet (renamed by the Japanese the Sagamie), Poltava (Tango), Nicolai II. (Iki), the ironclads General Admiral Shevalen (Minouhimi), 12 auxiliary cruisers, including three captured vessels, 28 torpedo boat destroyers, including the captured Bedovia and Ryeshitenl, 77 torpedo boats and five submarine boats, were drawn up in six lines.

The Emperor, on board the armored cruiser Haeyama, escorted by the Tabuta, Chisaya and Mansulaska, passed along in front of the first line which was headed by the battleship Shikishima, Admiral Togo's flagship.

When the Nicolai II., which was at the end of the line, was reached, the Asama headed due north and then in a westerly direction, entering between the second and third lines, afterwards resuming her original position. During this manoeuvre Admiral Togo was at the Emperor's side.

The Emperor received in audience on the Asama Admiral Noel and the captains of the British warships.

The weather was fine but it was misty on the water. Popular enthusiasm was aroused to the highest pitch.

Besides the thousands who witnessed the naval pageant from all parts of large and small craft in the bay, the other available points of vantage were densely crowded with eager spectators. The spectators were greatly overjoyed, especially those who recalled that only forty years ago no warships except those for foreign powers had ever floated at that spot. It is believed that the review will give a most powerful stimulus to the national educators.

At the conclusion of the review at 4:30 p. m. His Majesty returned to Tokio.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36