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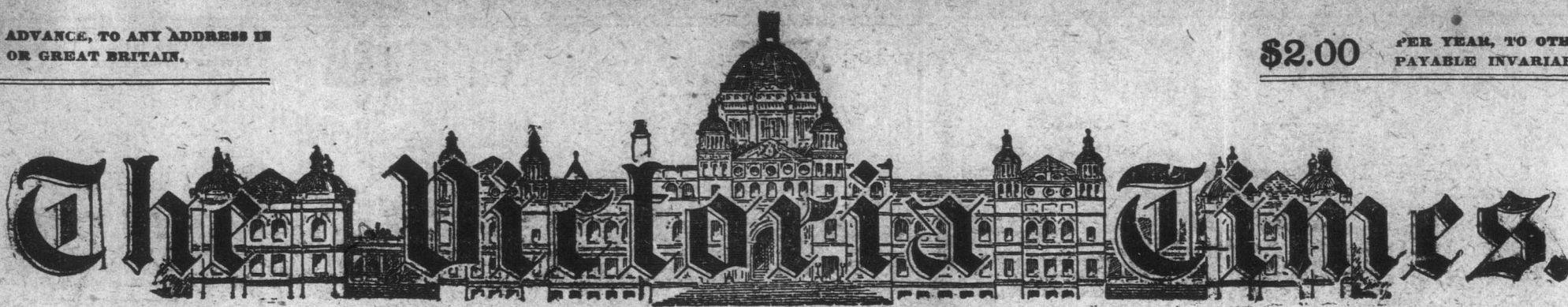
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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

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VOL. 35.

NO. 16

## FIGHTING PROBABLY OVER FOR PRESENT

### No Further Bloodshed Likely Until Result of Negotiations is Known—Russian Public Being Prepared For Announce- ment That Czar Favors Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—The government is plainly preparing the public for the announcement that the Emperor has decided to conclude peace, and that the negotiations have begun, by permitting the publication of all the foreign dispatches bearing on the subject. The newspapers and the Russian public, however, until now, have only had a suspicion that important moves were going on behind the scene.

In well-informed circles, it is believed that Japan has already instructed Field Marshal Oyama to stay his hand pending the result of the present tentative negotiations, and that Gen. Linévitch has also been confidentially advised of the situation.

Nevertheless, the irreconcilable remnants of the war party are believed to be urging the Russian commander-in-chief to assume the aggressive, in the hope of achieving a victory, and thus change the Emperor's present position in favor of the conclusion of hostilities. If such an intrigue is in progress, it has no chance of success.

It can be assured that there will be no further bloodshed in Manchuria until the belligerents have decided whether it is now possible to agree on peace terms.

The government in the present emergency is acting with great wisdom. It is preparing to time the proclamation of a national assembly, with the announcement that peace negotiations have begun. Its committee of ministers is now through its examination of the domain receipt commissions' project for the Gostudarstvennaya Duma (Imperial Duma) scheme, already outlined in these dispatches, its consideration having commenced yesterday and continuing to-day.

Practically no alterations are being made in the text, and the Associated Press learns from a prominent Russian statesman, conversant with the situation, that the review of the commission's project is purely formal, as a manifesto promulgating a law giving the Russian people a voice in legislation is already drafted. The informant of the Associated Press claims to have seen the original, and he expects the law to be proclaimed early next week.

### WILL THE COMMANDERS ARRANGE PRELIMINARIES.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—Evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt's offer in behalf of peace have been supported by practically every European power by their respective governments. It is the conviction of their respective governments that the time has arrived for the warring countries to come to peace. The President's endeavors seem limited to bringing the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan together to arrange the preliminary terms for the conduct of the limited armistice and the selection of a place for future negotiations and the plenipotentiaries, in the opinion of the diplomats, will make the next move, as it is not likely that Japan will divulge her terms until diplomats meet.

The ambassador of one of the great European powers expressed the opinion to the Associated Press that the exchanges would not occur at Washington, or at any European capital, but upon the battle field of Manchuria.

"Both Russia and Japan desire to conduct the negotiations direct," said the ambassador. "Where is there a better place than Manchuria, which is beyond the sphere of European influence, is practically neutral territory and is in direct communication with the respective capitals? Linévitch and Oyama, confronting each other upon the field where they fought, could arrange the preliminaries. Once the main principles as to the indemnity, the status of Sakhalen and Vladivostok and the question of the Russian ships in neutral waters in the Far East are adjusted, other questions could easily be settled."

The French charge d'affaires, M. Boutier; the German ambassador, Count Von Alvensleben; and the British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, were among Ambassador Meyer's callers this afternoon.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were strong and buoyant on the prospects of peace.

### MINISTER AND PRESIDENT DISCUSSED PEACE.

Paris, June 9.—M. Bompard, the French ambassador to Russia, returns to St. Petersburg to-morrow after a lengthy conference with President Loubet at the foreign office, in which it is understood

the peace situation was fully considered. (This will place) the ambassador in a position to strongly co-operate in the pacific efforts of the United States, and it is intimated that he may carry an autograph letter from M. Loubet to Emperor Nicholas along lines similar to President Roosevelt's message. The general feeling here continues hopeful, the officials considering that the Emperor's hesitation and Japan's military aims are the chief obstacles remaining.

### RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN LONDON HOPEFUL.

London, June 9.—Much satisfaction is expressed in official and diplomatic circles here at the apparent success of President Roosevelt in bringing Russia and Japan together for the purpose of ending the war.

Since his arrival here, Whitehall Reid, the American ambassador, has been in close and frequent communication with the foreign office. The ambassador is not willing at the present juncture to disclose the result of his visits, but apparently he is well pleased with the progress of the negotiations, after a busy week, especially and officially, the ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Reid leave London to-morrow to spend the week end with Earl Egerton, of Tatton, and his wife, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (widow of third duke) at Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.

The other embassies are without any information. Russian official circles now think that peace is probable, or at least that a cessation of hostilities is pending in an endeavor to bring about a meeting of representatives of the two powers. It is pointed out in these circles that from the first Russia declared her preference to negotiating with Japan direct, and President Roosevelt is apparently acting on that line in arranging the preliminary talks for direct negotiations between Japan and Russia.

### JAPS REPULSED RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

Tokio, June 9.—Army headquarters has given out the following: "A detachment of our forces, which advanced from Lalinshichuan, two miles east of Chenchengtsun, dislodging one company of foot and 50 horse of the enemy, among the hills north of that place, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 7th, occupied an eminence east of Chupengam and four miles northeast of Chenchengtsun."

"At 6 o'clock on the same morning the enemy attempted an attack on Soufang-tao, ten miles north of Changtu, and on Taotum, five miles northwest of Changtu, and on Shihitui, two miles north of Taotum. All attacks were repulsed."

### LYING UNDER GUNS OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Secretary Taft has received the following cablegram from Governor Wright at Manila: "Russian warships did not leave the harbor within the required 24 hours. As a result they are now in the custody of Admiral Train, who informs me he has taken the necessary steps to intern them. They are now behind the breakwater, under the guns of the Ohio and Modonadock. He has doubtless reported full details to the navy department."

### PAROLED ON CONDITION THEY WILL NOT FIGHT.

Washington, June 9.—Rear-Admiral Train has reported to the navy department that the Russian ships at Manila have been interned.

In addition to the information conveyed in Governor Wright's cablegram, Rear-Admiral Train said that the coal supply of the ships had been limited and the officers and men paroled upon the conditions that they take no further part in the war.

### THE CZAR'S TELEGRAM TO ROJESTVENSKY.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—4.20.—Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky:

"From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadrons who have honorably done their duty, for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not destined to crown your endeavors, but your brave hearts will always be a source of pride to the country."

"I wish you a speedy recovery, May God console you."

"(Signed) NICHOLAS."

The serious wording of the message is attracting attention. The Emperor's

thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the "big" reports regarding the surrender of ships and the conduct of some of the crews. The messages of Admiral Enquist and Capt. Chagin, of the Russian cruiser Almaz, did not contain any intimation of misbehavior on the part of officers and crews, and added that the officers and men may be consoled by the thought that they performed their sacred duty.

### FRANCE WILL GIVE ITS CO-OPERATION.

Washington, June 9.—The Czar has at last been heard from here, and the result is not unfavorable to peace. In his recent audience with Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, the Czar indicated a willingness to take under advisement the subject of peace, and expressed appreciation of the friendly words of Mr. Meyer, speaking as the personal envoy of the President. The reception of Mr. Meyer was characterized by the greatest cordiality and friendliness, and the ambassador's cablegram to the President, giving a general account of the audience, is of a distinctly hopeful tone.

Mr. Meyer did not bring to the St. Petersburg government an offer of mediation, but a friendly offer of goodwill, as was declared by Count Cassini, and which apparently was gratifying to the Czar. Further than this, it is impossible to record the character of the cablegram.

### GOVERNMENT MAY COME FROM WASHINGTON.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—6.15 p. m.—Ambassador Meyer was in constant communication with Washington. He received a long cipher dispatch, and soon afterwards hurried to the foreign office where he had half an hour's conference with Foreign Minister Lansdoff concerning the information transmitted to him.

Extreme reticence is manifested, but it is apparent that the great announcement for which the world is waiting will not be made from here or from Tokio, but from Washington. It is not unlikely to be delayed beyond Monday at the latest.

No hitch has occurred and the outlook continues favorable to peace. The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to detach one of its regiments to the all-Russian congress at Moscow, and has appointed a number of its members to join the delegation from the Moscow congress which will present the address to the Emperor.

### ANXIOUS THAT PEACE BE ARRANGED.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—M. Boutier, first secretary of the French embassy, had a long conference with Foreign Minister Lansdoff this afternoon, and M. Bompard, the French ambassador, a hurried back from Paris. France instead of displaying jealousy at the initiative taken by President Roosevelt with a view to bringing Russia and Japan together for peace, has apparently warmly welcomed it and will give its co-operation.

The statements in the dispatches that the President's aim is to bring the warring powers together in direct negotiations have been confirmed. There has been an understanding on his part to surprise Russia of the Japanese terms, for it is believed to find a preliminary basis for negotiations. The main obstacle to the President's efforts has been removed with the Emperor's acquiescence in his initiative, and negotiations are probably now proceeding at Tokio.

When the question of naming peace plenipotentiaries is raised, the name of George de Staal, who proceeded Count Backendorff as Russian ambassador at London, and who was president of the peace conference at The Hague in 1899 at once occurs to every Russian.

Notwithstanding the progress already made, scepticism is manifested in certain quarters as to the result of President Roosevelt's overtures. The public seems reluctant to believe that the Emperor could have assented to anything like a movement toward peace. Some cynics even try to create the impression that Russia is only seeking to ascertain Japan's terms and then flaunting the hard conditions imposed in the faces of the people when they meet, arousing the whole nation to resist them. Such talk, however, is more irresponsible chatter. The Emperor has cast the die, and will make peace if Japan's demands be such that Russia can accept them with dignity.

### RUSSIAN CRUISERS HAVE BEEN DISARMED.

Washington, June 9.—Governor Wright has cabled Secretary Taft officially notifying him that the orders of the President regarding the Russian ships in Manila have been carried out.

### JAPANESE SHIPS SAILING SOUTH.

Manila, June 9.—Two Japanese ships have just passed the entrance to Lingayen Gulf and are speeding southward. (Lingayen Gulf is about 100 miles north of Manila on the west coast of Luzon.)

### CRUISER WAS ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

London, June 9.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that some of the Japanese torpedo destroyers which were chasing the Russian cruiser Izumrud, were ordered back to Japan allowing the cruiser to escape.

## NEW JUDGES HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

### FOR COUNTY COURTS IN VICTORIA AND ATLIN

P. S. Lampman and F. McB. Young  
Selected—Dominion Revenue  
For Ten Months.

Ottawa, June 10.—Peter S. Lampman was to-day appointed county court judge for Victoria, and F. McB. Young, of Nanaimo, County court judge for Atlin. Both will also act as local judges of the Supreme court.

### Revenue Returns.

The revenue of the Dominion for ten months to the end of May totals \$63,324,622, an increase of \$606,212 over last year. The ordinary expenditure was \$48,855,231; increase, \$5,233,672. The capital expenditure was \$10,169,906; increase, \$204,416.

### Opens Office.

Hon. Clifford Sifton has opened an office in the block opposite the Russell house, on Sparks street. The sign board at the entrance reads: "Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Assets & Brokerage Company, Limited."

### TUG SUNK.

Went Down After Collision With Dominion Cruiser—Two Men Drowned.

Port Stanley, June 8.—As a result of a collision between the Dominion cruiser Vigilant and the tug Grace M., of Lorain, Ohio, six miles east of Middle Island yesterday, two fishermen—Mortin Plecen, of Cleveland, and Wm. Anderson, of Lorain—were drowned and the tug sunk. Capt. Galbraith, Engineer Rulleston and D. P. Hewwell, fishermen, of the tug, were rescued by the Vigilant. The tug was in Canadian waters, and Capt. Dunn, of the Vigilant, signalled her to stop, but the signal was ignored. The Vigilant bore down on the Grace M., where the latter attempted to cross the Vigilant's bow; the engines of the Vigilant were reversed, but it was too late to prevent the collision. Capt. Galbraith exonerates the Canadian crew.

### ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Warrant Issued For Arrest of Geo. G. Glenn, Formerly of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 8.—A warrant has been sworn out for Geo. G. Glenn, for many years cashier of the Postal Telegraph Co. in this city, who is charged with the embezzlement of \$12,000 from that company. He is a fugitive from justice, and a reward has been offered for his arrest.

The warrant was issued at the instance of the Bankers' Surety Company, of Cleveland, which went on his bond. In the warrant Glenn is also charged with having forged a cheque for more than \$9,000.

### OCEAN RACES.

Four Yachts Will Enter Race From Dover to Helligoland.

London, June 8.—The British yacht Valthalla and the American yachts Atlanta, Utowana and Apache, which recently took part in the trans-Atlantic race for the Emperor of Germany's cup, have been entered in the race for auxiliary steam yachts from Dover to Helligoland, which will take place on June 17th.

### ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

St. Petersburg, June 8, 11.40 a.m.—Ascension Day, one of the most important Russian religious holidays, was not marked by the appearance of the expected Imperial manifesto on the subject of the projected national assembly.

## WANTED: KING FOR THRONE OF NORWAY

### DANISH ROYAL FAMILY MAY REFUSE OFFER

If Ruler Cannot be Secured, a Republic Will Probably be Formed—King Oscar Stands Firm.

Copenhagen, June 8.—It is reported that the Norwegian government, in view of King Oscar's apparently definite refusal to consider the offer of the Storting to place a prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne, has privately approached the Danish royal family to ascertain if an offer of a throne would be received by a member of that family, preferably Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Frederick. The general opinion expressed here is that such an offer would be refused.

According to reports from Stockholm, King Oscar may be induced to reverse his decision and to favorably regard the offer of the throne for a member of his house. Leading Swedish politicians are much divided over the question, which it is understood will not be definitely decided prior to the extraordinary session of the Riksdag. Authoritative information received from Norwegian circles represents the majority of the Norwegians as opposed to giving the throne to a prince of the House of Bernadotte. It is stated that if King Oscar should definitely refuse the throne for a member of his family, or if the Danish royal family should likewise refuse to place one of its princes on it, Norway will become a republic, and that is favored by the mass of the population.

The Storting, however, believed that the offer of the throne to a prince of the House of Bernadotte would favor future negotiations with Sweden over the common interests of both countries. It is understood that these negotiations will be begun as soon as possible, and special envoys have been sent to the powers requesting the recognition of the independence of Norway. Dr. Hauner, former journalist and now minister at Stockholm; Sigurd Ihlen, son of Hendik Ihlen, the dramatist and formerly a member of the Norwegian council of state, and Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, have been mentioned as envoys to the powers.

All those in the civil service of Norway have announced their adhesion to the Norwegian government, and all the generals have taken the oath of allegiance.

There is no excitement reported either in Norway or Sweden. Oration, in honor of King Oscar, commenced at Stockholm, where there is a firm determination not to recognize the action of the Storting as definitely achieving the disruption of the union.

Crown Prince Gustav passed through Copenhagen to-night on his journey from Berlin. He was received by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, and appeared to be much concerned over the situation. The two Crown Princes conversed at length in the station before the train left for Stockholm.

The Associated Press learns that Crown Prince Gustav had a long interview on the crisis with Emperor William before he left Berlin, and that it is understood the Emperor is not unwilling to intervene in favor of the Swedish dynasty.

An authority intimately connected with the Emperor confirms the rumor that he abandoned his trip to Norway at the request of Crown Prince Gustav. The general opinion is that the Crown Prince was his father, and there is no doubt he induced King Oscar to veto the consular bill.

English and American tourists who arrived here on their way to Norway have abandoned the trip owing to the revolution.

### An Angry King.

Christiania, June 8.—It is announced that Mr. Gude, minister at Copenhagen, who is a Norwegian, has decided to resign, and it is assumed that Mr. Grip, minister at London; Mr. Von Ditten, minister at Rome; and Baron Von Wedel-Jarlsberg, minister at Madrid, who are also Norwegians, will tender their resignations.

Mr. Paul Sosa, Premier Michelson's secretary, has returned from Stockholm, where he went to hand to King Oscar the letter announcing the decision of the Norwegian government. He says that the King opened the letter and asked his secretary to read it aloud. At the conclusion of the reading, His Majesty vented his feelings in unstrained terms, but soon became calmer, and spoke amiably to the Norwegian gentlemen present, assuring them of his increasing affection for Norway and the Norwegian people.

The Aften Posten, Stockholm, correspondent says that last week the Swedish foreign office instructed the ministers at foreign courts to enquire as to what attitude the governments to which they were accredited would assume in the event of the secession of Norway.

The Storting this afternoon empowered the president of the house to forward to King Oscar the address adopted yesterday with a covering memorandum. The prayer book of the Norwegian church has been modified in accordance

with the change in the political situation, the prayers for the royal family being omitted.

The ecclesiastical authorities have issued a call on the clergy at the first celebration of divine service, after the deposition of the King, to offer an appropriate prayer for the fatherland.

### Cheered the King.

Stockholm, June 8.—Inhabitants of Stockholm to the number of several thousands assembled in front of Rosen-dal castle this evening and made a demonstration of their loyalty to, and affection for, King Oscar. His Majesty, accompanied by Queen Sophia, Crown Prince Gustav and other members of the royal family, appeared on a balcony of the castle and were greeted by the National Anthem, which was sung by the enormous crowd, accompanied by brass bands. The King listened to a short address, to which he replied in a voice loud and clear, but shaken with emotion. His Majesty assured his subjects of his deep gratitude for their demonstration of love, and in conclusion said: "Long live our ancient, glorious and loyal country, so good and so dear. Long live Sweden."

Thunderous cheers greeted the close of the speech. The King then called for cheers for "our beloved grandson, Prince Gustavus Adolphus" (who is to marry Princess Margaret of Connaught), which were heartily given. The National Anthem was repeated and a march past followed, which lasted until a late hour, the crowds constantly acclaiming King Oscar, as they passed under the balcony.

The Dagbladet says that all Norwegians in the diplomatic service of Sweden and Norway have resigned.

### Without a King.

Copenhagen, June 9.—All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustav will yield yet to the request from the Norwegian Storting to place a prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has now disappeared, according to a high authority.

The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince. It is understood that arrangements are actually being made for a national convention in Norway, and this it is believed, will inevitably result in the declaration of a republic.

### NEW FLAG HOISTED.

Norwegian Tricolor Now Flies Throughout the Country—The Ceremony at Christiania.

Christiania, June 9.—The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted this morning over Akershus fort and throughout the country, instead of the union flag. The ceremony was attended by great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the Storting were assembled and 30,000 of the public witnessed the event from points of vantage. The garrison was paraded in front of the members of the council, and the commanding officer read the resolution of the Storting dissolving the union with Sweden.

As the clock in the tower of the fort chimed ten, the union flag which had floated there since 1814 was hauled down, the troops presented arms, the band played the patriotic air, "Sons of Norway," and after only a momentary interval the first gun of a national salute boomed, the new flag was brought out and the troops again presented arms.

The people then uncovered and cheered wildly, the band adding to the general enthusiasm by playing the popular air, "Yes, we love this country." First one and then another took up the words of the song, until the whole crowd joined in, after which another round of cheering greeted the flag. Three cheers were next given for the fatherland, and the singing of the national anthem concluded the ceremony.

Baron Von Wedel-Jarlsberg, who has been the minister of Sweden and Norway at Madrid, and is a Norwegian, is leaving the Spanish capital to-day for Christiania. He has telegraphed asking to be immediately relieved of the post owing to the dissolution of the union. His example will be followed by the ministers at Washington and Rome, both of whom are Norwegians.

A telegram from Bjornson, the Norwegian dramatist, published here to-day, sums up the popular feeling as follows: "The address to the King is an expression of the will of the entire Norwegian people. The dissolution of the union is a blessing for the entire North."

### CHARGE AGAINST LAWYER.

Is Accused of Misappropriating Sixty Thousand Dollars.

London, June 9.—The further hearing of the charge against Alfred Fossick, a lawyer of Maidenhead, Berkshire, charged with the misappropriation of \$60,000, and who, according to a statement made in court by counsel for the plaintiff in the case, informed plaintiff's counsel that he had lent the money to Mrs. James Brown Potter, occurred to-day.

Mrs. Potter testified that Fossick, as her lawyer, undertook to raise for his clients a \$65,000 mortgage on her property at Maidenhead. The money was required to work the Savoy theatre. Mrs. Potter never knew that Fossick was personally advancing the funds.

### EMPLOYERS' DECISION.

Chicago, Ills., June 9.—That the teamsters must meet all of the conditions laid down by the employers or declare a strike without making any settlement now seems from the employers' standpoint to be the logical outcome of the struggle. Another attempt to arrange for a new peace conference has resulted in a reiteration by the employers that they will make no further concessions.

## SAYS POWERS HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

### NOTE FROM GERMANY REGARDING MOROCCO

Situation Is Again Grave—Premier of France Faces a Difficult Position.

Paris, June 9.—Germany's note to the powers proposing an international conference on the subject of Morocco is regarded in the highest quarters as renewing the gravity of the situation, almost to the point of making it menacing.

France has received a copy of the note, showing that Germany acted openly in appealing to the powers notwithstanding the official statement from Berlin that Morocco invites the conference.

The officials here interpret the German note as showing that Germany is the real upholder of the conference. The text of the note shows that Germany relies mainly on article 17 of the treaty of Madrid signed July 8th, 1880, which recites that Morocco recognizes the most favored nation treatment in the case of all powers represented at the conference. The German note holds that this gives the powers equal rights to consider the affairs of Morocco.

The French answer is as follows: Article 17 refers to the preceding articles which deal solely with the protection of the lives and property of foreigners residing in Morocco. Therefore article 17 gives the powers equal treatment concerning the protection of lives and property, but does not recognize the German claim that the powers agreed to exercise equal political control of Morocco.

It is desired that Washington and other capitals receiving the German note observe the application of clause 17.

A cabinet council to Morocco will consider the note. The nature of France's official answer is still in doubt, owing to Premier Rouvier's desire to avoid settling the issue between Germany and France.

### Interviewed Sultan.

Fes, Morocco, June 9.—Gerard A. Lowther, British minister to Morocco, had an hour's private audience of the Sultan, and the political situation was fully threshed out. The cordiality of the sultan's ruler noticeably differed from his attitude at the official reception of the British minister.

It is still hoped that an agreement will be reached directly between France and Germany, as otherwise a long diplomatic struggle, disadvantageous to all, is foreseen.

### CREMATED IN BED.

Woman Burned to Death in Fire Which Destroyed Hotel—Many Narrow Escapes.

Myrtle Creek, Ore., June 9.—Miss Hattie Dement, one of the proprietors of the Overland hotel here, was burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed the building and endangered the lives of many guests, who escaped by jumping from windows. The blaze, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin, Miss Dement was cremated in bed.

### UNDER WATER.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 9.—The crest of the Grand River flood has passed, and although the river remains practically stationary, a scarcely perceptible fall is reported by the weather bureau. A continually increasing proportion of the west side is being flooded by water, which is backing up from below. Hundreds of residences are surrounded, which were high and dry yesterday. The prospect is that the flooded area will extend greatly to-day, even with the river receding.

### BRAD WON CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, June 9.—James Brad, the former British champion, won the open golf championship to-day with a score of 318.

## Dr. Price