NATIVE OUTLAWRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Assaults on White Women Causing Much Alarm—Pardon of Murderer Arouses Keen Discussion

CAPETOWN, April 12.—The South African newspapers contain particulars of a series of outrages which has succeeded the reprieve of an Umtail native who assaulted and murdered a white woman, and reflect grave apprehensions on the part of the white population as to the results which may follow the Governor-General's leniency. Viscount Gladstone is not without his champions, and one line which some of these take is that there is nothing to show that offences of this kind are prevalent.

Replying to this argument, the Cape Times, in a leading article, points to the fact that within a week "six cases of assault by natives on white women—two of a peculiarly brutal and revolting character—have been reported from the Witwatersrand alone, there have been several cases in Durban, and one case has been reported from Salisbury. If this is not prevalence in the sense in which that term would be used by the apologists for commutation, all we can say is that they use a dictionary which will not be recognized as a standard authority by the vast majority of white men and white woman throughout South Africa. We have no desire to buttress arguments already sufficiently strong by putting forword possibilities or probabilities as certainties. Therefore we do not assert that this epidemic of assaults of this character, of which reports have appeared within the past few days, is due to the commutation of the capital sentence in the Umtali case. This is a view which, in the nature of the case, must be more or less assumptive. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that, whether this epidemic is or is not partly due to a vague feeling in the native mind that the reins of justice have been slackened, the epidemic itself is a ghastly fact, in presence of which the bare possibility of allowing such an impression to get a firm hold of the native imagination is intolerable."

The cables, to a certain extent, furnished brief particulars as to the recent outrages. Most dramatic is the story of the Penhalonga case, telegraphed from Bulawayo. A native knocked at the door of the house of Mrs. Duncan Thomson, at Penhalonga. He had, he called out, a "letter for missus,' which was too large to go underneath the door. Mrs. Thomson told him to go around to the window and opened it. When she had done so the native attempted to seize her. She managed, however, to shake him off. He went around to the door, and, when she opened it, under a misapprehension, again attacked her. She succeeded once again in freeing herself and shut the door. He still refused to leave, whereupon she took a revolver and discharged it through the door. The bullet struck the native on the other side and he fell dead.

Penhalonga was, as might be imagined, deeply stirred, and the same night a public meeting was held to discuss the situation. At this meeting these resolutions were unanimously passed: (2) "That this meeting of residents in Penhalonga Valley desires to express to Mrs. Duncan Thomson sincere sympathy with her in her experience as the victim of a dastardly assault by an armed native, and its hearty approval of her courageous action in defence of her honor and of her own and her children's lives." (2) "That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions towards a testimonial to Mrs. Thomson as a mark of sympathy and approval, and as a means of affording the public an opportunity to record their abhorrence of crimes by natives against white women, which crimes in the certain knowledge of those present at this meeting are yearly becoming more frequent in this district."

In one case reported from Johannesburg the victim was a school teacher, who was cycling home in the afternoon through the suburb of Orchards. She was attacked by a native, who leaped out suddenly from behind a tree. In another case, at Turffontein, a lady was assaulted by a native within ten yards of her house. He attempted to strangle her, but she was wearing a thick ulster, closely buttoned round her neck, he could not prevent her screaming, and her cries attracted the attention of the police. Her assailant vanished in the darkness. Another attack by a Kaffir houseboy occurred in the Bezuidenhout Valley.

From Sea Point comes yet another alarming story. A number of the Cape provincial council were walking in the grounds of the Queen's hotel when they heard a whistle blown. They hurried in the direction of the sound, and on the way met a girl in a dazed state. She told them that she and her sweetheart had been sitting on the beach together, when they were suddenly attacked by natives. One of the natives had a knife, but the white man closed with him, and as he did so the girl blew the whistle, the other native meanwhile running off. It is conjectured that the object of the attack was, in the first instance, to drive away the white man.

A report of a further attempt comes from Vrededorp, where the room of the daughter of a tramway employee was entered.

The Cape Argus publishes a case in the magistrate's court, at Johannesburg, in which a delicate woman gave evidence against her assailant. In sentencing the prisoner to six months' hard labor and eight lashes, the magistrate said to him, "We are going to insist on one thing in this country, and that is that natives shall respect white women." Another attempted assault occurred at Craighall, where at 4 o'clock in the morning, a native entered a bedroom and was only frightened away by the piercing screams of the occupant.

Various plain-enough indications of the alarm and resentment of the white population are evidenced in the press, apart from the editorial references, of which a specimen has been quoted at the beginning of this article. There is, for instance, the "remarkable scene" mentioned by the Cape Times, at Park Station, when, on the arrival of the Cape Mail, a deputation of 150 citizens, armed with a petition signed by 967 residents, met the mayor, Mr. Hofmeyr, on his return from Cape Town, and asked that a public meeting should be called to discuss the advisability of holding a big meeting, or taking other steps in regard to the matter." There is, again, the insistent demand of the Rand pioneers for the imposition of the death penalty in all such cases. Another form which the prevalent apprehension is taking is the agitation to dispense with the native houseboy. Two other suggestions made are that there should be better policing of the outside districts, and stricter supervision of "loafing" natives by means of a more efficient administration of the system of passes.

The most important business which has as yet engaged the attention of parliament has been a motion by Mr. Creswell in favor of what is known as the "white labor policy." Mr. Creswell is rather a remarkable example of the labor politician. He is highly educated, cultured and industrious—he is by profession a mining engineer, and represents in parliament one of the Johannesburg constituencies. He is the chief exponent of the white labor policy—a policy which condemns and seeks to remedy the predominance of the native over the white man as an unskilled laborer in this country. There is, of course, no doubt as to this predominance, and equally no doubt that its results have had a very detrimental effect upon the industrial progress of the country. The existence of the Kaffir, and the fact that he is universally employed as an unskilled laborer, have led to a reluctance on the part of the white man to do any kind of unskilled work. The white laborer, coming to this country, speedily finds that many kinds of manual labor are looked on as "Kaffir's work." He is almost inevitably led to look down upon such work, and confines himself to the higher branches of his craft. In the mines this tendency is especially marked. The climate makes manual labor underground almost impossibly arduous for the white man. The Kaffir therefore does the manual work. The white man acts as the supervisor. The mines are the most salient example of this tendency, but it is also very marked in all kinds of trades.

Mr. Merriman moved an amendment referring the whole labor question to a select committee. The matter is still under discussion.

LEAPS FROM WINDOW

Former Portland Man, Accused of Banking Irregularities, Commits Suicide in Denver

DENVER, April 12.—A young man named Gus Lowitt, who is said to have been concerned in some banking irregularities in Portland, Oregon, committed suicide here today by jumping from a window on the sixth floor of the Ernst and Cranmer building. A constable had just served a warrant upon him, charging him with selling a mortgaged automobile.

The constable had taken Lowitt to a lawyer's office to engage counsel for the prisoner, the latter's wife accompanying them. Suddenly, Lowitt ran to a window, raised it and leaped out, hanging for a moment to the sill. The constable managed to grab one of the man's wrists, but was unable to hold on. Lowitt in falling struck some telegraph wires, but his neck was broken on the cement pavement.

PORTLAND, April 12.—Gus Lowitt, who committed suicide in Denver, was well known in Portland. Several years ago he came to this city and started a department store. He carried on an extensive advertising campaign, and to all appearances, was doing well. Suddenly the Oregon Trust and Savings Company failed, and an investigation revealed the fact that Lowitt was indebted to the bank for $110,000, which he had obtained on unsecured notes.

Lowitt was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, but the case was dismissed on technicalities, and he went to Denver. Later a new information was filed against him and Lowitt was brought back from Denver and prosecuted, but again he escaped on technicalities, and returned to Denver.

B. C. DIAMONDS

Report of Discovery Leads Prospectors to Mount Olivine District

The report of th Geological Survey of the Canada that Simonpure diamonds are to be found in the Mount Olive in district of this provinc has stimulated very active interest in the district in question and many prospectors have gone in from Princeton and are staking claims in an endeavor to secure precious stones large enough to be of commercial value, several of these having laely been discover-- in the conglomerate. In a letter to a friend at Princeton heading the Ottawa date of ten days ago, Mr. Charles Camsell of the Dominion geological staff of experts says, of the original discovery, that "the sample of chromite from which the diamonds were obtained also yielded platinum and gold. This is the first time I have been able to see the platinum in solid rock. * * *Practically all the diamonds obtained are clear and white, apparently excellent gem stones, if we can only find them big enough and there is not reason why we should not."

Interest in the diamond discovery in the Tulameen section continues. Actual prospecting for diamonds in the "wash" will begin as soon as the snow leaves that altitude.

INQUIRY INTO LOSS OF IROQUOIS

(Continued from Page One.)

terday asking that a formal investigation be held, and that Mr. Justice Martin of the Admiralty Court hold the enquiry with Commander J. D. D. Stewart, of H. M. C. S. Rainbow as one of the assessors. It is urged that the formal enquiry be proceeded with, without unnecessary delay.

Under the Canada Shipping Act it is provided that if it is shown that loss of ship or loss of life was caused by wrongful act or default, and if captain or others have been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, the licenses may be suspended pending a formal investigation, which follows if the officer holding the preliminary investigation recommends it.

Capt. Eddie arrived from Vancouver ver yesterday, having received telegraphic instructions to hold a preliminary inquiry. He asks that all having knowledge bearing upon the los of the Iroquois come forward and give evidence. He will leave for Sidney on the train this morning, and after sitting for a few days there will return to Victoria and commence sittings here. It is understood that counsel has been retained to watch the inquiry on behalf of Capt. A. A. Sears, master of the lost steamer.

The lost Iroquois received a subsidy of $4600 a year for carrying the mails to the Gulf Islands, and Capt. Sears has chartered a launch belonging to Messrs. Mowat Bros. of Salt Spring Island to carry the mails. He still holds the mail contract. Capt. Sears intends to negotiate for the charter of another steamer and will endeavor to secure the City of Nanaimo, to continue the service interrupted by the loss of the Iroquois. When the steamer was lost, in addition to her heavy cargo, she carried ten bags of mails. Of these four bags were recovered.

"Inspectors of Loading."

As a result of the disaster an effort is being made to induce the Dominion Government to appoint an inspector who will be charged with watching the loading of steamers. The executive of the Victoria Liberal association sent the following telegram to Hon. William Templeman at Ottawa:

"That in view of the two distressing marine accidents, entailing serious loss of life, during the past few weeks, the Dominion Government be requested to appoint inspectors of loading at the ports of the province at the earliest possible moment."

Sydney A. Clark, whose body was recovered yesterday on Mary Island, was the man who was with Mate Isbister and H. S. Moss and John Bennett, who survived on the deckhouse which floated as a raft to Mary Island where the three who survived landed. Clark was clinging to a davit and was exhausted. The others were almost exhausted and threw him a rope which fell about his shoulders. He made no effort to grasp it, being seemingly too dazed. Then the wreckage tilted and he fell beneath it

Hoc Say, the Chinese whose body was found on Sidney Isluand by H. J. Edmonds, and brought in by the launch Lily and turned over to Constable O'Hara was employed by Mr. F. Berkshire.

YEAR'S ESTIMATES BEFORE COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1.)

Estimated amount required to be raised from real property	$800,305.84
Collected from real property 1910	$705,426.12
Rateable assessment 1910—	
Land	$26,295,330
Improvements at 50 p. c.	5,809,990
	$32,105,320

Rate—26 1-4 mills.

Estimated Expenditures

The summary of the estimated expenditure for the year is as follows:

City debt	$ 222,655.31
Municipal council	6,000.00
Legal dept.	10,920.00
Civic salaries	28,640.00
Civic institutions	246.654.00
Buildings and surveys	46,080.00
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	86,440.00
Miscellaneous	57,950.00
Education	255,763.00
Board of health	49,040.00
Water works	173,117.30
Sewers rental and sewers tax fund	24,375.00
	$1,207,634.61

In the consideration of the expenditures for the various departments, but few items were passed. The fire department estimates were the only ones to receive assent. The figures had been fully compiled and Chief Davis was present to explain just why the added expenditure was necessary.

Alderman Gleason urged that the estimates be considered in private, particularly those relating to salaries, and Mayor Morley stated that in previous years such a course had been followed. He suggested that only "the non-contentious" matters be discussed in public.

Alderman Humber wanted all matters discussed openly and the mayor admitted that perhaps it would be just as well as the happenings at council meetings appeared to have a way of leaking out.

Need More Money

The vote for cemetery maintenance. Alderman Peden, chairman of the cemetery committee urged, should be increased to permit of extra assistance for keeping the cemetery in proper condition. Last year maintenance cost $1500, but this year he wanted $2000. Alderman Humber, chairman of the parks committee, was last year allowed $18,500 for maintenance but he declared that he would not be satisfied with less than $25,000, as the City Park at the Gorge required many improvements.

The fire department estimates aroused some discussion on the point of the superiority of motor vehicles over horse drawn apparatus, Chief Davis advocating the former, but pointing out that as the city possesses horse drawn apparatus it was necessary to purchase more horses, harness, feed, etc. The items provide for alterations to the headquarters in the way of better quarters for the men, alterations and improvements to outside halls, and an office at the high pressure station, the whole amounting to $3380, while maintenance of the department will cost $40,756, and salaries on the schedule fixed last year will call for $53,598. The cost of the new apparatus, recently ordered, comes out of the bylaw passed by the ratepayers early in the year.

The city pound estimates were left over and a committee composed of Aldermen Okell, W. F. Fullerton and Humber, was appointed to consider with the poundkeeper and sanitary inspector, the question of the selection of another location for that institution.

For library maintenance the sum of $5000 was passed but Alderman Langley, one of the library commissioners, urged a greater amount stating that Victoria in this item of expenditure does not come within thirty per cent. of other cities in proportion to the population served. The work has greatly increased and in fact the present library is not large enough. This year the commissioners are contemplating adding a children's room and other improvements.

Street Lighting

The street lighting estimates were also left over. The suggestion that a foreman of construction be appointed, owing to the fact that with the growth of the cluster lighting installation work the city electrician cannot attend to all matter pertaining to the department, was answered by Mayor Morley, who pointed out that with the new power from the Jordan river plant of the B. C. Electric company, soon to be available, Mr. Hutchinson's duties would be appreciably reduced. The department asks $14,240 for maintenance and $6,700 for construction. The sum of $7,250 for maintenance of the Home for the Aged and Infirm was passed.

Under the head of miscellaneous the following items were passed: stationery, $2000; postage, $750; telegrams and messenger service, $400; telephone service, $2000; fuel and light, $1250; hacks and express, $250; fire insurance, $1500; refunds, $250; charitable aid fund, $2500; aged and infirm women, $2500; commission on revenue collection, $800; secret service, $250; Victoria Day celebration fund, $2000; tax sale costs, 500.

In regard to the grant to the Coronation Day pageant Mayor Morley stated that as it would be a provincial affair it would be well to wait until it is seen what the government will do.

Alderman H. M. Fullerton advocated giving at least $2000 and Alderman Langley suggested making a general grant of $4000, which could be divided between the Victoria Day and the Coronation celebrations.

Alderman H. M. Fullerton advocated a grant to the Agricultural association of $5000 as the event is in a sense a provincial one, and in Vancouver $12,000 is granted to the fair there. This grant as well as that to the Vancouver Island Development League will be left over. Alderman Fullerton in the latter case also urged the city to be generous, claiming that the good results of the work of the league are everywhere apparent, but Alderman Gleason declared that, what with the expenses of the last election and the possibility that the city will be called upon to make large expenditures because of inferior local improvement work on several streets, the city should go slowly. The city has now some $20,000 to $30,000 more than contemplated to be paid on the high school site in Spring Ridge. These grants will be considered at the meeting to be held next Tuesday.

TORNADO SWEEPS SEVERAL TOWNS

(Continued from Page 1.)

At Hiawatha, Kansas, a schoolhouse was blown down, an 8-year-old boy named Pelton was killed and several buildings struck by lightning. Several persons are known to have been hurt at Netawaka, Kansas.

A child was killed at Manville, Kas.

The Kansas end of the tornado started near Whiting and swept in a southwesterly direction for a distance of more than 50 miles.

It is believed that many more people were killed and injured than have been reported at this time. Telephone and telegraph crews are working, now that the storm has abated, to get their wires in shape.

It is a big task, as the storm left only one telephone wire in operation between Kansas City and Oklahoma.

In Kansas City the storm did little damage. A few horses were killed by lightning and some buildings struck. The rain lasted about an hour and was heavy. Hail accompanied the storm.

Two more deaths were reported from near Hiawatha late tonight. Geraldine Meisenheimer, ten years old, and a small child of Otis Mellott, are the victims. The Meisenheimer girl sought refuge with three companions in a country schoolhouse, and the building was wrecked soon afterward. The dead girl's companions were injured. It is not known how the Mellott child met its death.

Calamity Sudden

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 12.—Forty people seriously injured were taken from Big Heart to Tulsa in stock cars tonight. The Midland Valley railroad officials here report four dead and over a hundred injured at Big Heart. Many of the injured, it is believed, will die, and many more are dangerously hurt.

The tornado struck Big Heart from the southwest. Scores of persons, surprised at the town being suddenly thrown into a state of semi-darkness, rushed from their homes only to be struck down by flying debris.

At the edge of the village a hundred Indians were encamped. Their tents were gathered up like bits of paper and carried away. Several Indians were hurt and many ponies that were grazing in the vicinity of the tents were killed.

Among the buildings wrecked was the Midland Valley railway station. The agent and telegraph operator is reported to have been killed. As a result of this condition communication with the outside world was cut off. The tornado had passed an hour before a message was sent to Tulsa for assistance.

When the rescuers arrived from Avant and Tulsa they found fully 400 people homeless. Aided by the light of lanterns, which were frequently blown out in the drizzling rain and swift wind, the searchers experienced much difficulty in locating the dead and injured. Several bodies were carried outside of the village limits, and were found in farmers' fields.

Practically Destroyed

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—A tornado, travelling in a southeasterly direction, destroyed the town of Whiting, twenty-five miles north of Topeka, late this afternoon. Sixty houses were blown down and thirty persons injured. Meagre reports received here by long distance telephone tonight indicate that the towns of Powhattan, Netawaka and Eskridge were struck by the same storm. Wires are down, and particulars are meagre.

Eskridge is 25 miles south of Topeka. The storm struck there shortly before 4 o'clock. The High school building was blown down, and twenty students were injured.

A woman and a child were killed at Powhattan.

Mrs. David Stone, wife of a farmer living near Whiting, was swept from the steps of her home into a neighbor's yard, half a mile away. She was picked up dead.

An interrupted telephone message from Netawaka says several persons were injured there. Only one telephone wire is working between here and Kansas City.

George M. Scott, an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe engineer, who was in Eskridge at the time of the storm, says at least fifteen houses were blown down. After he left Eskridge, says Scott, he could see the tornado sweeping across the country for ten miles, overturning houses, barns and sheds in its path. He heard of no one being killed at Eskridge.

Benjamin Esch, a fireman of Scott's engine, was blown out of the cab window and hurled across the street. The only injury he sustained was a slight cut on his head.

While Mrs. Ray Garnum, of Powhattan was sitting in her house, the storm swept the greater part of the building from over her head. She was but slightly hurt.

Joplin Visited

JOPLIN, Mo., April 12.—Seven persons were seriously injured, many others experienced narrow escapes, a property damage of many thousand dollars was inflicted, and telegraph and telephone and interurban railway service was demoralized for several hours by a windstorm that swept the district tonight in four minutes.

F. J. Welton was picked up by the wind in the heart of the Joplin business section, carried ten feet into the air and blown along exactly the length of a city block, being deposited at Fourth and Main in the hall of a building. His right leg was broken, and he is believed to have suffered internal injuries. His flight was observed by several hundred persons.

Heavy damage was done by the wind to mining plants, billboards were destroyed and outbuildings and several roofs of dwellings were torn off.

The $5,000,000 power house of the Empire District Electric company, near Riverton, Kansas, was crippled by the storm, cutting off the power supply of all interurban lines.

Mrs. Almeda Shalley, 60 years old, was killed two miles north of here tonight when her home was demolished by the storm. Her husband was seriously injured.

Two Killed at Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Kas., April 12.—A tornado which struck Lawrence shortly after eight o'clock tonight killed two persons, injured 12 and did damage estimated at about $175,000. The storm cut a clean path through the town from the southwest to the northeast.

On the surrounding farms many persons were hurt, and it was on a farm that one of the two persons killed lived. This was a negress. The other victim was Mrs. Joseph Sullivan, of Lawrence. Of the 12 persons injured, it is said, four at least will die.

In the path of the cyclone practically every building was damaged and the smaller houses were demolished.

The Chicago fast mail on the Santa Fe missed the tornado by only a few seconds, after a race of several miles to get out of its track.

None of the buildings of the University of Kansas or any of the houses of the students' quarters were damaged, being out of the path of the storm.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL

King and Queen Give Their Patronage to National Theatre Ball to be Held on June 20th

LONDON, April 10.—The King and Queen have given their patronage to the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre ball which is to be held on June 20 at the Royal Albert hall. Among those who have already promised to assist are Princess Henry of Pless, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Marjorie Manners, Lady Violet Manners, Lady Evelyn James, Lady Eileen Wellesley, the Countess of Wemyss, Winifred Countess of Arran, the Countess of Bessborough, the Countess of Craven, Muriel Countess De La Warr, the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Lytton, the Countess of Londesborough, Cora Countess of Strafford, Viscountess Falkland, Viscountess Curzon, Viscountess Cobham, Viscountess Ridley, Lady Elcho, Lady Agneta Montagu, Lady Emily Dyke, Lady Florence Duncombe, Lady Maud Warrender, Lady Gwendeline Spencer-Churchill, Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Wenlock, Lady Sheffield, Lady Manners, Lady Bateman, Lady Alington, Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Lady Savile, Lady Brassey, Lady Desborough, Lady Leith of Fyvie, Lady Northcliffe and many others.

Some of these ladies are forming parties, the members of which will each represent a character on Shakespeare's plays, the box taken by the lady being the rendezvous for the members of her party in her play. Nothing has yet been decided as to the plays for which the various ladies will be responsible. At midnight there is to be a promenade and dance of Shakespeare's lovers. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West and the ladies' committee are also arranging quadrilles of Shakespeare's characters. The decorations will be elaborate and appropriate. The costumes must represent some of the 2000 characters in Shakespeare's plays. Not more than 4000 tickets can be issued, and there is already a great rush for these, the success of the venture being amply assured.

AROUSES JEALOUSY

Suggestion of Arbitration Treaty Between Britain and States Not Welcomed in Germany.

BERLIN, April 10.—The feelings of jealousy aroused in German governmental circles by Sir Edward Grey's response to Mr. Taft's suggestion of an arbitration treaty between England and the United States have quickly been manifested. No direct declaration of official opinion is made, the only remark vouchsafed by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" being that it would be a grievous mistake to expect too much from Sir Edward Grey's idea at the present moment.

Newspapers representing the various political parties publish, however, a communication, in all cases exactly of the same wording, the origin of which is obvious. In this communication it is stated that the declarations made by Sir Edward Grey and Ma. Balfour leave no doubt as to the policy which will be represented by such a treaty. It is evident, the writer of the note states, that such an arbitration treaty is practically not far removed from an alliance, this view being substantiated in his opinion by the statements made by the English newspapers and by the leading American politicians, to the effect that the treaty would be regarded as a basis for a political rapprochment. The circumstance cannot be left unnoticed, the note concludes, that the hegemony of an English-speaking, or at least an Anglo-American, alliance is referred to.

Pursuing the train of thought thus inspired, the Conservative Post suggests that terrible things will happen if England concludes such a treaty with the United States, and it cannot think that British statesmen, although they are liberal, will build a bridge to enable Canada and Australia to cross the gulf which still separates them from the widely-opened arms of "Uncle Sam."

The "Neueste Nachrichten," which is Chauvinist in tendency, contends that England and the United States are actuated by the knowledge each of their own weakness. England, it states, feels stranded since the announcement of the German-Russian rapprochment, and the United States has learned from the present mobilization of her troops that her military organization is deplorably defective.

After examining the proposal from every standpoint the "Hamburger Nachrichten" comes to the conclusion that no rational country would base its policy on such an arbitration treaty, which it therefore regards as the pretext and means to conceal the real aims of English and Americans.

Senator Elected in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 12.—The deadlock in the Iowa legislature ended this afternoon shortly before one o'clock when Judge William S. Kenyon, of Fort Dodge, was elected United States senator to succeed the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, on the sixty-seventh ballot.

Tested Poison.

PARIS, April 10.—A strange case of alleged suicide has come under the notice of the police of the Latin quarter, where a young law student, of German origin, took his life for the purpose of letting scientists know what was the effect of a certain poison. The police were informed that the young man was found dead in his room in a small hotel, and he had apparently died of poison. When the room was searched three letters were found, one of which was to his brother and sister, and in it he said: "I am going to die I desire my body be sent to the morgue, so that men of science may see what ravages poison has made on my system." The young man's death caused great surprise to those who knew him, as he had led a very steady and regular life.

Prussian Millionaires.

BERLIN, April 10.—Sheaves of statistical dealing with the incomes and fortunes of the 8,300 Prussian "mark millionaires' have been seized by the authorities as the result of a raid on the premises of Herr Rudolf Martin, a well-known publicist, who was about to publish an "Almanac of German Millionaires." The raid was made at the behest of the Prussian Minister of Finance, who is of the opinion that Herr Martin could only have come into possession of the details which he announces the almanac will contain by "bribing officials of the income-tax department to divulge confidential information." All the proofs, manuscripts and correspondence in connection with the almanac were seized at Herr Martin's private apartments as well as "copy" at the printers.

FORMER VICTORIAN VICTIM OF MURDER

Mr. T. A. F. Barnard's Chivalry in Attempting to Save His Employer's Wife Costs Him His Life

Particulars have just reached this province of the murder of a formerly well-known British Columbian, Mr. T. A. F. Barnard, at one time resident in this city, and more recently making his home at Revelstoke. The crime of which he was a victim was committed at the works of the Anglo-Terak Petrolem Coumpany of Crosny, in the Caucasian government of Terak, Russia. Mr. Barnard was, while here, in the service of the C. P. R., being employed as a civil engineer. He was known to all the members of his profession in this province.

The m rder occurred about one month ago. Mr. McGarvey, owner of the oil works, and for whom Mr. Barnard was working, was also murdered, his death occurring shortly before that of the former British Columbian. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard left Vancouver about eight months ago to visit Mr. Barnard's home in England. They had only been in the Caucasus about three months. According to information regarding the crime, it is evident that Mr. Barnard behaved with great bravery and chivalry in attempting to save the life of his employer and that of Mrs. McGarvey. The McGarveys and Barnards lived in a house apart from the rest of the oil company's buildings, and somewhat isolated. While they were at supper on the night of March 11th the house was suddenly broken into by natives and the murders committed. A little boy, who was the first to see the robbers coming, tried to telephone to the adjoining works, but was set upon and murdered before he could give the alarm. The robbers then mortally wounded a watchman and attacked Mr. and Mrs. McGarvey and Mr. Barnard with clubs and knives. Although the men were unarmed they heroically attempted to shield Mrs. McGarvey. Mr. McGarvey was butchered in the dining room. Mr. Barnard, though wounded, carried his friend's wife across the yard of the house but was overtaken and foully murdered, falling dead at Mrs. McGarvey's feet. The murderers then seized $500 in cash that was in the house and fled.

The military and police at once took prompt and energetic measures and are scouring the country for the assailants. Mrs. McGarvey is said to be out of danger.

Steel Company of Canada

TORONTO, April 12.—The Toronto Stock Exchange has listed the Steel Company of Canada securities. Common, eleven and a half millions, preferred six and a half millions, and bonds for seven and a half millions.

Minnesota Arrives at Seattle.

SEATTLE, April 12.—The Great Northern liner Minnesota arrived from the Orient to[illegible] a month late. The Minnesota's de[illegible] was due to an accident to her machinery when she was 1500 miles out from Yokohama, early in March. The steamship returned to Japan, where temporary repairs were made. The Minnesota will miss one trip to the Orient and will not sail from here until June 19. While lying to port here extensive repairs to the damaged machinery will be made.

Counte feiter Captured

DENVER, April 12.—Government officers made what they regard as an important arrest today in apprehending Harry R. Porter, an assayer and chemist, whom they charge with having operated an extensive counterfeiting plant in North Denver. Porter was armed when arrested, and made an attempt to escape, but was re-captured. In Porter's home the detectives found, they assert, a counterfeiting outfit and a thousand counterfeit dollars. Search for Porter had been proceeding for two years.

Deaths at Several Points

MEEKER, Okla., April 12.—Four persons were killed in a tornado that visited this city today. A score of houses were wrecked. Many miles of telephone and telegraph wires were blown down.

CHECOTAH, Okla., April 12.—[illegible] man and one child were killed in a tornado two miles south of Checotah this evening.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 12.—The St. Joseph and Grand Island depot and [illegible] cars at Manville, Kas., were blown [illegible] by a tornado this afternoon. A farm house was also wrecked and one child killed, according to information received by the Grand Island officials here. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and particulars are hard to get.

Sculptor's Remarkable Scheme

BERLIN, April 12.—An extraordinary, but evidently a seriously meant, proposal for celebrating the reign of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, is made by a Munich sculptor. Among the foothills of the Bavarian Alps, not far from Oberammergau, rises an abrupt and isolated basaltic rock nearly 5000 feet high. The upper part of this rock, which consists of almost perpendicular cliffs, the sculptor proposes to model into a colossal statue of the prince regent. The prince would be represented as a hunter, and the originator of the scheme is certain that all the technical difficulties may be surmounted. The Munich Court Gazette speaks of the idea as original and brilliant, but a storm of protest against the proposed defacement of one of the features of the Bavarian highlands has already been raised.