

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA

DUE TO INITIATIVE OF THE EMPEROR

Czar Wished to Dismiss Lower House of Russian Parliament Two Weeks Ago.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—From a well-informed source the Associated Press hears that the decision to dissolve the Douma and abolish the former election law was due to the initiative of the Emperor, whose original intention went far beyond the steps taken.

His Majesty wished to dismiss parliament a fortnight ago and prolong the interval for the convocation of a new assembly, thinking that this would permit the agitation throughout the country to subside. He was encouraged in this attitude by the court, but finally yielded to the arguments of Premier Stolypin, who strongly advocated the convocation of a new assembly in the autumn. The Premier also succeeded in having stricken from the electoral law the provisions increasing the educational and property qualifications for suffrage and raising the age limit of voters from 25 to 30 years, working upon His Majesty by what is disquietingly described by one of his intimates as "the bugaboo of reaction."

It is learned that the manifesto was drafted at Tsarkoe Selo a fortnight ago, only a few minor changes being introduced Saturday night. Copies of the manifesto reached the papers with the date Tsarkoe Selo uncorrected.

It is stated that the Emperor was one of the most vigorous enemies of the Douma. Some of the deputies held an all-night fete at the Conservative club in celebration of the Emperor's decree. Champagne was served to all comers. The Emperor's decision was heartily cheered and ultra-loyal speeches delivered. Ex-Minister Tseretoloff, hitherto considered a moderate Liberal, in an oration glorified the change in the Douma as rescuing Russia from the hands of aliens and Jews and restoring power to the classes, which heretofore ruled the empire.

General Strike Unlikely.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The chances of the proclamation of a general strike in answer to the government's coup d'etat are steadily lessening. The question is now under discussion at a secret conference of the central committee of the Social Democrats, which is being held in Finland, but a strong current of opposition is known to prevail, not only on the part of the moderate leaders, but also among adherents of the radical members. A fraction of the moderates urge that the government is now so strongly entrenched that a general strike would be futile.

A Strike Would Be Futile and only weaken the prestige of the party and involve the rank and file and the industrial proletariat generally in a series of reprisals and immense pecuniary loss.

The conference, which is attended by all members of the lower house who have not been arrested, probably will content itself with issuing a series of proclamations addressed to peasantry, army and navy and the workmen, accusing the government of violating the election law in defiance of the Imperial pledges and appealing to the masses to continue the fight.

Telegrams from practically every city in the empire announce that the news of the dissolution of parliament was received quietly and with almost an entire absence of demonstration. Even at Odessa and Kiev, no disturbances occurred.

The perfect of Kiev issued orders that no demonstrations on the part of reactionists or revolutionaries should be permitted.

The course of General Drachoffskoff, perfect of police of St. Petersburg, in prohibiting hostile criticism of the government was followed by universal approval by governor-generals throughout Russia, completely muzzling the Liberal press. The newspapers appearing here to-day make extremely guarded comments upon the situation. The Novoe Vremya, which has aligned itself with reactionists, attacks the new election law as a half way measure affording the possibility that revolutionary elements will again be able to enter parliament.

A close study of the new election law, which is a bulky book of 80 pages of complicated phraseology, has somewhat dispelled the feeling of gloom in Liberal circles. The idea is gaining ground that the government has

Faith in Its Intention

and that there is a possibility there will be an opposition majority in the third parliament as in the case of its predecessors. Even under the law it is thought the Constitutional Democrats will retain control of the city. The return a considerable number of the sixty land-owning deputies, whom government believed would be exclusive conservatives.

According to the opinion of a foreign diplomat who is in close touch with the court, the government has done

Too Much or Too Little.

It has violated the fundamental laws of constitution and laid itself open to the charge of accomplishing a coup d'etat without altering the election laws sufficiently to produce the desired result.

The feeling in court circles against Premier Stolypin, who has undertaken the full responsibility before His Majesty for a speedy convocation of parliament upon the present basis of suffrage, is said to be bitter and is alleged to be the object of a strong reactionary intrigue.

The grant of seven parliamentary representatives to the Armenians and

Tatars was decided upon at the last moment. The original plan was to disfranchise the Caucasus entirely, but this was abandoned owing to representations of Count Von Vorentsoff Dashluff, viceroy of the Caucasus, who is now here fighting to save his political head.

The Holy Synod has ordered the Imperial manifesto to be read in all churches next Sunday.

The committee of the lower house of parliament, consisting of 22 members, appointed

To Investigate the Charges

against the Social Democratic delegates has decided to make its posthumous report. It came to the conclusion that the evidence was too weak to justify suspension of any of the accused deputies. Even delegates like Prof. Kuzmin Karaviev, Democratic reformer, who favored the surrender of all of the culprits against whom there was definite grounds of suspicion, acquiesced to this finding.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Many Camps Along Route of Grand Trunk Pacific Have Been Destroyed.

Winnipeg, June 18.—Immense forest fires are raging along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the district of Fort William. The fires have been blown up, and many camps and supplies destroyed, many contractors suffering severe losses. Thousands of dollars' damage has been done to settlers' houses and effects.

DENTAL ACT MAY BE ULTRA VIRES

Chas Wilson K. C. Contended in Court that it Went Beyond Provincial Powers.

The Vancouver Police Magistrate has had knotty questions to decide with respect to the dental laws of the province.

Is the provincial act, making it an offence for unregistered dentists to practice dentistry, valid and within the powers of the Legislature?

To what extent can a student practice while serving his apprenticeship in the office of a registered dentist?

Upon the first of these questions in the case of Dr. J. W. H. McCready of the Ohio Dentists, Magistrate Williams after an hour's hearing, reserved judgment until Saturday. Upon the second question in the case against J. V. Binney, a student in the office of the Chicago Dentists, Vancouver, the court, after another hour of hearing evidence granted an adjournment for a week. It was sought by the Board of Dental Surgeons of the central committee of the Social Democrats, which is being held in Finland, but a strong current of opposition is known to prevail, not only on the part of the moderate leaders, but also among adherents of the radical members. A fraction of the moderates urge that the government is now so strongly entrenched that a general strike would be futile.

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MANY LETTERS ARE INTRODUCED

IN THE HAYWOOD CASE AT BOISE

Defence Made Numerous Objections Which Were Overruled by the Judge.

Boise, Idaho, June 18.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood was resumed at 9:30 a. m. Harry Orchard was recalled to the stand and was examined for impeachment by Mr. Richardson for the defence. Before Orchard was called, J. T. Nichols, who as deputy sheriff in charge of the Caldwell jail when Orchard was arrested, identified a copy of a letter written by Orchard from Pettibone, Nichols said that Fred Miller, a Spokane lawyer, who is now helping to defend Haywood, visited Orchard in jail after sending him a telegram signed "M."

An alleged talk with former Lieutenant Governor Moore was reported to have said: "The more I see of my old partners in the Hercules, the more bitter I feel. They are all right and I am a wandering pauper. I'll get even with Steuenerberg yet," was denied by Orchard.

At this point the state took Orchard over a variety of protests from the defence. Orchard was asked to read a letter which he wrote to his wife, Mrs. H. H. Hawley, as to his interest in the Hercules mine, which he said re-sold in March, 1897.

The prosecution offered one of its most Important Pieces of Evidence against Haywood, when it introduced Orchard's letter to his wife, which was tendered to show that Haywood participated in a plan to deceive Mrs. Orchard the second of Cripple Creek, as to the whereabouts of her husband.

Over a variety of protests from the defence, Orchard was allowed to testify that early in the summer of 1905, Haywood told him that Mrs. Orchard was writing him for information as to Orchard's whereabouts. Orchard swore that he proposed that he should write his wife a series of letters that were to be

Falsely Dated and delivered to Mrs. Orchard by agents of the Federation. He said that he first wrote two letters dated at San Francisco, and had them delivered through Paddy Mullaney, who represented the Federation at Cripple Creek. Orchard identified the two letters, and overruling all objections of the defence, Wood admitted them.

Next Orchard swore that he wrote a third letter purporting to come from Nome, Alaska, and that under the general arrangement that he had made with the Federation officials, Marion Moore carried the letter to Nome, where he went as organizer of the Federation, and posted it. This letter, bearing the date of Nome, August 5th, 1905, was produced, identified and admitted as evidence.

Orchard then identified a letter which Haywood wrote to Mrs. Orchard, and that was admitted in evidence and handed to the jury. It was as follows:

Denver, Nov. 15th, 1905. Mrs. H. Orchard—Dear Madam and Sister—I have not heard a word since I saw you. The last information I got was from Alaska. I think I have been in the name of the place. I see that a awful conditions prevail among the law and order element.

"Yours very truly, W. D. Haywood." The three letters introduced by Orchard were commonplace and contained practically nothing bearing on the case or Orchard's testimony except references to the arrangements which Orchard said he made with the Federation officials for the care of his wife while he was absent.

The defence attacked the letters and Orchard's story about them when it got a chance to cross examine the witness, but Orchard

Held to the One Story he told about them. The witness denied that he had made arrangements for the delivery of letters to Pinkerton agents, that the letters had only made their appearance since he left the stand last week, or that he had invented the story because his wife had Haywood's letter in her possession. He swore positively that he had written the letter, and that the Alaska letter, and that Pettibone and Meyer knew of the arrangement.

It was a day of correspondence and documentary evidence. Besides the four San Francisco-Alaskan letters, the state secured the admission of a certified copy of the unsigned letter which Orchard got at Caldwell jail, and which Orchard swore was in the handwriting of Pettibone. The letter was as follows:

"Dec. 30th, Friend Tom.—Your letter received. That was sent to Jack Dec. 21st for you. He should send it to you so that you might have it by this time. Write to me as soon as you get to your new field."

The letter was postmarked at Denver on Dec. 30th, the day that Steuenerberg was killed and it is claimed by the state that the "Jack" mentioned was Simpkins and that the "that" referred to the \$100 which Orchard swore he asked Simpkins to secure for him when he was leaving Caldwell.

The state developed "a contention" that as tending to show a conspiracy and knowledge of the Steuenerberg crime, Orchard was without any request from him.

Furnished with Counsel within a few days after his arrest. It first showed that Orchard after his arrest sent no communication from Caldwell jail, and then produced a letter which Orchard admitted the original of the following telegram:

"Received. Mr. Miller. Phone: time 7:30 p. m. mine paid charge. Robinson Miller and Rosenfeldt, Spokane, Tn. Jan. 2nd, 1906. T. Hogan, care Sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho. Attorney Fred

Miller will start for Caldwell in the morning. M. B. Hyde Block."

The defence examined Orchard on this subject and largely devoted itself to showing that the Western Federation of Miners always provided counsel for its members whenever and wherever they got into trouble.

To combat the theory that Orchard killed Steuenerberg in revenge for the loss of a valuable interest in the Hercules mine, the state on re-direct examination obtained from Orchard a declaration that he sold his interest in the Hercules in 1897, two years before the strike and troops came. The defence attempted to modify this by getting the witness to admit that he had not sold his interest in the Hercules, but had pledged it and could have taken it back any time up to his flight from North Idaho before the oncoming troops, but Orchard adhered to the statement that he had sold outright.

There was a long contest over an unimportant effort by the state to show that the

Confession of Steve Adams had been voluntary. It maintained that Adams had once discussed the matter freely with Attorneys Harley and Borah, but that was about as far as it got, the court sustaining a series of objections from the defence.

At the opening of the morning session, the defence asked Orchard a series of impeaching questions. They dealt with conversations in which it was alleged that Orchard recited his terrible grudge against Frank Steuenerberg and vowed he would kill him if he hanged for it. Orchard denied every question both specifically and generally.

ANOTHER FIRE AT TORONTO.

Outbreak in Foundry Caused Damage Estimated at \$10,000.

Toronto, June 18.—Fire at Gray's foundry yesterday morning did \$10,000 damage, before the brigade got the flames under control.

CHAMBERLAIN IN LONDON.

London, June 18.—Joseph Chamberlain arrived here last evening from Birmingham. He said that his health was improving and that he wished to be in touch with his son Austin. The family deny that Mr. Chamberlain proposes resigning from parliament.

SEVENTY SOLDIERS SHOT IN FIGHT

DETAILS OF THE MUTINY AT KIEV

Sanguinary Engagement Between Mutineers and Loyal Troops Before Trouble Was Suppressed.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Details of the mutiny of sappers at Kiev shows it was only suppressed after a bloody engagement at midnight between the mutineers and loyal troops.

About 70 men were killed or wounded. Kiev is one of the cities where revolutionary military organization is most powerful, counting among its members dozens of officers.

The mutiny was planned to coincide with a political strike as a reply to the dissolution of parliament, involving the railroads, telegraphs and mails. In several of the southern provinces arrangements for the strike had been making for months under the leadership of an experienced organizer, M. Leaskoff, who was a member of the first parliament.

The decision of the revolutionary staff here to refrain from demonstrations was disobeyed by the hot-headed sappers.

At midnight, on June 17th, five hundred men, at a given signal, left their beds, disarmed the sentries, hurriedly dressed, obtained possession of their rifles, and breaking into an armory secured a number of loaded cartridges and then marched to the camp square and fired a volley in the air.

Explanation of the position in the city which was in the hands of the mutineers, was given by Capt. Akuloff, ran out and addressed the mutineers, persuading them to disperse. He then called the sentries, hurriedly dressed, and led a charge on the mutineers, ordering them to surrender.

Upon their refusal to do so, Capt. Akuloff ordered the troops to fire, and fell dead himself at the first volley.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Who Has Been Sworn in as Commissioner of the Yukon.

Ottawa, June 18.—Alexander Henderson was sworn in as commissioner of the Yukon this afternoon by Mr. Bennett, assistant clerk of the privy council. He leaves for Vancouver this evening on his way to Dawson.

Mr. Henderson was born in Oshawa, Ont., in 1859, the son of Alex. Henderson, a native of Calithness, Scotland, and Grace Kilmartin, who was educated at Oshawa High school and later graduated from Toronto University with the degree of B. A. in 1884.

In 1891 he came to British Columbia and began the practice of law in New Westminster. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, and in 1898 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature to represent New Westminster, and upon the resignation of Joseph Martin in August, 1899, he

entered the Semlin-Cotton cabinet as attorney-general, retaining that position until the dismissal of the ministry in February, 1900.

In June, 1901, he was made a judge of the county court for Vancouver county.

Last year he resigned from the bench and entered upon the practice of law in Vancouver, and was elected to the seat for the city of Vancouver at the provincial elections. He was defeated with the other Liberal candidates, and since that time has devoted his attention to his law practice.

He is regarded as an admirable appointment for Commissioner of the Yukon. His experience in the local government and on the bench will aid him materially in his administration of affairs in the north.

Mrs. Henderson is a daughter of William McCraney, who formerly represented Hailton County, Ont., in the Dominion House of Commons.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

Remains of Three Victims of Launch Disaster Recovered.

Newport News, Va., June 17.—Clad in full naval uniform, and with faces and hands fearfully mutilated, the bodies of Midshipmen F. H. Field, W. H. Stevenson and F. P. Holcomb were found in Chesapeake bay to-day.

The bodies, after being examined and identified, were taken by the naval tug Potomac to the naval hospital at Portsmouth.

The bodies of four of the eleven men drowned in the Minnesota's launch a week ago to-night have now been found. The one drowned in the launch was that of a freeman, G. W. Westphal.

The bodies of three midshipmen and four seamen are still missing and the launches and rafts are still searching the lower bay and roads for them.

The bodies found to-day had drifted ten or twelve miles from the scene of the tragedy. This gives rise to a fear that all of the bodies will never be found.

DEATH OF PROF. HERSCHEL.

London, June 18.—Professor Alexander Stewart Herschel, the distinguished astronomer, died to-day at the Observatory hospital, Slough, Bucks, where his grandfather, Sir John Herschel, and Sir John Herschel, made most of their discoveries.

WILL WITHDRAW FROM TEXAS.

Decision Reached by Number of Life Insurance Companies.

Dallas, Tex., June 18.—Following a conference at New York between directors of non-resident life insurance companies, Maurice Locke, attorney for the majority of the more important non-resident companies, has announced definitely that all of the larger companies will withdraw from Texas on July 11th, because of the inability of the companies to comply with the tax which requires the companies doing business in Texas to deposit 75 per cent. of their reserves on Texas business inside the state and to pay a tax of 1 per cent. on gross premiums collected.

The companies which will withdraw are the Washington Life, Mutual Life of New York, New York Life, Northwestern Mutual Life, Equitable Life, Penn Mutual, Manhattan Life, Massachusetts Life and Home Life.

STORY DENIED.

London, June 18.—The Earl of Munster, when asked to-day regarding the report that he was engaged to Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, replied: "The report is absolutely untrue."

All the afternoon papers here printed dispatches from Chicago reporting the engagement, with photographs and biographies of the parties.

"I do not know the Earl of Munster, and I am much annoyed by the unauthorized reports," said Mrs. Potter Palmer to-day.

LIQUOR LICENSE BY-LAW DISCUSSED

City Council Hear Both Sides of the Question at Meeting Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The city fathers heard both sides of the controversy over the new liquor license by-law, which is to go into force in July, at last night's council meeting, when a deputation, accompanied by some disinterested parties, was heard in condemnation of the measure and Rev. LeRoy Dakin, president of the Citizens' League, replied on behalf of the latter body.

The deputation was composed of the following: B. Heisterman, C. E. Redfern, J. Musgrave, Otto Weller, W. H. Langley, Luke Rithet, C. A. Holland and J. W. Wilson.

Mr. Langley acted as spokesman. He referred to the appeal which had been made against the judgment by Mr. Justice Irving in which the by-law was upheld. It would be in the opinion of the deputation, be a wise act on the part of the council to forego the enforcement of the measure until such time as the Supreme court, to which the appeal had been made, rendered its decision.

There were many provisions in the by-law which were most unjust one of them being that referring to the side and rear entrances to bars. The by-law would force the proprietors of such places to alter their buildings at a considerable expense. Such a clause as that was ridiculous. It would affect every bar in the city including the new Empress hotel. To say that every time a guest at a hotel desired to visit the bar he must go out into the street was absurd and such a regulation would hamper public hostilities to the detriment of the tourist trade. In nearly every hotel the enforcement of the by-law would entail considerable alteration and a consequent heavy expense. The question was who was going to pay that expense? If the Supreme court upheld the appeal it would be a matter for consideration whether the city reimburse the hotel and saloon keepers for the expense of the other hand if the court decided that the by-law was legal the alteration could be done without extra loss to either the licensees or the city.

The speaker referred to the effect which the by-law would have on the board of licensing commissioners. It would, he claimed, rob the board of its discretionary power conferred upon it by statute and the commissioners would be nothing more than puppets working to cut and dried rules.

The penalty for infraction of the by-law was a refusal to renew the offender's license. This was a risk to which no licensee, unless he was otherwise exposed. The by-law was, in the speaker's opinion, without a modern precedent, it savored of the "dark ages" and was most arbitrary in character. He did not anticipate any verdict from the Supreme court that would justify a by-law which interfered with statute law. Should the by-law be legal the alteration could be done without extra loss to either the licensees or the city.

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