

"COME ON IN; THE WATER'S FINE"---WOMAN CHAMPION SWIMMER WILL TEACH THE WOMEN THROUGH THE STAR BEGINNING TOMORROW.

CHAMBER DIVIDED WATER QUESTION

Majority Report Favorable to Milwaukee---Judge Burke Presents Minority Report---Many Members Are Present Taking Part in Discussion.

The Chamber of Commerce in this afternoon considering the Cedar river water question. There is a large attendance, over 75 members being present.

As has been repeatedly forecasted by The Star during the past few days, the committee brought in a divided report.

The majority report, concurred in by four of the five members of the committee---Judge Ballinger, F. W. Baker, Frederick Bausman and Ira A. Nadeau---is, in the main, favorable to the contentions of the railroad.

The minority report, signed by Judge Burke, goes into the subject at greater length and points out the grave dangers to the health of the city which will come with the construction and operation of the railroad.

Both reports were read, and Frederick Bausman moved that the report of the majority, favorable to the Milwaukee, be adopted. M. J. Carkeek immediately moved the adoption of Judge Burke's minority report.

These motions precipitated a discussion which lasted for some time. A vote upon the motions showed 29 in favor of the majority report and 25 against. It was noted that all of the real estate men present voted with the majority.

Judge Burke's Report. Judge Burke in his minority report calls attention to the dangers which would come with the construction and maintenance of the railroad, declaring that it is impossible to guard sufficiently against the contaminating influences of the Milwaukee if the road be permitted in the watershed. He calls special attention to the filthy conditions existing at Barnston as an indication of what may be expected if the company is permitted to occupy the river valley. Judge Burke's report in full is as follows:

It is now five or one-half years since this city, after the most strenuous fight, secured a water supply from Cedar river, which, in purity and wholesomeness, is unsurpassed in the world which is equal to any other city in the world. This pure water in abundance has been an ever-present factor in the health and prosperity of this city as one of the most healthful on the continent.

The value of such water to a community cannot be measured in terms of money. There are few cities anywhere in the world which are so happily situated as to be able to command such a blessing. It behooves us, therefore, to do our utmost to protect and preserve this water supply from the possibility of contamination.

The question on this subject which now confronts this community is this: Shall the construction, maintenance and operation of a transcontinental railway line for a distance of 15 miles along Cedar river, and the point from which the city takes its water, such railway making two crossings of the river, be permitted to be built and operated in the watershed of the city, which is the source of the water supply? It is the duty of the city to protect and preserve this water supply under such conditions?

Ideal Water Supply. The Cedar river watershed presents an ideal situation for the city of Seattle. Cedar river is a mountain stream and its waters, as the public lands are all tributaries, are pure and soft. The valley through which it flows is flanked on each side by high hills, making the problem of pollution by the city a very simple one. This watershed contains an area of about 100 square miles. Of this area the city of Seattle owns and controls not simply nine per cent, as has been erroneously stated and published in the press of the city, but one-half or 75 square miles. Through the efforts of the city engineer, Thompson, while in the city of Washington a few years since, the government withdrew from the city the ownership of the public lands in this watershed amounting to about 60 square miles, for the very purpose of protecting the city's water supply from pollution. The city owns in its own right upwards of 12 square miles; but the city's command of this watershed is considerably greater than even these figures would indicate because the city's command extends to the entire watershed of the city, and the city should take steps to condemn it. In deed, the city brought suit at one time for that purpose, but failed for want of necessary statutory author-

ity, and as we are advised, recent legislation has given the city the required power.

The Columbia and Puget Sound railroad crosses the Cedar river below the intake and of course can do no harm there. Later on it crosses some small streams that empty into Cedar river, but as these streams can with slight expense, be drained into another watershed, they may be kept out of the city's water supply. The Denny Clay Works, sometimes known as Taylor, have been referred to as a menace to the city's Cedar river water. This is a danger very easily obviated for it also may be drained at a small expense into another watershed. Thus it will be seen that the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad, Taylor and the Denny Clay Works are so far as they relate to the city water supply are negligible quantities, for any possible danger arising from them can easily be prevented.

Should Condemn Railroad. The Northern Pacific branch which was in the valley before the city entered it, will have to be dealt with. It is practically a logging road and if considered a menace to the purity of the water, it should be abandoned by the city. Aside from two or three logging camps some distance from the river, there constitute the most important outside interests within the watershed. When we stop to consider that it is only a few years since the city entered Cedar valley for its water supply, it must be admitted that it has made good use of its time and has already acquired a degree of control over this watershed such as few cities possess over their sources of water supply.

With the city in this admirable and commanding position in respect to its present and future water supply, we are suddenly confronted, as already stated, with a proposition to grant to a transcontinental railway company the right to construct and forever to maintain and operate in this watershed and above the city's intake. Can this be permitted without endangering the city's water supply and the health of the community? If it can, if there would be no danger to the city's water supply, it is highly desirable to have so important a railway system as that proposed to be built through the city and extend its line into this city at the earliest practicable time.

Very Grave Danger. But there is danger and very grave danger in the situation. If the 15 miles of railway in question are to be built and maintained along the line of the present location on Cedar river, it would seem as if the position of the city's water supply would be inevitable. This section of 15 miles cannot be built without many laborers. During the period of construction, which will be from one to two years, these men will be living on the road, that is, near the river. It is to be supposed for one moment that the case does anyone in his senses believe that a railroad camp will believe it possible to keep the water supply pure?

On all new roads, especially on roads running through a mountainous country, there are bound to be breaks, washouts, etc. This road will prove no exception to this general rule. Extra gangs of men will have to be hurried to the scene of trouble. In such situations the men are often required to work day and night, and the break or disaster is repaired. Would there be no danger in such a case? Does anyone in his senses believe that it would be possible to keep the water supply pure?

Let Contract for School. The Sisters of the Order of Holy Names, who conduct a boarding school for girls at Seventh and Jackson, have let the contract for a new school building to cost \$150,000. The new building will be located on Capitol hill and will command a fine view of Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, the Cascades and Lake Washington. The site secured is the block between Roy and Aloha streets, and Twenty-first and Twenty-second ays.

Breiting & Buchinger are the architects and expect to have the building completed by September, 1907.

Case is Continued. Owing to the death of Judge Emory, who represented the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing company in their effort to have a permanent injunction issued against Local No. 12, International Shingle Weavers' association, the case was continued till July 31, by Judge Griffin today.

DRAIN GOES TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.--The appointment of Adjutant General Drain of Olympia, Wash., to be attorney for the newly created United States court in China was announced today. The marshal of the court will be Bruce Leonard, of Detroit, and the clerk Frank Hinckley, of New York.

HORSE THIEF IS FOILED

A horse thief entered the stables of the Union Feed company, 910 Maynard av., last night, pulled the staple, cut the halter ropes on a team of horses and was just leading the team out when one of the teamsters arrived on the scene. The thief knocked the teamster down and succeeded in making his escape, but did not attempt to take the horses with him.

GEORGE MITCHELL IS NOW A FREE MAN

Jury Quickly Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty and Slayer of Creffield Is Given His Liberty ---Rejoicing in Court Room.

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

Bitting his lower lip till it seemed that he must bruise it and breathing so heavily that the heaving of his chest was apparent to those in the farthest corner of the crowded court room, George Mitchell sat yesterday afternoon and waited through what must have seemed to him an age of formalities, for the fatal words that meant so much to him.

Sat Motionless. Mitchell intends to return at once to Portland, where he has secured employment. The father will go back to his home in Illinois and the brother, Perry, will go to Portland.

Morris & Shipley, who so successfully defended Mitchell, this morning received a large number of telegrams from Oregon congratulating them upon their victory and thanking them for their efforts on behalf of Mitchell. They also received a letter, which they declined to make public, in which the writer offered Mitchell a good position and also educational advantages.

Esther is Found. Esther Mitchell has been found. Immediately after the return of the jury's verdict she joined Mrs. Creffield, and the pair engaged rooms in a down-town rooming house.

Expressed His Thanks. When, by these handclaps, he had expressed his thanks to all of the jurors, he stepped over to the railing separating the public and private portions of the court room and there for several minutes received the congratulations of men and women, most of them from Oregon, who had sat through the more than two weeks of the trial and waited for what they all seemed so certain of, a verdict of "not guilty."

Brother is Happy. Perry Mitchell, the brother of the slayer of Creffield, was the happiest man in the crowd. He followed with eyes all aglow every movement made by George and smiled and laughed and patted him upon the back until he became almost hysterical.

And in the meantime, not forgotten in this shower of congratulations, Messrs. Morris and Shipley held a reception of their own and accepted in as modest a manner as possible the thanks and congratulations of a host of friends of Mitchell and of their own.

Jury Comes in. It was 2:14 o'clock when the jury retired to its room to deliberate. At 4:40, in answer to a knock upon the door from the inside of the jury room, the bailiff was informed that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Judge Frater was at once notified and Mitchell was brought up from the jail, where he had been taken when the jury went out. At 4:45 Judge Frater ordered that the verdict be handed to the court and then by him to the clerk, who read it in a clear, strong voice, so that everyone in the crowded room could hear it.

When the words "not guilty" were reached, the crowd, disregarding the court's previous instructions, broke into cheers and hand-clapping.

Shake His Hands. Then began the handshaking and the congratulations, and this continued all the way down the stairs and through the corridors to the jail. Men and women crowded about the man who had just been freed from the charge of murder and, despite his efforts to break away after leaving the court room, his journey to the jail occupied probably ten minutes.

In the jail Mitchell was greeted by the prisoners with whom he had been confined with shouts and cheers when the announcement came to them that he had been acquitted. He shook hands with them all and promised to come back and see them before he left the city.

Then with Elias M. Shipley, one of his counsel, he walked down town and registered at the Stevens hotel, where he will remain until his departure from the city.

Goes Back to Portland. Mitchell intends to return at once to Portland, where he has secured employment. The father will go back to his home in Illinois and the brother, Perry, will go to Portland.

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WILL H. MORRIS, who, with Elias M. Shipley, so successfully defended George Mitchell.

women in an endeavor to get them to join him there. The women are determined to go, and it is the fear of the Mitchell family that they will follow their determination.

Beyond the Police. The police have been called upon for aid, but state that they can do nothing towards holding the girl, and her father feels that it would not be right to force her to return, preferring rather to let her go with Mrs. Creffield if she is determined to follow that course.

Another "Holy Roller." Levins by name is in a logging camp near Alvin, B. C., and has written to the women in an endeavor to get them to join him there. The women are determined to go, and it is the fear of the Mitchell family that they will follow their determination.

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His highness talks excellent English for an Indian. His skin is brown-tan and when he speaks he employs many gestures.

"As you know, I come to the United States to study the education system. The United States has very good schools. The greatest feature of your educational work is that you are educating everybody. All the people seem to be educated. It makes a grand nation. I hope that in time India may do the same. This will take a long time."

"Do you think that by educating everybody in India, as is done in the United States, it would make a republic of India?" was asked. "That would be impossible," slowly answered the prince. "A republic in India is as impossible as to look into heaven."

"What opinion did you form of President Roosevelt?" "He is a fine fellow."

"Have you learned as much as you anticipated by your visit in Uncle Sam's domain?"

"Yes, the trip is proving profitable to me. The United States and India may learn from each other mutually. We can learn your modern civilization. You must go to India for your ancient philosophy, which will require years of hard study."

Asked why he had adopted American customs of dress, the prince said he adopted pantaloons because they are more convenient for traveling, especially in this country.

His highness, Sa Aji Row, Gaekwar of Barado, is here for today.

SAY THOMPSON WAS EXPECTING TROUBLE

war of Barado, does not flash his riches in any form. Her highness, the Maharani, takes little interest in society. She dresses in native costume, except that she does not cover her face. With a shawl-like outfit, inexpensive and plain, she stood for some time in the hotel lobby. She had little to say.

REBELS SEIZE BIG STEAMER

SEBASTOPOL, July 11.--A mutineer this afternoon attempted to assassinate Vice Admiral Chukhina, commander of the Black Sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital.

KOSTROMA, Russia, July 11.--A band of revolutionists yesterday boarded and seized a Volga steamer and captured 450 pounds of pyroxylene, presumably intending to use it for loading bombs.

SEBASTOPOL, July 11.--It is reported that the ironclads Pantellion and Three Saints have joined the garrison at Batoum, which has been in mutiny. The Three Saints hoisted the red flag and the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other ironclads which had refused to join them.

Boys Rob Paymaster. ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.--The admiralty paymaster's office was robbed by three youths, apparently students, today. They shot the treasurer and two watchmen and stole \$25,000 and escaped.

Mutinies are reported today from 10 garrisons. The soldiers at Odessa demand a constitutional convention.

CHIEF SHUTS DANCE HALLS

To Captains: You will instruct the patrolmen to close up all dance halls in the lower district. Should they refuse to close, instruct the officers to raid the places, and raid them as often as they open.

The above order was today issued from the office of Chief Wappenstein, and sounds the death knell of the 100 per cent landlords, who have hitherto been allowed to lease their property below the death-line for immoral purposes.

The resorts affected are the Strand, Gafey and Casino, the two former being leased to Mose Goldsmith and the latter owned by Adam Orth, has been leased to the Seattle Brewing & Maltting company, who, in turn, sublet the building.

Must All Close. Chief Wappenstein states that he will permit no halfway measures about it, and that the dives must close up for all time. He is also contemplating the closing of the Midway, St. Paul and other notorious places in the restricted district.

NEBRASKA FROM BREMERTON. Battleship Nebraska returned from Bremerton last night after having been on the dock five days having her bottom scraped and propeller tightened. She is now ready to be turned over to the inspection board for her official trial trip next Monday forenoon.

Informants Tell Prosecuting Attorney That Judge's Slayer Asked Friend to Accompany Him to the Emory Home a Few Minutes Before Shooting.

A possible clue as to the intention of Chester Thompson a few moments previous to the shooting of Judge George Meade Emory, on Saturday night, which may prove of the highest importance, was given today to the office of the prosecuting attorney.

The statement made to Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh was in effect that young Thompson appeared at the grocery store of A. J. Hearst, at 215 John st., about 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening, and asked a young man if he would not come over to a house close by as he (Thompson) expected to have some trouble.

Is Out of City. A diligent inquiry today failed to determine the truth or falsity of this statement. Mr. Hearst himself was out of the city and Mrs. Hearst, who only heard of the facts in a general way while conversing with her husband, did not know the name of the young man whom Thompson is said to have approached.

If it is ascertained as a fact that this was Chester Thompson, it indicates that he walked from the Hardy & Hall Arms company's store, at Second av. and Cherry st., boarding a Cedar st. car on First av., leaving the car at John st. He must have walked down John st. to the Hearst grocery, from where it was only a block and a half to the Emory home, on Denny way.

Important Evidence. "If we can ascertain that the statement of young Thompson having asked some boy to accompany him to the Emory home, where he expected to have trouble, is true, it will be one of the most important bits of testimony which we can offer at the trial," said Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh during an interview. "I have not been able to learn whether the story is true."

Change of Venue. The action of an evening paper calling for "Vengeance" in blood-red letters will, in the opinion of many attorneys, necessitate the trial being heard in another county. It is the general impression that the defense will ask for a change of venue, as the article in the paper in question gives the attorneys for Thompson every right to demand a trial elsewhere.

The next step which the prosecution will take will be the arraignment of young Thompson before Judge Frater on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. There has been no effort as yet to secure the names of witnesses or to obtain any definite information which might be of use in the prosecution. Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh stated today that there would not likely be anything done until after Monday's hearing.

Must Stay in Jail. Under the law no bail can be allowed where the charge is murder in the first degree, so the youthful prisoner will have to remain in his cell until final disposition is made of the case. It is not believed that he can get a trial until September or later, as court will soon be closed for vacation.

The body of Judge Emory will lie in state at the family residence from 2 until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, where all who desire may view the remains. Afterwards the casket will be closed.

Funeral Services. Funeral services will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence, 229 Denny way.

Rev. W. A. Major, of the Bethany Presbyterian church, will officiate, assisted by Rev. J. P. D. Lundy, of the St. Mark's Episcopal church. It is expected that Judge and Mrs. Albertson will reach the city from Chicago by Thursday evening and the funeral has been held back pending their arrival.

The democratic county central committee yesterday appointed a committee to represent that body at the obsequies, including J. F. Payne, of Auburn; E. B. Cox, of Ballard; V. G. Frost, of Hillman City; L. W. Nelson, of West Seattle; M. D. Neighbor, of Bothell, and F. S. Southard, F. L. Mears, J. C. Whitlock, S. C. Calderhead, H. B. Drees and B. R. Brerly, of Seattle.

Visited by Father. Chester Thompson's father visited him at the county jail this morning, but explained that the interview was purely of a personal nature. The prisoner is outwardly calm and collected and there is little indication of any mental suffering.

MILWAUKEE PLANS TO PACK MEETING

protesting against the railroad grant an opportunity to be heard on their protests. To this end invitations have been extended to the representatives of the King County Medical society and such other organizations as have filed with the council their resolutions of protest against the grant.

Notices Not Filed. But in a number of cases the resolutions adopted by public bodies have not been filed with the council so that no official notice has come to the council that those bodies are opposed to the grant. No notices have been sent to these organizations that the hearing is to be held.

As the matter now stands there is nothing directly before the council in reference to the grant except the petition that it be revoked. No ordinance revoking the grant has, as yet, been introduced, but it is the hope of the protestants that one will be introduced in the council at its next regular meeting as a result of tomorrow night's meeting.

The semi-annual report of the harbor master for the first half of the calendar year 1906 was filed with the city comptroller this morning. It shows that during the six months the arrivals of vessels amounted in number to 399 and in tonnage to 640,220 tons, and the clearances to 404 vessels of 647,418 tons. During the six months there were 327,425 passengers carried to the city by water, and 330,192 carried from the city.

Passengers on the Watson state that by orders of the commanders of the revenue cutters Thetis and Perry, the saloons at Dutch Harbor were closed July 4 and the drinking populace went thirsty during the celebration.