

The San Juan Islander

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FRIDAY HARBOR..... WASH.

Minor Happenings of the Week

It is stated that Emperor William will probably visit Copenhagen and Stockholm in July.

The cabinet of President Diaz, of Mexico, will be enlarged July 10 by the addition of a minister for a department of public instruction.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has engaged passage for July 11 from New York. The ambassador will probably remain in Washington to await the arrival of his successor, Baron Rosen, who will land in New York July 6.

George Hammond, the Bearmouth train robber, was convicted on his second trial at Phillipsburg, Mont., in connection with the famous holdup. The jury fixed his sentence at one year. Railroad officials are much disappointed over the verdict.

Joseph L. Bristow, recently appointed special commissioner to investigate the Panama railroad in its relation to transcontinental and European freight rates, has submitted his report to Secretary Taft. The report is expected to be made public next week.

The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America have endorsed the plan for a fraternal congress to be held soon in New York city for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public the advantages of fraternal insurance over the old-line insurance.

There are four towns in the Philippines, according to the recent census, with a population exceeding 10,000 each and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 210,928.

A bond issue of \$2,000,000 has been made by the directors of the Alaska Packers' Association, the total amount of which has been underwritten by a trust company of San Francisco.

The will of the late John Parmlee, of Chicago, provides that the entire estate of \$400,000 shall be held in trust, and the net income devoted to purchase of fuel for poor and needy families.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has given a contract to a Victoria company for the construction of a new passenger steamer to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The new steamer will be used in the Northern British Columbia and Alaskan trade.

The Belgian chamber of deputies has approved the compulsory arbitration treaties entered into with the governments of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Greece, and the arbitration treaty with the government of Roumania.

The annual convention of the Colorado State Commercial Association has directed its officers to issue a call for a Western immigration congress for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to immigration. The governors of all Western states will be asked to name five delegates.

An independent smelter to cost more than half a million dollars is to be erected near Wallace, Idaho, to refine the silver-lead ores of Coeur d'Alene district, according to a statement by one of the men interested. The smelter is to be financed by wealthy independent mine owners, who have property in that vicinity.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

China About to Forbid Laborers Coming to United States.

Washington, June 25.—China is about to take the question of Mongolian immigration to the United States into her own hands. Within a few weeks the dowager empress will publish an edict forbidding Chinamen of the laboring class to make any attempt to come to this country.

It is one of the most important reforms which that government has ever considered. It means not only an improvement in the relations of China and the United States through the removal of many irritating questions, but an assertion on the part of the Celestial Empire of an independent sovereignty and of its purpose to prevent the insult and humiliation of its people. This attitude is one of the results of the victory of the Japanese over the Russians, as the Chinese now are imbued with the belief that they, as well as the Japanese, are the equals of the white race. Information of the solution which the Chinese government has been evolving to the serious immigration question has reached the president and if the edict is issued at once it undoubtedly will have a great influence upon the policy which he will adopt in connection with the matter of exclusion.

Cure for Labor Troubles.

Portland, Or., June 27.—A co-operative experiment of a magnitude hitherto untried is to be attempted in this state by the Co-operative Christian Federation, with a capital of \$50,000,000. The objects of the federation are to buy and sell land, build railroads, operate factories, mills and dairies in Oregon, to be owned and operated on the co-operative plan. It is believed by the promoters that it will prove a solution of all forms of the labor question.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Barley threshing is in progress in some portions of Eastern Washington. Triplets were born the other day to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lamberton, of Everett.

The next G. A. R. encampment for this state and Alaska will be held at Walla Walla.

Everett mill men have promised to be good and not hereafter to dump refuse into the sound. They were threatened with prosecution by the federal authorities.

At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of Traffic Agents to be held at Portland July 3, action will be taken to divide Oregon and Washington into separate districts.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the Northern Pacific for the arrest and conviction of each of the men who attempted to hold up the North Coast Limited four miles east of Tacoma last week.

The twelfth annual outing of the Mazamas, a mountain climbing club of Portland, will occur at Mount Rainier this year, and the club will be accompanied by an unusual number of prominent scientists and college professors.

The County Auditors' Association of Washington met at Vancouver last week to discuss matters concerning their work. Capt. I. M. Howell, of Pierce county, was unanimously re-elected president. The next meeting will be held at Spokane.

At the close of business last Friday F. A. Wing, assayer in charge of the United States Assay office at Seattle, announced that the institution had completed its "century run," the receipts having passed the \$100,000,000 mark, amounting to \$100,159,030.

It is stated that extensive additions are to be made to the United States penitentiary at McNeil's island. The changes were agreed upon recently by United States Marshal C. B. Hopkins and Col. C. C. Clay, special representative of the department of justice. The two officials made an inspection of the prison recently.

A brick plant is to be erected at Bellingham.

The Seattle Canoe and Launch club will hold a regatta on Lake Washington July 4.

According to Capt. Simpson, his Simpson mill at South Bend, which recently burned, is to be rebuilt, larger and better than ever.

The Boston Steamship Company has been awarded the contract for carrying government freight between Puget sound points and Manila and Japan.

Gov. Mead has designated H. A. Fairchild, of Bellingham, as chairman of the state railroad commission. J. W. Lysons, of Seattle, has been elected secretary.

The jury in the case of Wong Hong Hee, charged with the murder of Eng Chung at Walla Walla, returned a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation for mercy.

The summer session of the Cheney normal school has opened. Thirty-six students enrolled at the beginning. This term is an innovation and it was not expected the attendance would be so large.

Collector Ide declares that vessels on Puget sound will not be allowed to overload in the future, even if passengers on every vessel must be counted before she leaves port. Officers are to be detailed specially to look after the matter.

It is now stated that Dr. E. T. Mathes, head of the Bellingham normal school, will not at once leave that institution to take the presidency of Whitworth college. Dr. Mathes has been persuaded by the local regents to spend another year at the normal, but this will not affect his decision to join Whitworth.

PACKERS ARE SCARED.

Several Think Europe a Good Place For Them at Present.

Chicago, June 26.—A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., who was one of the most important factors in the inquiry into the methods of the so-called beef trust, has suddenly left the city. It is said he is missing in consequence of the widening of the government inquiry.

Veeder's going away is said to mark a general exodus of the meat magnates to foreign climes. In this connection the fact that Thomas Connors, of Armour & Co. is about to visit the effects monarchies of the old world is particularly commented on. It is also stated that other important witnesses who occupy positions high in the packing industries are also not available.

Some of the big traffic officials of various railroads doing business with the packing trust have also found it convenient to be out of the city at this particular time. It is now announced by the federal authorities that the grand jury will probably finish its labors the first week in July, when a big batch of indictments against the packers and their aides de camp will probably be voted.

Loomis on Secret Mission.

New York, June 27.—Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, has sailed for Southampton on a secret mission for the government, commissioned by President Roosevelt. Concerning the mission, Mr. Loomis would only say: "I am not only going as special ambassador to receive the body of Paul Jones, but also have been commissioned by the president to perform a secret mission for the state department while abroad. I must decline positively to state what my mission is."

RUSSIAN SAILORS SEIZE BATTLESHIP

All Officers of Kniiaz Potemkine Except Eight Killed by Crew and Bodies Thrown Overboard—Guns Trained on Odessa.

The crew of the Russian battleship Kniiaz Potemkine mutinied on the Black sea and killed all but eight officers, who joined them in seizing the ship.

The Kniiaz Potemkine is in the harbor of Odessa with guns trained on the city. Shells from her guns have fired shipping in the harbor.

Other vessels of the Black sea squadron have been ordered to capture the Kniiaz Potemkine, but there is imminent danger of mutiny among the sailors on them.

Rioting proceeds ashore in Odessa. Many police have been killed in resisting strikers. Supplies have been seized for the Kniiaz Potemkine on shore and sent aboard. A Russian collier was seized and her coal taken aboard.

FLAG OF REVOLUTION FLOATS AT MASTHEAD

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniiaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship of the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniiaz Potemkine are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military. All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign. The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of four battleships and two cruisers is expected to arrive during the night and a regular naval battle is in prospect. The rioters are in a most defiant mood and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Cause of the Revolt.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

According to one version this sailor, whose name was Omilchuk, objected to the quality of the soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniiaz Potemkine headed for Odessa and arrived here last night. Early in the day the body of Omilchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day. The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on anyone seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

During the day one of the torpedo boats which accompanied the Kniiaz Potemkine came into the harbor and seized the Russian steamship Esperanza. The steamship was laden with 3,000 tons of coal, which the battleship is taking aboard. The governor has telegraphed for a squadron to be sent from Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES IN A STATE OF PANIC

St. Petersburg, June 29.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojestrensky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shot-guns the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers.

The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wires, chief of the general staff of the navy, said to the Associated Press that the admiralty had received advices regarding the mutiny, but he was unable

to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

Potemkine Most Powerful.

The Black sea squadron, which left Sebastopol Tuesday under command of Vice Admiral Kruger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night and a battle with the mutineers may occur at any time. The Kniiaz Potemkine is a more powerful ship than any in Kruger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in the possession of the strikers, who, according to the dispatches, had already been encouraged to open resistance by the mutiny of the sailors and were erecting barricades and fighting the police and the troops in the streets. Should the sailors of Kruger's ships join the mutineers the government would have to face open revolution, which would spread like wildfire to other towns in the Black sea littoral. The workmen of all the towns from which sailors are largely recruited are imbued with the socialist and revolutionary propaganda. At Sebastopol less than a month ago disorders were suppressed with difficulty.

Ever since the war started ugly reports about the Black sea crews have been current. Men have been shot and even officers court-martialed for disobedience, and yesterday at Sebastopol twelve sailors were condemned to three years imprisonment for mutiny. No better evidence of the spirit of the crews is needed than an official communication by the admiralty issued yesterday that Admiral Nebogorod and the other officers who surrendered in the Sea of Japn would have to stand trial by court martial upon their return. Practically all of the crews of the vessels which surrendered came from the Black sea.

The fact that Odessa is not a fortified port explains why the Kniiaz Potemkine is able to lie in the harbor unmolested.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time, when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head, and when the government is attempting mobilization involving about 300,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are attempting to keep it on the public.

All newspaper dispatches have been stopped and the newspapers have been forbidden to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless the liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels and, for instance, in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafes at midnight.

American Consul Reports.

Washington, June 29.—Thomas E. Heenan, American consul at Odessa, has cabled the state department in substance as follows: "The Russian warship Kniiaz Potemkine and one torpedo boat arrived here yesterday evening. All the officers were murdered at sea and the bodies thrown overboard. Men threaten to bombard the town if interfered with. The situation is precarious. The Black sea fleet is expected today."

Portland, Or., June 28.—General Manager J. P. O'Brien has determined to reduce the running time of the Southern Pacific trains between San Francisco and Portland to twenty-seven hours, nine hours less than the present service between the two points. This great saving in time will be accomplished by adding another train to the run, thereby avoiding lengthy stops along the route. This plan has been in contemplation for some time, but the great travel between San Francisco and Portland resulting from the Lewis and Clark exposition has necessitated an immediate improvement in the service. The new schedule will, it is said, go into effect shortly.

JAPS FLOAT IRONCLADS.

Three Russian Ships Raised in Port Arthur Harbor.

Rome, June 28.—A Port Arthur dispatch received from an Italian engineer who is engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor there says that three ironclads have been refloated.

Venezuela Grants Monopoly.

Caracas, June 27.—The Venezuelan government has granted to E. Rendiles the exclusive right to import shot-guns, air guns, revolvers, dynamite and other explosives.

PRaise FOR MORTON.

President Reviews Santa Fe Railroad Case.

Washington, June 26.—President Roosevelt has taken occasion to express himself in positive terms complimentary to the integrity and ability of Paul Morton, former vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, and now concluding his duties as secretary of the navy that he may assume the chairmanship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York.

These expressions are contained in two letters, one addressed to the attorney general and the other to Mr. Morton. The letters were made public together with a number of others, which, taken together, show the precise point of difference between the department of justice and Messrs. Harmon and Judson, who recently resigned as special counsel for the government in the rebate case involving the Santa Fe road and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Desired Contempt Proceedings.

The special counsel wished to bring contempt proceedings against the officers of the road, which would have included Mr. Morton. Their position was that the testimony adduced before the interstate commerce commission established a violation of the court order of March 25, 1902, restraining the company from executing an agreement to transport interstate traffic at rates lower than the published tariff of the road.

This testimony, they contended, constituted a prima facie case against the officers of the road, and the only way to ascertain their guilt or innocence was through contempt proceedings. The department of justice, on the other hand, thought proper to bring contempt proceedings against the companies on the ground that while the evidence before the commission might show a violation of the injunction by the road, it contained nothing charging any officer of the company with such violation.

President Roosevelt took the same view. Both the attorney general and the president agreed that contempt proceedings should be instituted personally against the corporation in both the Colorado Fuel and International Harvester cases. The latter case, the president says, stands exactly on the same footing and involves practically all of the Western roads.

In one of the letters the president says that the information given by Mr. Morton has helped greatly to break up the practice of rebate giving, and that thanks are due him for his action in the matter.

ANOTHER GREAT SHAKEUP IN CANAL MANAGEMENT

New York, June 27.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer for the Panama canal commission, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. This statement is made by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission. Shonts declared that he was not at liberty to talk and that the announcement would have to come from the president direct. He declared also that the forced retirement of the chief engineer would in no way affect his (Shonts') position with the canal board, nor would it lead to the reorganization of the board. On the other hand, rumor is strong that there will be a reorganization of the board at an early date.

The resignation of Mr. Wallace came after several stormy sessions of the canal board and after several conferences between the president, the chief engineer and Mr. Shonts. The disagreement, it is said, was entirely over the policy to be pursued in the construction of the canal. Mr. Wallace is said to have expressed his ideas of what should be done on the isthmus in very concise terms. It is understood that Mr. Wallace will at once take charge of a large railway system in this country, and that Theodore P. Shonts will remain as president of the canal commission. Mr. Wallace is still in this city, but declines to discuss canal affairs in any way.

As to the cause for Engineer Wallace's resignation there are two versions, one coming from friends of some of the canal commissioners, the other from friends of Wallace. The first is to the effect that it was requested because of differences between the chief engineer, members of the commission, Secretary Taft, and through the latter with President Roosevelt. The other version deals with hampering orders.

"That serious difference in the conduct of the work on the isthmus had arisen between the chief engineer, the administration and some members of the canal board was known," says the Herald. "Almost the first week after Mr. Wallace arrived at Panama. Delay in obtaining supplies, methods in advancing plans according to the procedure at Washington were all strange to him, and became irksome.

"Being chief engineer of the great undertaking, knowing that he would be held responsible for failure, he insisted that he should be put in a position to have absolute control, and objected to orders prohibiting his leaving the isthmus unless he obtained permission from the war department."

Being a man of independent means, the \$30,000 annual salary was no object to the chief engineer, and, no means having been found to meet his views as to the manner in which canal construction should be conducted his resignation was presented.

GERMANY'S REPLY

LATEST NOTE TO FRANCE FRIENDLY IN TONE.

At the Same Time the German Attitude in Regard to Morocco Remains Unchanged—Tension in Official Quarters Said to Have Considerably Diminished.

Paris, June 28.—Germany's reply to the French note on the subject of Morocco was presented during a conference between Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and Premier Rouvier at the foreign office yesterday. While most friendly, informal and entirely lacking in peremptory tone, Germany's response, none the less, maintains the position that the Moroccan question must be regulated by a conference of the powers without any agreement in advance limiting the scope of such conference.

This was accompanied by the presentation of Germany's general point of view in such an amicable spirit as to disarm the suspicion entertained concerning Germany's ulterior motives.

Prince Radolin remained after the presentation of the note for a lengthy conversation, in which Germany's desire for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was further expressed.

Expect a Conference. It is thought that Premier Rouvier will be prepared to terminate the controversy either by accepting the conference or submitting counter proposals. However, he informed Prince Radolin that no decision would be taken until the German note had been submitted to the council of ministers at the next regular meeting, which will take place Friday.

It is the general expectation that an agreement will be reached on the basis of a conference. Tension in official quarters has notably diminished, and this is only explainable on the theory that a conference will be accepted. Germany's response does not make any notable concession. However, the agreeable tone adopted by Germany and the entire absence of menace appear to create the most favorable impression. This is a most fortunate turn of affairs, for, while France sincerely seeks to avoid a rupture, anything offensive to the national pride might have inflamed public opinion beyond the point of control.

Try to Bring in Persia. Reports from foreign capitals that France recognizes Germany's influence in Persia as compensation for the renunciation of that country's claim in Morocco has somewhat annoyed French officials, who in strenuous terms authoritatively deny any such understanding, saying: "France is negotiating with Germany about Persia. Rumors relative to Persia or elsewhere are purely inventions of a nature to create trouble between the powers, particularly with Russia. A positive denial of these rumors can be given."

In German quarters it is also stated that Persia has not figured in any way in the note. Germans view the Persian rumor as a diplomatic ruse to excite Russia against Germany. However, diplomats are inclined to believe that Persia would be a good basis for compromise, as France possesses considerable interests there, whereas Germany seeks to strengthen her hold on the Bagdad railroad, thus giving her communication with the Persian gulf, rivaling the British route to the Orient by way of Suez. The prospects of such a compromise were much discussed by the diplomats attending a reception at the British embassy Monday night. The shah of Persia happens to be en-journing at Conteville, where numerous influences are in operation to induce him to take a friendly view of various foreign railroad projects.

PEACE CONFERENCE EARLY IN AUGUST

St. Petersburg, June 26.—Negotiations for the peace conference have taken an important step forward, and a proposition for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington has been submitted to Russia and is now under consideration. The exact date proposed has not been ascertained, but there is reason to suppose that it is some time during the first week of August, which is about the earliest period at which the Japanese representatives could be expected to reach Washington, allowing reasonable time for the acceptance of the proposal and the interchange of nominations of plenipotentiaries.

Armistice Improbable. M. Heratoff, under minister of foreign affairs, and the spokesman of the foreign office, in an interview in the Gazette, declares an armistice pending the meeting of the plenipotentiaries is improbable, and he comments on the possibility of a battle taking place before the conference is held.

Russian Negotiators Named. Washington, June 26.—It is reported unofficially that the president at a late hour last night was informed by Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, of the selection of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries.

London, June 26.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says: "M. Okagaki, the Japanese counsel here, has been recalled. He leaves Tuesday in order to proceed to Washington as one of the peace plenipotentiaries."