PART THREE

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TO MAKE ROSE CITY

Suggestion for 1905 Fair Bears Fruit.

SPRING - GARDENING REVIVAL

Demand for Rosebushes Has Tripled —Activity Is Seen on Every Hand —Rose Society Takes Lead in General Movement.

Portland is in the midst of a Spring-gardening revival. In every part of the city lawns are being respaded, new rosebushes planted, and gardens dug up. The suggestion of prominent amateur rosarians to make Portland the Rose City in view of the 1905 centennial is fast bearing fruit. If the present activity continues along with the crusade of the Lewis and Clark Civic Improvement Association against unsightly backyards and vacant lots, Portland will be a clean and beautiful city with yards of bloomnig flowers and well-ordered parks when the first visitors arrive for the fair. Three years of steady activity will accomplish wonders, but the start was not made too soon. Roses take several years to make their most beautiful development, and those which are now being planted will just be blooming their prettiest for the opening days of the centennial. During the past week more rosebushes have been sold than during any previous period of Portland's history, and the activity has extended to all kinds of seeds and flowering shrubs. The fascination of gardening as a recreation has taken hold of many professional men, and they can be caught in the early morning, spade in hand, digging in their yards and gardens.

Speaking of the great increase in rose culture in Portland, F. V. Holman, a pioneer in the movement for a rose city, said yesterday:

"In my mind there is no doubt that the movement to make Portland a rose city, has received a good start. I believe that by next year the number of rosebushes planted will be tripled. The people should make an effort to get a good number of roses that bloom for a long time. An exceedingly fine display could be made of Portland roses, but too many of them bloom for only a short time in June, and that is a time when there will not be a great number of visitors in Portland.

"This plan, if carried out, will act as a 'leader.' To the reasoning man the sight of a delicate tea rose thriving out of doors is ample proof of the mildness of our climate. It presents a more effective argument than pages of writing.

"W. S. Sibson's lecture, which was published in The Oregonian of March 29, is a masterpiece on the art of the growing of choice roses, and I know not where to turn for better suggestions than it gives."

Demand for Bushes Tripled.

A. B. Lamberson, of the Lamberson Seed Co., speaking of the great demand for rosebushes, said:

"Our sales have increased greatly over those of any preceding time, especially in roses and sweet peas. I can safely say that the demand is three times as great as last year's. I will have 20,000 rosebushes this year; yet I do not believe they will be enough to meet the demand."

Mr. Lamberson is making efforts to have a beautiful yard at his flower farm, which is about one-quarter of a mile east of the reservoir, on the Section Line Road. Between 5000 and 10,000 roses of choice varieties, besides lilies, dahlias, pansies and sweet peas in abundance, will greet the eye of the visitor.

R. R. Rutledge, of the E. J. Bowen Seed Co., gave a similar account of the increase in sales:

"Of late the demand has almost exceeded the supply. No one was prepared to meet such an increase. We have closed a deal with one expert Oregon grower to furnish us 20,000 rosebushes during the coming year, and believe we will still have to buy of private growers to meet the demand. It has been suggested that every school child be asked to pledge a certain amount of help, to plant a certain number of flowers, a vine to cover some ugly fence or a shrub to add to the beauty of home. Such a plan would yield great results, as it would create an interest in nearly every home in our city."

"There has been an enormous increase in the sales of all kinds of gardening material," said A. H. Harding, of the Portland Seed Co., "especially of roses and sweet peas. I believe this is due to the desire that has been aroused among our people to beautify their homes, in view of the approach of the 1905 fair, and they are undoubtedly taking an active interest in the work."

Activity on Every Hand.

"I can see the activity on every hand," said W. S. Sibson, a prominent amateur rosegrower. "A strong desire for more beautiful surroundings has without doubt been awakened among Portland citizens. We have but to continue as we have been, and I sincerely believe the year 1905 will see our city the fair and beautiful place we all desire it."

G. M. Hyland, an active member of the Lewis and Clark Civic Improvement Association, said:

"We are indeed pleased with the outlook. Activity in all lines of improvement is greater than ever before. More cement walks are being laid, new crosswalks are being demanded, the painters are all busy, and landscape gardeners cannot be had at any price, so great is the demand for their services."

There are many homes in Portland that may be considered models of beauty, and it is greatly to the efforts of their owners that the present activity is due. Among them are the homes of Mrs. Benton Killin, at 236 Thirteenth street; W. H. Barnhardt, at 695 Third street; W. S. Sibson, at Riverside, and F. V. Holman, at Taylor and Lownsdale.

President Frank C. Gibson, of the Lewis and Clark Civic Improvement Association, said:

"We have had everywhere the heartiest co-operation of the citizens in our work. More has been accomplished in the past week toward cleaning the streets and removing unbecoming obstacles than we had expected to accomplish in a six-months' crusade. This is only a start, but the spirit which is manifested will undoubtedly lead to splendid results. Within a month we expect to enter a campaign of education on the beautifying of homes, and feel sure it will meet with a speedy response."

Work of Portland Rose Society.

The Portland Rose Society deserves the credit of starting the movement to make Portland the representative rose city of the United States. This society was organized to take the leadership in this effort, as well as the later work of making the site of the fair distinctive with beautiful rose displays. Meetings of the society are held to discuss rose topics, and to interest the citizens generally in rose culture. The next meeting will be held Wednesday evening, when Mr. Frederick V. Holman will address the members on "Tea Roses and Hybrid Teas." He will speak on the selection of roses best adapted to general growing, and will also answer questions that may be asked. An opportunity will also be given to those interested in the work of the society to enroll themselves as members.

The officers are as follows: Mrs. J. C. Card, president; Frederick V. Holman, first vice-president; Mrs. G. H. Lamberson, second vice-president; Frank Lee, secretary; Mrs. D. H. Stearns, treasurer. The executive committee consists of the officers and one member from each ward. These will be appointed by the executive committee, and it is planned to extend the organization to precincts, so that in every part of the city there will be workers who will supervise the improvement of every part of the city and interest the residents of their precincts in the planting of roses and in taking other action needed to improve yards and unsightly lots.

ANOTHER ROYAL GUEST.

Prince of Wales May Visit the United States.

NEW YORK, April 5.—High diplomatic circles here are discussing plans, believed to be far advanced, for a visit by the Prince of Wales to the United States, says the London correspondent of the Times. The Administration at Washington is officially forwarding the proposal for the visit, which, it is understood, receives the personal sanction of King Edward, some of whose counsellors urge the acceptance of the invitation as a matter of astute state policy. Emperor William is considering an invitation to send the Crown Prince of Germany to America at the same time, and France is expected also to send a distinguished representative.

The splendid welcome accorded to the brother of the German Emperor is believed to be a forceful influence in this connection. The Prince of Wales' visit will be in acceptance of an invitation to the dedication of the magnificent new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce. A committee of that body has been in communication with the royal household and Cabinet members directly, and also through Ambassador Choate. While actual decisive acceptance has not yet been promised, it is the understanding in diplomatic circles that such an acceptance soon will be announced officially. The arrival here of J. P. Morgan may facilitate the negotiations. Mr. Morgan, it is intimated, brings an added invitation from the New York Stock Exchange for the dedication of its new building. American women who have married eminent Englishmen are notable champions of the proposed visit.

"When members of the New York Chamber of Commerce were informed of the cablegram telling of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales, their only astonishment was that the story could have leaked out," says the Times. "No one would deny the report, and no one would be directly quoted as saying that it was true. Several of those who are working on the committee which is arranging the details of the ceremonies to take place in connection with the formal opening of the Chamber of Commerce building, when they were assured that their names would not be used, said that the heir to the British throne had been invited. It was their understanding that he had accepted the invitation, and that he would come to New York early in October if the building shall have been completed at that time. He will come as the guest of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and in all probability will make a tour of the United States under the auspices of the chamber. One of the members stated that the matter had been arranged with the greatest secrecy, and that the details having all been worked out, it had been the intention of the executive committee to make a formal announcement in a few days. He added that it was the purpose of those having the matter in hand to make the opening of the chamber's new home coincident, if possible, with a commercial congress of representatives of the great commercial countries. He intimated that word had been received that Emperor William had in consideration the idea of sending the German Crown Prince to this country to represent him at the ceremonies. The Chamber of Commerce is in communication with the French Government, and France will undoubtedly be represented."

No Formal Invitation Sent.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the Chamber of Commerce of New York will invite the Prince of Wales to attend the dedication of its new home in August or September. Negotiations of a semi-official character have been under way for the last two months, but nothing definite will be known until May or June. As a matter of fact no formal invitation has yet been sent to the Prince of Wales, in spite of the statements to the contrary, but it is not too much to say that such an invitation will be forwarded with every prospect of its acceptance.

Considerable correspondence has passed between the Chamber and certain high officials in London, but it is all of a private or unofficial character. Representatives of the leading commercial bodies of Europe will be invited to attend the dedication, which promises to be an event of international importance.

Prince Is at Copenhagen.

LONDON, April 5.—The Prince of Wales is at Copenhagen at present, so no confirmation could be obtained this afternoon of the report that he would accept the invitation of the New York Chamber of Commerce to attend the opening of its new home.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—Commander Fausett, a member of the suite of the Prince of Wales, who is now here to participate in the birthday celebration of King Christian, states, in response to an inquiry by the representative of the Associated Press, that he had not heard of the proposal to invite the Prince to assist in the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and that he believed any report that an invitation had been sent was absolutely incorrect.

Not So Bad as Reported.

BUTTE, Mont., April 5.—The cave-in last night in the East Colusa mine, as a result of which 20 men were reported killed, proved to be of small proportions. No one was killed, and but two or three were slightly injured. A considerable quantity of earth shifted, causing a hole about 50 feet square in the workings and diverting the waters of Silver Bow Creek, which for a time was difficult to handle. The pumps of the Leonard mine were utilized, and the water is now under control. The damage will be slight.

Osteopathy in Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 5.—The House has passed the Senate bill in recognition of the osteopathic school of physicians, authorizing the State Board of Medical Examiners to issue certificates to graduates of osteopathic colleges and to others who pass examination, and authorizing the choice by the Governor of an osteopathic physician, to become a member of the State Board of Health and State Board of Medical Examiners.

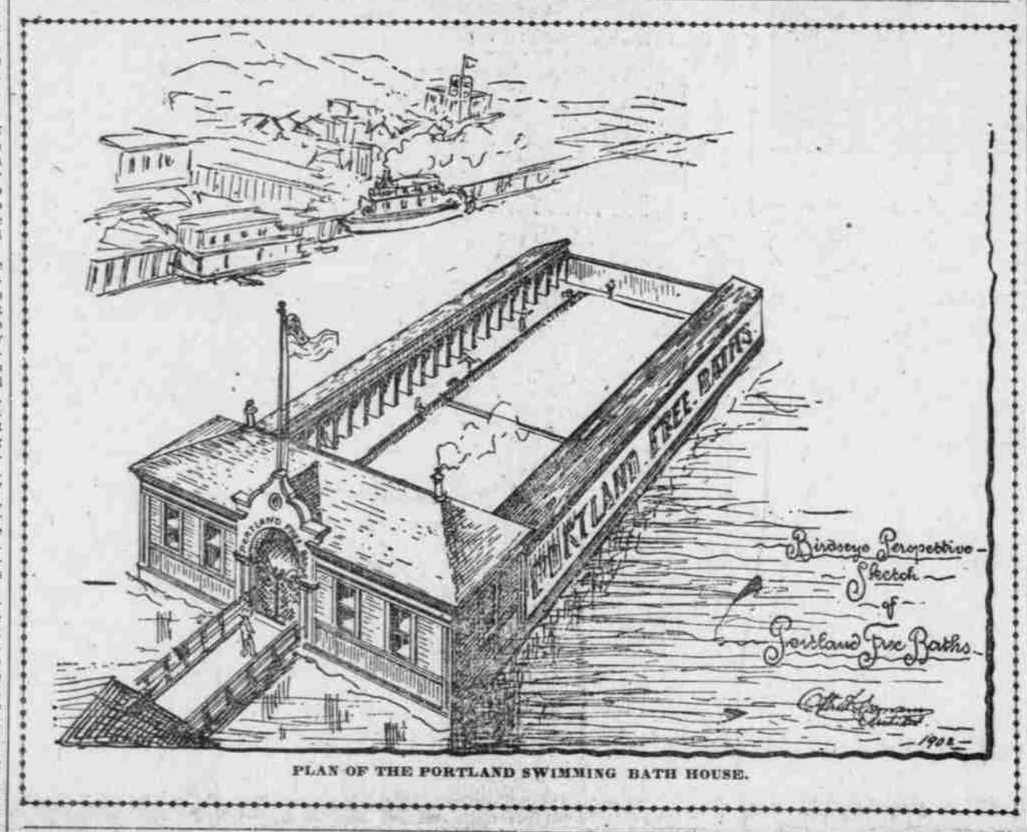
BATH HOUSE PLANS

Directors Decide on Details of Structure.

TO HAVE LARGE SWIMMING POOL

It Will Be Fitted Up With Lobbies, Office, Refreshment and Dressing-Rooms—Cost Will Be $5000.

The board of directors of the Portland Free Bath Association held a meeting in the office of L. Samuel last evening and adopted plans for the proposed bathhouse.



PLAN OF THE PORTLAND SWIMMING BATH HOUSE.

Those present were: President Edward Holman, Secretary Julius L. Meier, L. Samuel, W. H. Hurlburt, L. G. Clarke and W. Isensee. Leo Shapirer, the lad who rendered valuable assistance throughout the whole campaign for the free swimming bath fund, was also present, and made numerous practical suggestions in behalf of the rising generation, which is greatly interested in the project.

The plans adopted were drawn up by Architect Otto Kleeman, and call for a structure which will be within the means of the association, not to exceed $5000. The frame of the bathhouse will be 50 feet wide by 125 feet long, with lobbies, an office and a refreshment-room in one end, and dressing-rooms on the two sides. These portions of the house will be roofed over, but the swimming pool, which measures 30 by 100 feet, will be free from covering of any kind, so that the sun may pour its rays upon the backs of the jolly swimmers.

The sides and bottom of the pool are to be composed of wooden slats, 1½x3 inches, and two inches apart. In this way, a current of water will run through the pool continuously, and danger of drowning will be precluded. The pool will be divided into two parts, each being 30x50 feet. The depth of the first division will vary from two to four feet; that of the second division from four to 10 feet. The entire structure is to be floated by pontoons.

After a short discussion, the members of the board decided to advertise for bids, closing the same next Friday evening. The treasurer now has on hand $4319 47, the accrued interest amounting to $80, and there is still $334 87 in outstanding subscriptions. The latter the treasurer desires to collect as soon as possible.

The matter of location was briefly discussed last evening, but no definite conclusions were reached. Among the best locations suggested was one just above the east end of the Madison-street bridge.

FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

Proposed Constitution for Columbia River Board of Trade.

Secretary Moore, of the Board of Trade, has prepared a constitution, which he will submit to the convention to be held in Portland on April 10, at which the Oregon and Columbia River Board of Trade will be organized. The constitution declares that the purpose of the association is to develop the resources of Oregon and all that part of the Northwest drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries by inducing the settlement of uncultivated lands; by promoting the erection and operation of factories; by encouraging the investment of capital in the mineral, coal and oil fields; by urging the removal of all obstructions to navigation in the Columbia and its tributaries; by fostering the development and preservation of the fishing industry; by encouraging the extension of transportation facilities to all parts of the state and the Columbia River basin; by giving attention to the regulation of freight and passenger rates, and by concentrating the power and usefulness of the various organizations in the state and basin.

The principal office of the association is to be located in Portland. The membership shall consist of two representatives from each public, commercial or other organization formed for the purpose of promoting the objects of the association, and one additional representative from each organization for each 1000 population as shown by the latest state or Federal census. The representation of no body, however, shall exceed 20. The officers shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and one director for each organization represented. The president and vice-presidents shall be elected by the association, and the secretary and treasurer shall be appointed by the board of directors. All elective officers and directors shall be elected at the annual meeting, which shall be held on the last Wednesday in March of each year.

The board of directors shall be empowered to transact all busines pertaining to the association, but its acts may be revised at any regular or special meeting of the general body. Each organization affiliating shall pay a membership fee of $10 annually and annual dues of $5 for each representative to which it may be entitled.

The constitution will be submitted to the convention at the meeting on April 10, and will then be acted on.

American Philosophical Society.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The meeting of the American Philosophical Society, which began here Thursday, was brought to a close today. Many scientific papers were read and discussed.

BRITISH MULE CAMP

Secretary Hay Has Ordered an Investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC

Attorney-General Knox's Opinion on the Questions of Neutrality and Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State Department today made public the correspondence that has so far taken place between the United States Government and the Governor of Louisiana concerning the latter's statement touching the shipment of livestock and supplies for the British army in South Africa from Chalmette, La. There are three principal letters and a number of appendices. The principal letters are one from the Governor of Louisiana, dated March 28, touching the conditions at Chalmette; a reply from Secretary Hay dated April 4, announcing that he had ordered an investigation (which will be made by an Army officer), and a long opinion from the Attorney-General on the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

Governor Heard's letter already has been outlined in the press dispatches. He begins with a statement that he had received from the Mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson to "commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans" and referring that letter to the Mayor for consideration. Mr. Pearson's letter is one heretofore published, dated New Orleans, February 1, and addressed to the President, calling attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette. The Mayor transmitted this correspondence to the Governor of the state, on the ground that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The Governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez, of the parish, in regard to the matter. The Sheriff's reply, a part of the Governor's letter, is dated St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports concisely that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British Government, either directly or indirectly, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the City of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British Army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion the Sheriff said:

"There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the parish of St. Bernard. As I understand, the only men taken on the ships are the muleteers, who are employed in the City of New Orleans."

Governor Heard says it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals are for the British Army in South Africa. Says he:

"The burghers of South Africa are making a fight for their homes and their liberty, which cannot but appeal to the sense of fair play of the American people. As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of the Boers, I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army upon our soil place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value, it seems, than soldiers that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The Governor gives it as his opinion that it is the function of the National Government and not of the state to enforce obedience to the neutrality laws, yet if the duty belongs to the state where the violation occurs, he would not hesitate to act as the law may warrant, and calls upon the Secretary of State for his view on the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the Governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell Stuart, an aide of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also incloses a number of newspaper clippings and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British remount service, a transcript of the proceedings in court and a number of letters from individuals protesting against the continuation of the animal shipments. The most important of these is probably an affidavit of one Tourenne, setting forth his engagement for service on the transport Milwaukee, signing articles before the British Vice-Consul, being assigned to duty by Lieutenant Thompson, of the Yeomanry of the British army, and acting under his orders from Cape Town, thence to Durban, where horses were delivered to British officers in uniform, and where the men were not allowed to go ashore, "unless we would agree to sign with the recruiting officer and join the British army." He also alleged that the Milwaukee was commanded by army officers.

Secretary Hay's letter, in answer to that of the Governor's, says:

"I have received your letter of March 29, and submitted it to the President, who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the Attorney-General in regard to the points of law involved in the matter to which it refers, and has also ordered an immediate investigation of the facts in the case."

Attorney-General's Opinion.

The Attorney-General's opinion is dated April 4. He says that the principal question, and a delicate one, is whether there has been a departure from neutrality on the part of our Government in this matter, and, notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson and Governor Heard, he thinks this Government should not take any action without mature consideration by the President and his advisers. He submits some tentative suggestions. First, he says, the sale of contraband war supplies to a belligerent is held by many eminent authorities to be unlawful, and something which a neutral nation must forbid to its citizens, but the weight of authority is the other way. A rule of law now fully agreed upon is that a neutral nation shall not give aid to one of the belligerents in the carrying on of war. Carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving such aid. The mere increased demand for warlike articles and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce cease to be the same as before the war. It does not seem to be settled that the fact that the belligerent government, as a purchaser, makes the neutral government's permission of the commerce a departure from the obligation to give no aid to the belligerent. The fact that neutral merchants give aid to the belligerents from motives of gain-seeking does not relieve their government from its obligation to prevent; otherwise it would be lawful to supply warships with coal, cannon and powder. The difference lies in drawing the line between the right of carrying on and of governmental permission to carry on the commerce usual before the war, and the obligation upon the government and the citizens of the neutral government to give no aid to the belligerents.

The Attorney-General adverts at some length to the difficulty in disposing of these cases, each different from the other and without exact precedent, and he falls back on the principle recognized in international law that the preponderant characteristics must control the determination. He enters into long citation of cases in the nature of precedents, and says in conclusion:

"While decisions of such matters have, as in the Alabama case, principally concerned war vessels and expeditions by sea, it cannot be doubted that aid given to an army engaged in actual warfare stands on the same footing as aid given to a fleet so engaged, since both equally involve a taking part by the neutral in furthering the military operations of the belligerent. Nor should the neutrality laws of England and the United States, or of other countries, principally dealing with such vessels and expeditions, observe the fact that aid can as well be given to military operations of the belligerent the one way as the other, by proceedings carried upon the neutral territory.

"From all that has been said, I think it may be concluded that in determining whether a transaction of the kind referred to, which in one respect is commercial in character, is yet not entitled to enjoy the rights belonging to commerce, but is prohibited to the neutral nation and its people as being an aid to one of the belligerents in carrying on war against the other, the criteria are practically impossible to specify and enumerate in advance. Each case that arises must be considered in all its circumstances and determined accordingly.

"In the case before us there is no statement of fact by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law, and I do not understand that one has been requested. A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me, and they are sufficient to challenge attention. But the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the allegations are true. I have endeavored as well as I could in advance to indicate the law to be applied to them, and shall only add that among the points by which to be guided are the systematic character of the transactions, their greater or less extensiveness, their governmental character or the absence of it, their objects and results, and principally, of course, their relations, if any, with the prosecution of the military operations in South Africa."

Attributed to Boer Delegate.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—Boer circles attribute the inquiry as to the alleged British camp at New Orleans to representations made by Dr. De Bruyn, one of the Boer delegates recently in the United States.

OPENS NEXT WEEK

Salmon Season Begins Tuesday, April 15.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY

Prospects on Columbia River Are More Favorable for a Large Pack Than This Time Last Year—Many Fish Looked For.

ASTORIA, Or., April 5.—Next week will be an exceptionally busy one along the water-front, as all the canners, cold-storagemen and fishermen will be preparing for the fishing season, which opens at 6 A. M. on Tuesday, April 15. Prospects, especially on the lower river, are more encouraging than at this time a year ago. While there is said to be a considerable quantity of last season's coast pack still unsold, nearly all of the Columbia River product has been disposed of and the demand for it in the Eastern markets is strong.

Everyone connected with the industry admits that the big run of salmon, which came into the Columbia last Summer, was the result of artificial propagation, and many believe that these fish were the ones which were turned out from the hatcheries in the season of 1896-97. If that is true it is but reasonable to expect the run this year to be much larger. In the Spring of 1897 the output from the hatcheries was but 12,000,000 fry, whereas the following year nearly 30,000,000 young salmon were placed in the waters.

The prices to be paid for the raw fish this season have not yet been agreed upon. The Fishermen's Union will fix the rate Monday evening and there promises to be no controversy with the canners. As near as can be learned, the season will open with prices about the same as a year ago, that is, not less than 6 cents per pound for cold-storage salmon, weighing 25 pounds or more, and 5½ cents for smaller. Whether those prices will be raised or lowered later in the season will depend in a great measure on the catch. One thing that will tend to keep prices up, even in the face of a considerable run, is the fact that one of the larger cold-storage plants will have little gear of its own in the river, and will depend almost entirely for its supply upon what can be purchased from the seiners and the fishermen employed by the other packers. Last year the cold-storagemen secured large quantities of big fish from the Columbia River Packers' Association, but this season that company will operate a cold storage plant.

Less Gear This Season.

The amount of gear to be placed in the river at the opening of the season will probably not be as great as last year, for the reason that a larger number of gillnetters have signed with the Alaska canneries than formerly. The majority of the seiners will begin operations unusually early this year, in order to take advantage of the low water before the flood. All the seining companies have boats out dragging their grounds for snags.

The canneries and cold-storage plants in operation this season will be the same as last year, with the addition of the Tallant cannery, the increased capacity of the Sanborn cannery, and the combine's cold-storage plant. The canners to be operated on the lower river are as follows: Warren's, Megler's, McGowan's, Tallant's, Sanborn-Cutting, Booth's, Union Co-operative and the Elmore and McKinney canneries, owned by the Columbia River Packers' Association. The latter company will also have its Pillar Rock cannery ready for use. The cold-storage plants to be run are as follows: Schmidt's, Warren's, Lindenberger's, Booth's, Columbia River Packers' Association, Vendsyssel, and possibly one other.

While there is a shortage of skilled Chinese labor, owing to the demand for the Alaska canneries, all the local companies are said to have secured their full crews, but some of them are making arrangements to increase their complement of laborers by the employment of Japanese, should an exceptionally big run of salmon occur.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Walter Gordon Will Be Hanged for Murdering Two Men in Manitoba.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 5.—Walter Gordon was today sentenced to be hanged June 23 for the murder of two men at Whitewater, Manitoba. Bordon enlisted in Vancouver, December 24 last, in the Second contingent of Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was enrolled under the name of John Gray and departed for Halifax Christmas day.

In July, 1900, Charles James Daw was murdered at Whitewater by Gordon, who also killed Jacob Smith, Daw's hired man. Immediately afterwards Gordon disappeared. To the recruiting officer here Gordon, alias John Gray, gave the name of his next of kin as John Gordon, Brooklin, Ont. It was that slip on his part which gave a clue to the Manitoba police, and the murderer was arrested in Halifax.

It was later ascertained that after disappearing from Whitewater, Gordon had gone to South Dakota and enlisted in the United States Army at Fort Meade under the name of John Gray. When it became known, early in December of last year, that another contingent was to be sent from Canada to South Africa, Gordon deserted from Fort Meade and made his way to this city. Had he remained at Fort Meade it is unlikely that he would have ever been apprehended.

FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indian Village Destroyed and Railroad Trains Stalled.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 5.—The Indian village at Portage la Prairie has been destroyed by floods. The water came up through the village a week ago and Tuesday the natives moved their belongings to high ground. Nearly all the houses were swept away yesterday, and all their contents were lost. This is the most seriously-felt damage so far, but it is hoped that the worst of the trouble from the floods is now over.

The people of the Town of Souris are completely isolated from the outside world. The two bridges leading to the town were swept away and as a result of the big washout at Napinka the Canadian trains Westbound were stalled there two days.

The valley of the Souris River, which is two miles wide, is flooded many feet deep and the water is still rising. Fifty residents of the flooded Portage la Prairie district are isolated in the Bethel Schoolhouse, waiting for the water to recede. The Town of Melita is also cut off by the floods.

LAUNCHING OF SCHOONER POLARIS AT MARSHFIELD.

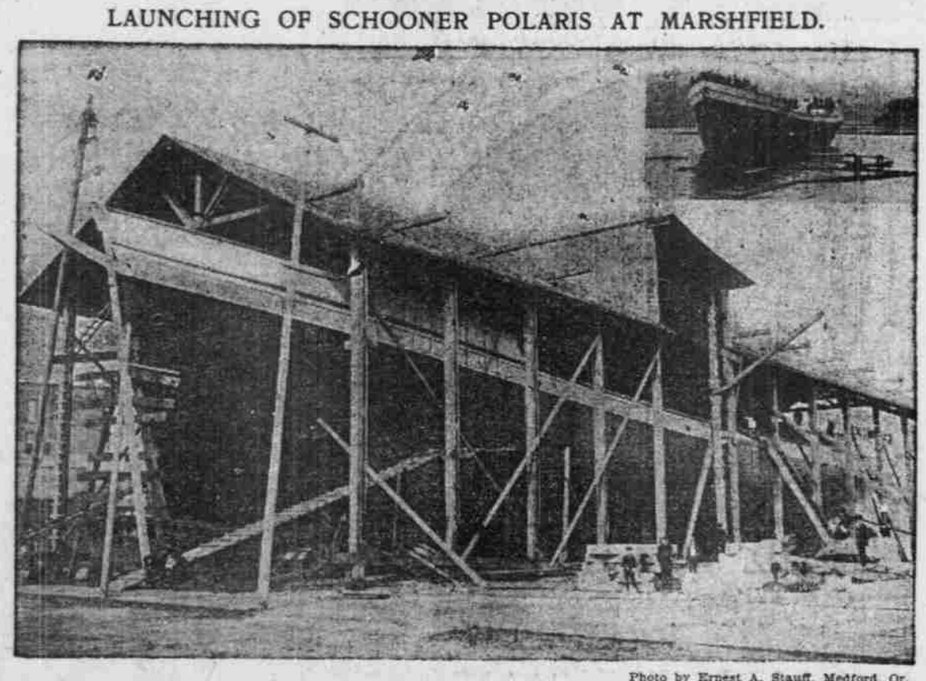


Photo by Ernest A. Stauff, Medford, Or.

MARSHFIELD, Or., April 3.—Another large vessel, the Polaris, built for foreign trade, was successfully launched from the Marshfield shipyard here Saturday afternoon. The Polaris will be rigged as a four-masted schooner, and has a carrying capacity of over 1,000,000 feet of lumber. May Preuss christened the new vessel, in the customary manner, by breaking a bottle of wine over the bow as she glided gracefully into the water.