RAINBOW WILL ESCORT KOMAGATA TO SEA

ASQUITH ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR KING'S SPEECH

FAMOUS JAPANESE PASSENGER SHIP HOISTS BLUE PETER AT LAST

Negotiations Successfully Concluded Yesterday Result in Agreement of Hindoos to Depart in Peace.

NO GUARDS TO BE PLACED ON KOMAGATA

East Indians Misled by Gurdit Singh and Other Trouble-Makers.

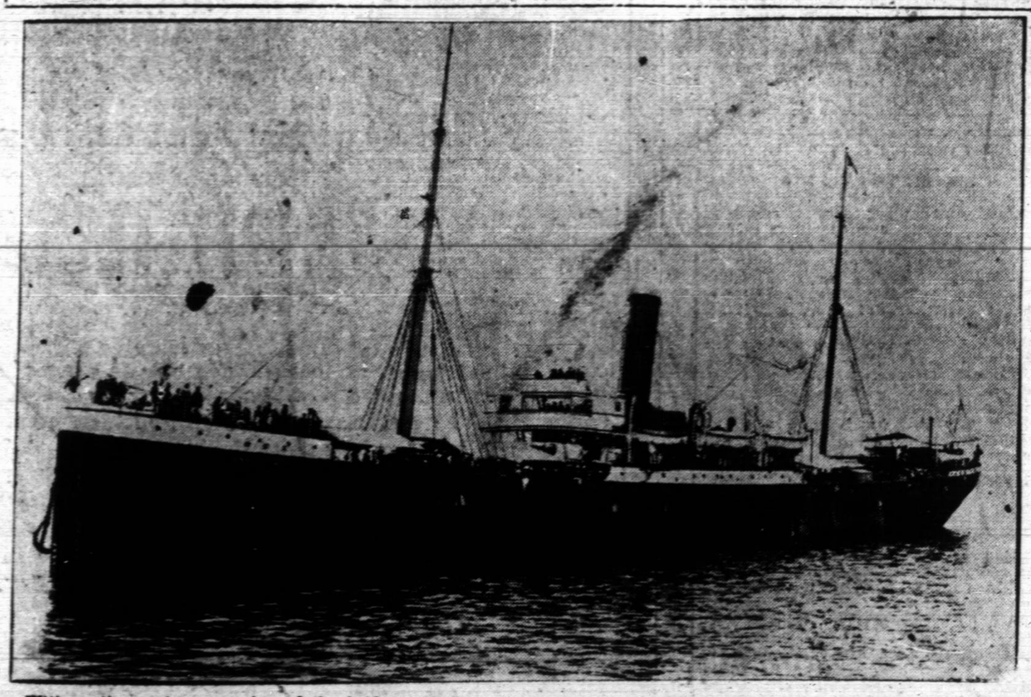
Unless the unforeseen occurs, the Komagata Maru, the now famous "Hindoo ship," with 351 East Indians aboard will start on her homeward voyage to Hongkong by 3 o'clock this afternoon. Steam is up in the boilers, the engineers and crew once more in possession of the ship, are getting her into "shipshape" for the return. While the vessel lay in the harbor for two months little could be done to keep her engines in good condition owing to the mutinous state which prevailed for practically the whole time among the mob of Hindoos aboard.

Last night the provisions were put aboard. The patrol about the ship, which has been maintained day and night for two months, was kept up with equal vigilance last night. This morning nothing remained to be done, so far as the officials were concerned, to fulfil the entire agreement closed at the final conference.

The vessel will be escorted some distance out to sea by the Dominion cruiser Rainbow, but no guards will be aboard the vessel, as the result of the successful conclusion

(Continued on Page 4.)

KOMAGATA MARU---HINDOO "TROUBLE SHIP"



With mutineers in possession of the bridge and all parts of the ship—captain and crew driven from their places.

FRENCH GOV'T EMBARRASSED BY CAILLAUX TRIAL

Evidence Shows That Assassinated Editor Was in Possession of Diplomatic Documents.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

PARIS, July 22.—Politics was the predominating factor today in connection with the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The French government was understood to be greatly concerned in regard to the diplomatic documents mentioned at yesterday's hearing as having been in the possession of the assassinated editor. These documents, it was stated, were later handed over to President Poincare, who passed them on to the foreign office.

Senator Bienvenu Martin, acting minister of foreign affairs, was up most of the night, and an active interchange of telegrams took place between him and Premier Rene Viviani, now in Russia with the president.

Joseph Caillaux, the prisoner's husband, and Fernand Labori, her counsel, made a vehement demand that the documents should be produced in court. It is understood that the premier, anticipating such a demand, left instructions with his substitute at the foreign office as to what course should be pursued with the papers which are in the foreign office archives.

(Continued on Page 4.)

HIS MAJESTY'S ACTIONS ALL STRICTLY CONSTITUTIONAL

Premier Assumes Full Responsibility for Ulster Conference and Address Delivered by King.

ACTED ON ADVICE OF HIS MINISTERS

Situation Cleared by Statement Made in House of Commons Today.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 22.—Premier Asquith assumed today in the House of Commons full responsibility for the speech made by the king yesterday to the political leaders who had met at Buckingham Palace, to confer on the Irish Home Rule problem. He thus set at rest various reports in circulation since the Ulster controversy has become acute, and since the first announcement of the conference.

The premier said:

"The speech was sent to me in the ordinary way, by His Majesty, the day before it was delivered, and I take the entire responsibility for it.

Conference Favored Publication.

"The King left it to the discretion of the conference to determine whether his speech should be published and the conference decided unanimously in favor of its publication. His Majesty throughout this matter has followed the strictest constitutional practice. He has not taken any step from the beginning until now except in consultation with, and on the advice of, his ministers."

Premier Asquith, on being questioned as to the calling of the conference, said with emphasis that all attending did so unconditionally. He declined to discuss why it was being held in Buckingham Palace, instead of the House of Commons.

When asked whether there would be an opportunity of discussing the subject in the House, Premier Asquith said: "Time will show."

(Continued on Page 4.)

VILLA SUDDENLY DECIDES TO TAKE WEEK'S HOLIDAY

Delay of General to Move South Puzzles Officials—Carranza Receives Ovations.

(Associated Press. World's Leased Wire.)

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., July 22. — General Villa, his wife and some personal friends left today for Guerrero, to visit the home of Mrs. Villa for a week, it was announced.

Officials Puzzled.

EL PASO, Texas, July 22—Announcement of General Villa's delay in proceeding south from Chihuahua City greatly puzzled officials here today. It has been expected that Villa would leave today for Aguas Calientes with three of his brigades to participate in the junction of constitutionalist troops north of the national capital.

Mexican officials on the border admit ignorance of the plans of the general of the north. It was not known definitely that Villa had been invited to take part in the entry into Mexico City.

Guerrero is in the mountainous districts of western Chihuahua where Villa operated as a bandit before the Madero revolution.

On Board General Carranza's Special Train, en route to Tampico, Victoria, Mexico, July 21, via Laredo, Texas, July 22.—General Carranza was given an enthusiastic welcome at the towns along the line from Monterey to Victoria. He will remain two days in Tampico, which point he will reach tomorrow and then return to Saltillo via Monterey, where he expected to receive the delegates from Carmbajal and also Eufemia Zapata, brother of General Emiliano Zapata, who will confer with him concerning the disposition of the Zapata troops and details of the entry into Mexico City.

John R. Silliman, who is aboard the train, had several interviews with Gen. Carranza and several of his cabinet officers. General Natera and General Trianas accompanied Carranza to Victoria.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, and Ministers Suarez, of Chile, and Naon, of Argentina, the three mediators in the Mexican affair, appealed to President Wilson today to have the house use its influence with General Carranza to obtain a general amnesty for those who supported the Huerta government.

It was the first formal call of the three mediators since the conference at Niagara Falls adjourned. They were accompanied by Secretary Bryan, and for nearly an hour discussed the Mexican situation in all its phases. They expressed the view that Francisco Carbajal was ready to turn over the government to General Carranza, but wanted guarantees that there would be no wholesale executions, arrests or confiscation of property.

They told President Wilson that Carbajal would not surrender unconditionally and that unless these guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of those who supported Huerta were given, would concentrate all the military forces and resist to the utmost any effort to invade Mexico City.

DEAN GALBRAITH DEAD.

TORONTO, July 22.—Word was received this morning of the death at Gohome Bay, Parry Sound district, of Dean Galbraith of the School of Practical Science. No particulars accompanied the message. The dean was born in Montreal in 1846 and was a noted civil engineer and educationalist.

MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE.

BOSTON, July 22.—Lawrence Robinson, charged with the murder of Police Inspector Thomas Norton, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a steel shank, which he had removed from one of his shoes. Since the opening of is trial he had been confined at night in a room of the courthouse.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSES PAYMENT TO COLOMBIA.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to Chairman Stones, of the Senate foreign relations committee, today asked for an opportunity to be heard in opposition to the pending treaty, proposing to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for the partition of Panama.

RUSSIAN STRIKERS FIGHT POLICE AT ST. PETERSBURG

Train Held Up Outside Capital—Passengers Driven From Cars—Cossacks Charge Rioters.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The strike situation in Russia took on a more serious aspect today when armed conflicts occurred in the streets and resulted in the wounding of many police, Cossacks and strikers.

Just outside the capital a passenger train on the coast line to Finland, was held up by strikers, the engineer forced to quit the locomotive under threat of being shot and the passengers all driven out of the cars.

The strikers, who numbered 300, then cut down the telegraph poles and raised obstructions on the tracks. A detachment of Cossacks and gendarmes arrived and drove off the wreckers. Traffic was then resumed, but every train was convoyed by a locomotive with an armed escort.

At Riga the strike movement was reported to be spreading and it was rumored that 40,000 men in the city had struck, while in many other cities in all parts of the empire thousands of men were reported to have left their employment.

LOOMIS ELECTED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 22.—Brigadier General Wm. H. Loomis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was unanimously elected major general of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, at the meeting of the supreme council today in connection with the biennnial encampment.

WILSON LIKELY TO INTERVENE IN BLACK REPUBLIC

Refugees in Pitiable Condition—Woman Dies of Starvation After Being Rescued.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Plans for mobilizing at least 1000 marines within striking distance of Haiti and the Dominican republic will move forward another step tomorrow with the arrival of the naval transport Prairie at Guantanamo from Vera Cruz. The Prairie will bring the full complement of officers for the marines already at Guantanamo and will remain there to transport the force to Haiti should an emergency arise while the Hancock is away for more troops.

The transport Hancock, which has just landed 300 at Guantanamo, is now headed for the Philadelphia navy yard to return with another load, to bring the total force up to at least 1000.

With the completion of these preparations, President Wilson's decision as to what action the United States shall take to quell the revolution in the island republic and satisfy the pressure of European creditors will be awaited.

War and navy officials, confident that peace can be restored on the island only by the active intervention of the United States, are perfecting their plans.

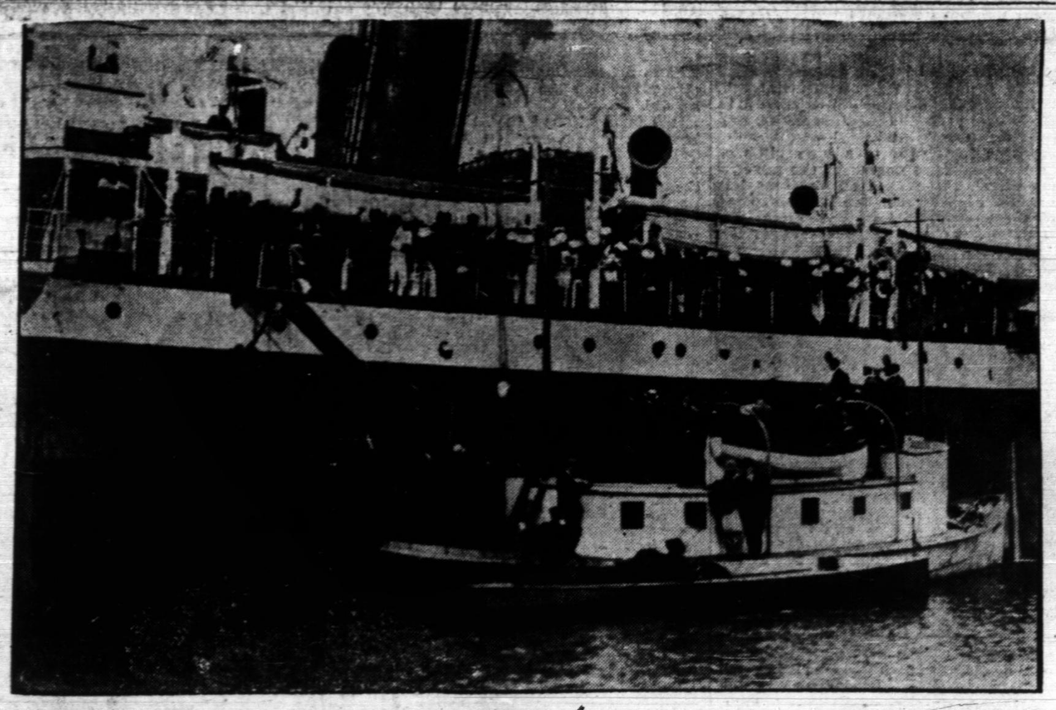
Refugees Arrive.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 2.—The United States revenue cutter Algonquin arrived here last night from Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic, with 166 refugees, mostly Porto Ricans, on board. One woman died during the voyage from the effects of starvation.

The condition of those remaining in Santo Domingo was reported to be pitiable, as it was almost impossible to get foodstuffs, the prices of which were prohibitive.

A report was brought here by the Algonquin that an American bluejacket on board the gunboat Machias had been shot in the leg by a bullet from the shore.

FINAL CONFERENCE ON THE KOMAGATA



Hon. Martin Burrell, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., Immigration Superintendent Malcolm Reid, Inspectors W. C. Hopkinson, Paul Howard, and Hindoo shore representatives, and others, on the Government launch Winamac, alongside the Komagata, concluding the negotiations with the Hindoos aboard the "Trouble Ship."

"The Young Lady Across the Way"

The young lady across the way says she knows her father's company is making lots more money than it used to as she overheard him say that he guessed he'd have to issue 7 per cent bonds to take the place of the old 5 per cent ones.

SIR WILFRID COMES TO COAST IN SEPTEMBER

(Western Associated Press.)

MONTREAL, July 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the maritime provinces will open at Charlottetown on Aug. 25. He will speak at Halifax at the big arena on Aug. 27. He will then speak in New Brunswick, probably at Moncton, and will proceed direct to the Pacific coast, and, returning will visit Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, en route addressing one meeting in each province. He will be accompanied by Hon. George P. Graham and G. B. Carvell.

WARM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The thermometer here registered 95 degrees this afternoon, the highest for July, but no deaths were reported.

EVERYONE INTERESTED IN DEPOSITING BALLOTS

Votes and Nominations for Candidates in The World's Prize Campaign Reach the Office in Many Ways—Hesitating Candidates Can Obtain Valuable Pointers by Communicating With the Campaign Manager—Plenty of Room for New Entries.

On Each and Every $15 Worth of Subscriptions Turned in Before August 1st—The Offer Is An Exceptional One and Will Not Be Repeated—Candidates Should Secure Every Possible 50,000 Extra Vote Ballot Before "Booster Days" Expire.

Everywhere, everybody seems to be accumulating ballots for some candidate in The World's Big Prize Voting Campaign, and it looks as though some of the present "unknowns" will be among the "future greats," and probably at an early date.

Each day the voting procession continued, all depositing single and subscription votes for their favorites, and the clipped coupons arrive at the office of the Campaign Department in every imaginable way.

A man will enter, and after a great deal of fumbling through numerous pockets will draw forth a coupon which will be carefully deposited. Small boys, grimy faced, in some instances, drop crumpled votes for their candidates. Staid elderly ladies in a very dignified manner deposit their ballots with as much seriousness as if the day of equal suffrage had arrived. And it has for candidates in The World's Big Prize Campaign.

Many of the votes are enclosed in letters wishing the candidates success and inquiring as to what the Campaign Department "thinks of their chances." These ballots are little messages of good will and affection for those who have enrolled their names.

Who will take and retain the lead in the different districts seems to be a vital question with the candidates. It is a little early to commence worrying over that question, but every candidate should be actively hustling for the 50,000 extra vote ballots which will be given on each an devery $15 worth be given on each and every $15 worth August 1.

It will not pay to put off subscription-getting until the last few days of the special offer. Weather conditions or some other unforeseen event may happen next week which may prevent you from making the showing you intend making. Begin hustling for the extra vote ballots TODAY. Do not let up in your results when you have secured one 50,000 extra vote ballot—immediately begin hustling for another. It will take votes in plenty to win the valuable prizes at the close of the campaign, and here is your opportunity to secure them.

If there is anything you do not thoroughly understand about the "Booster Days" special vote offer, write or 'phone the Campaign Manager, Seymour 2732.

There is plenty of room for new candidates. The list is far from full. Send in your nomination NOW and get an early start on the extra vote offer.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Cheering and waving of happy Hin doos, who had given up their mutinous attitude and consented to return to Hongkong.

FAMOUS PASSENGER SHIP HOISTS BLUE PETER

(Continued.)

Rogue Documents.

The moment after the court had been called to order the procurator general rose and said:

"I am authorized by the government to declare that the documents referred to in yesterday's testimony are only pretended copies of documents which do not exist."

Maitre Labori: "We consider the incident closed."

Charles Chenu, the lawyer representing the interests of the Figaro and those of Calmette's heirs then said sarcastically: "I regard the incident as only an enjoyable diversion. It has pleased M. Caillaux to transform a criminal trial into a political one. He intends to go from here with a certificate of loyalty to France. Much good will it do him."

Honor Unstained.

The procurator-general exclaimed that the honor and patriotism of M. Caillaux remained unstained.

Maitre Labori objected to the language used by Maitre Chenu.

Georges Prestat, brother-in-law of the murdered editor and chairman of the Figaro Company, was called to the stand and emphatically denied that the Figaro had been in the pay of foreign banks. Germans, he said, had never held the majority of shares of the Figaro, as had been alleged. He read lengthy extracts from memoranda.

While Prestat was testifying, Caillaux stood closer to the bar to hear better. Maitre Chenu, commenting on M. Prestat's testimony, said:

Lively Interlude.

"I will add that it does not become M. Caillaux to come here and endeavor to soil the grave which his wife made."

Then followed an exciting scene. Many of those in court rose from their seats and shouted "Bravo!" while others hissed and murmured until Judge Louis Albanel was obliged to call the court to order with a severe reprimand.

M. Caillaux, in a state of agitation, exclaimed:

"Since I must take notice of what this lawyer has said, I will ask him if he will take personal responsibility for his words."

Another sensation was caused among the spectators by this exclamation, and bud 'bravos for M. Caillaux were heard all over the court.

When the noise had somewhat subsided Maitre Chenu replied:

"I take the entire responsibility. You cannot menace me here. You doubtless do not know the temper of the man whom you address."

The disorder in the court was so great that Judge Albanel threatened to clear the chamber if the manifestations were repeated.

Weapon Produced

When quiet had been restored, Georges Fromentin, a sales clerk in the gun store where Mme. Caillaux purchased the weapon with which she killed Calmette was called. He took an automatic pistol from a package in front of the judge and explained its action. Maitre Chenu said:

"Madame Caillaux did not say when she loaded the pistol?"

Mme. Caillaux: "As soon as I got into the motor car, before I could forget Fromentin's instructions."

Madame Caillaux added: "I had never fired a pistol, but I had hunted with my husband. I bought a gun at the same place."

Another gunsmith's employee said Mme. Caillaux had practised in the range under the store. Three of her six shots had struck a target the size of a human figure.

Madame Caillaux: "I tried the pistol at the request of the employee. He wanted me to be sure I knew how it worked."

"Beaten, Hunted Thing."

Yves Delbes, editor-in-chief of Le Radical, related that he had met Mme. Caillaux on the day of the shooting. He said:

"She seemed depressed and aged and was like a beaten, hunted thing."

Mme. Louisa de Mesagne-Estradere, formerly society editor of the Figaro, testified she had dined with Mme. Caillaux about two months before the shooting.

She continued: "Mme. Caillaux said Mme. Gueydan, the former wife of M. Caillaux, was going from one newspaper office to another hawking letters against her. I tried to reassure her by saying that my information was that Mme. Gueydan had refused to sell the letters to Calmette for $6000. I know nothing of the 'Thy Joe' letter."

"Will you not give more precise testimony about Mme. Gueydan's letters?" interrupted Mme. Caillaux. The witness did not reply and a moment later left the stand.

of the negotiations which were in progress all yesterday between the immigration authorities and the East Indians.

Several times during the long day the indications pointed to the necessity of subduing the passengers of the Komagata by force. Pressure in that direction was strong from the outside, which is not surprising in view of the fact that the people of Vancouver had been annoyed by repeated demonstrations of the lack of respect for the laws of Canada on the part of the Hindoos, and especially by the forcible resistance offered the officers of the law when they endeavored to board the

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ON BOARD SEA LION
Captain J. W. Warden at the right, Mr. D. Smith at the left.

Komagata early on Sunday morning, a resistance which resulted in minor injuries to a number of members of the police force and the immigration service. There was not lacking, either, the element which always has to be reckoned with in any crowd, either of civilians or service men, whose sporting instincts desire the satisfaction of a "fight." Second thoughts, however, even on the part of those who were battered in the fusillade of brickbats early on Monday morning, will show them that the fight, had it been forced upon the authorities, would have lacked sporting attributes, because it would have been entirely one-sided.

East Indians Not Hostile.

Another consideration which animated those who worked hard for a peaceful solution of the problem, was that the rank and file of the East Indians on the Komagata were not hostile. Except for an hour at noon, when the priests excited the passengers with oratory and music, the passengers of the Komagata spent the day with a sort of good-humored impatience. They exchanged joking remarks with the guards aboard the special patrol boat, the Sea Lion, and one of them, a big Sikh, using a megaphone, made a personal apology to one of the immigration officers who, as a result of the battery Monday morning, had to use a stick as a support.

"If you got hurted," he called, using the officer's name, "Please excuse. I got hurted, too."

The immigration officer made a friendly response.

Signalling with his arms, a former signaller of the Bengal Lancers held frequent conversations with one of the guards on the Sea Lion, who also understands the code. This man declared that the Hindoos did not desire any trouble and were quite willing to go provided they were given food. He inquired why so many people were around, and being told that they had come out to see the Komagata sail, appeared to be much amused. Another Sikh, observing the photographers and sweeping his arm toward the flotilla of small craft lying around the Komagata and the Rainbow, asked for a picture of "this scenery." Whenever the placing of mediators aboard the Komagata took the Sea Lion alongside of the vessel, the Hindoos aboard crowded to the side of the ship and laughed and joked with the guards. Each time, however, there was a member of the committee on hand to see that no white man boarded the ship.

Misled by Leaders.

The evident truth of the situation was that the majority of the Komagata's passengers were entirely under the thumb of Gurdit Singh and his friends, and all the trouble which resulted from the arrival of the Komagata is to be blamed upon the leaders of the expedition, who are known to have been agitators and trouble makers, long before they conceived the idea of this luckless expedition to British Columbia. From first to last the rank and file of the East Indians believed themselves to have been badly treated. They had paid for their passage to Canada and they found themselves stranded aboard the ship, unable to land and short of provisions.

They believed that, as British subjects, the people of Canada would be their friends and it is certain that in explaining the situation encountered by the refusal of entry the leaders both on the ship and on shore never fairly explained matters to their followers. So far as the immigration authorities were concerned the negotiations had to be carried on with the charterers of the ship and these men, who knew all about the immigration laws and who had expected to be able to break them down, gave an excellent illustration of the subtilty and craft of the East Indian political agitator.

After the final agreement had been reached last evening the Hindoos cheered and applauded by clapping their hands as the Sea Lion and Winamac, with the officials aboard, pulled away from the Komagata's side.

Militia Has Tedious Day.

The detachments of militia, who were held on the wharves for about 13 hours in readiness for action if necessary, had a trying day. Besides the companies of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, the 11th Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 6th Royal Canadian Infantry, the 18th Field Ambulance was held at the Seaton street headquarters, with stretchers and the usual equipment in readiness, under the command of Capt. Panton. Dr. Gibson, of the Sixth regiment, and Dr. Patterson, of the Irishmen, also were on duty, the two latter passing most of the day on the Sea Lion.

The city took a sort of holiday. It was a regular field day on the harbor for pleasure craft of all denominations. The tops of buildings were crowded from morning until nightfall, as also were the street ends fronting the water. The first news of the settlement of the difficulty was announced by an extra edition of The World published in the evening.

made upon the government, one being that the government pay the fares of the Hindoos back to Calcutta in cash. This, of course, we positively refused to do, reminding the Hindoos that Gurdit Singh had already collected the return fares from the passengers when they left Hongkong. Gurdit got $110 from his passengers, half of which was to be used to pay their return fares if they were rejected, as they now are.

"Another request was then made. They wanted the government to pay two months more charter money. This amounted to $14,000, and this request we refused.

"Then the demand was made that we pay the fares of the Hindoos back to Calcutta from Hongkong, and on this point a deadlock occurred for many hours.

Provisions and Medicines.

"The department of immigration and the government refused to concede this point and stood firmly against it. The only concession we were willing to make was to provision the ship and provide it with medicines.

"The attention of the government was drawn to the point that many local Hindoos who had contributed to their countrymen aboard the Komagata did so in perfect innocence and on their behalf a request was made for compensation, but this was again refused as the government recognized no legal responsibility.

"But we promised to investigate the claims of these Hindoos by some entirely disinterested tribunal appointed by Sir R. L. Borden, but without any guarantee that these claims would be recognized.

"After numerous conferences between Mr. Martin Burrell, Mr. R. L. Reid, Mr. Malcolm Reid, Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, Mr. Hopkinson, myself included, with Mr. A. H. MacNeill representing the Hindoos, we came to a decision that we would entertain no further negotiations, and that the Hindoos would have to go. That was final and positive.

Leave Peaceably.

"The committee of local Hindoos then decided to advise their countrymen on the Komagata that they had better leave the harbor and leave it peaceably. The Komagata people then promised to go, to observe the law and help the Japanese crew all that they could in every way during the return voyage.

"This is a copy of the letter which the Hindoo charterers sent to the Komagata people for their approval. The letter was directed to Captain Yamamoto. It reads:

The Letter.

"'Vancouver, July 21, 1914.

"'Captain Yamamoto,
"'S.S. Komagata Maru,
"'Vancouver.

"'Dear Sir,—Negotiations between the Hindoo representatives on shore and the committee of our ship have resulted to our satisfaction, and we are now in a position to authorize you to get up steam, preparatory to leaving this harbor, and I hereby give you instructions to do so on receipt of this letter. Yours truly,

"'H. RAHEIM.

"'For self and Bhag Singh, charterers of S. S. Komogata Maru.'

Premier on the Job.

"During the day," Mr. Stevens continued, "the wire between Vancouver and Ottawa was kept open and the Ottawa officials, with Sir Robert Borden, kept advised of every turn which the affair took. His advice and authority were frequently given and the plans made by local authorities were approved, but it was insisted that these plans, severe as they were, should not be used save in extreme necessity, in which view the local authorities heartily concurred.

"Now the Komagata Maru is already getting up steam. She will require ten or twelve hours for that and after the steam is up she will be provisioned and will steam out of the harbor."

Mr. Stevens heartily complimented the whole immigration staff for their able work and expressed thanks to the Japanese consul and Captain Yamamoto for their assistance.

Mr. Stevens was himself thanked by the squad of newspapermen who covered the story for the daily papers for the way in which he aided them to get the news.

The newspapermen endorsed him expression of praise for the immigration officers, but were forced to make one exception. A petty official, an ex-army lance-corporal named Nelson, set himself up as an authority as to who should stay in the immigration building and who should not. He fancied that he had caught a newspaperman in a mean trick, but he was entirely mistaken and without waiting for an explanation he thought to take upon himself the authority of his superior officers and exclude the reporter from securing further details of the day's happenings.

Both Mr. Malcolm Reid and Mr. Stevens promptly placed the officious underling in his proper place and he gave no further trouble.

Avoid Danger of Blood Infection

Get Your Blood Strong to Resist Daily Perils

A host of people have thanked their lucky star to have used S. S. S. for the blood instead of those dangerous drugs such as mercury, calomel, arsenic, etc. It is an easy matter to get the blood poisoned from contact with disease germs. They lurk in almost everything we touch or handle and a slight scratch or skin abrasion is often the gate of entrance for a vast army of germs. If the blood is impure, if pimples, boils, eczema or other eruptive conditions make the skin a danger spot use S. S. S. at once and fortify the system. Get your blood strong and full of red corpuscles to renew tissue health. Let S. S. S. keep down tendency of all germs to multiply and your skin will soon renew itself. These facts are explained in a beautiful book just issued and will be mailed free by The Swift Specific Co., 110 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today of any druggist but insist that you will have nothing else.

For more detailed directions write the Medical Dept., as suggested in circular around the bottle.

STATEMENT OF TERMS REACHED IN SETTLEMENT

When the Winnimac brought her crowd of immigration officials and shore Hindoos back from the final conference, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Mr. Malcolm Reid and others gathered in the latter's private office in the immigration building there to hear the situation summed up by Mr. Stevens.

"The matter has been finally settled," Mr. Stevens said; "they have accepted the terms offered them some time ago by the government. The government has consented to do as it stated—its willingness to provision the ship and provide crew and passengers with necessary medicines. We were not compelled by law but it was an act of grace to do this. In view of the charterers being so heavily involved the government consented to this step.

Series of Demands.

"Today a series of demands had been

HON. MARTIN BURRELL WILL ADDRESS CLUBS

Has Accepted Invitation to Speak at Canadian Clubs' Convention.

Arrangements are practically complete for the convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs to be held in Vancouver on August 4 and 5, and a large delegation is expected from all over Canada. The secretary is in receipt of a letter from the Hon. Martin Burrell, wh is now in Vancouver, accepting the invitation to address the luncheon at the convention, August 5. Senator Bostock has also been invited to speak, but has not been heard from in the matter.

One of the feature entertainments of the visitors will be a trip up the North Arm given by Mr. F. C. Wade to his summer cottage. The party will go up on the steamer Alluvia and will have tea at Mr. Wade's beautiful summer home. This trip includes only the visiting delegates and the members of the executive of the local club.

HIS MAJESTY'S ACTIONS ALL CONSTITUTIONAL

(Continued.)

Public interest in the crisis over the Irish Home Rule question overshadowed everything else today in the British Isles. When representatives of the Liberals, Conservatives, Irish Nationalists and Ulster Unionists arrived at Buckingham Palace to continue the conference with a view to pacific settlement of the Ulster problem, they found an enormous crowd assembled in the great open space before the gates of the palace. The several statesmen as they passed in were respectfully greeted by their sympathizers.

Having disposed of the preliminaries of the conference at yesterday's formal meeting, when King George addressed the assembled statesmen, the conferees arrived today prepared to tackle the crux of the problem—the area of Ulster to be excluded from the operation of the Irish home rule bill and the means of carrying out thi sexclusion. Some clearing of the ground had also been effected during informal conferences late yesterday.

Possible Compromise.

Openly, of course, the two sides contend that they cannot withdraw from their present positions, but it is understood that Premier Asquith is likely to submit to the conference a proposal to allow the Protestant counties of Ulster to vote together on the question of exclusion from the Hme Rule parliament, and that he might go so far as to change the time limit of six years embodied in the Amending Bill.

The conferees were in session for an hour and a half and then adjourned until tomorrow.

The claims of the two opposing parties, led by John E. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, on the crucial question of the area to be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule bill, were presented to the conferees.

Cheered by Soldiers

As neither the Nationalists nor the Ulster Unionist leader possesses plenipotentiary powers, these claims must be submitted to the consideration of their respective party caucuses at each stage, so that the progress of the conference necessarily must be deliberate. John Redmond and John Dillon, as they left Buckingham Palace, and passed along the sidewalk in front of Wellington barracks, received a great reception from the men of the battalion of the Irish Guards stationed there. The soldiers crowded to the windows, cheering wildly and waving their caps.

Liberal Press Critical.

The Liberal newspapers in the provinces continue to criticize King George's speech, which most of them will not believe the cabinet was responsible for. They appear to be particularly irritated at the phrase, "The cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people," which they say might have been taken in the speeches of the Ulster leaders. "These," says the Manchester Guardian, a leading Liberal newspaper, "the king thought fit to summon to his presence without a word of rebuke. The king has been unduly alarmed by the reports of certain unofficial counsellors and the impression thus made on his mind may, unless he wisely determines to be guided henceforth by his official counsellors, have consequences more serious than any that have yet been produced."

Radical Papers Astonished
(Western Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 22.—The Radical and Labor press express astonishment at the King's observation, in opening yesterday's conference on Home Rule, that "the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people."

"The constitutional duty of the King," says the Daily Chronicle, "is to reign without ruling, a duty which cannot be discharged if he departs from public impartiality between the conflicting parties. We should be wanting in loyalty to him if we did not point out quite frankly where the path trodden yesterday leads.

"To put the best face on it, bias has been shown, unconscious or unintentional, and the least that can be inferred is that outside purely official conversations the King cannot be in the habit of talking familiarly with any Liberals. His illusion that the world of Tory ideas is the whole world could never have been so naive if he had. That is a sufficiently serious matter, and no constitutional monarch can do his duty between conflicting parties if the whole of his unofficial life is monopolized by one party."

"Responsible and Sober-Minded."

The Daily News says: "We do not know who these most responsible and sober-minded people are, but what we do know is that the cry has been raised in the Tory press for two years past with a view to overawing parliament. It has been raised in such a way as to make it clear to Orangemen that if only they would drill and arm they would be able to overthrow the British Parliament and defeat its legislation, yet not one word of protest against this policy has been heard. On the contrary, the Tory leaders and the men who stand close to the King have justified and encouraged them in this course."

"The News expresses the conviction that Ulster is not the real trouble.

"Those issues," it says, "are quite capable of adjustment, but ever since the House of Lords began the revolution by rejecting Lloyd George's budget, the Tory party has tried to make the situation of the Liberal government impossible. To achieve that they have been prepared to repudiate parliament, tamper with the army and to involve the King in political intrigues. Ulster has never been the real issue."

The Daily Citizen says that the exceptional circumstances justifying his majesty in convening the palace conference were that numbers of people, "responsible and sober-minded people," as the king called them, "are prepared," in the words of the Citizen, "to challenge with rifles a law that will be passed by parliament."

"Is this to be taken as a guide to future action by all who have grievances?" asks the Citizen. "Have the miners and railway men only to threaten bloodshed in order to be regarded as responsible and sober-minded in court circles and have royal conferences summoned to redress their grievances? The king's speech makes the conference more than ever a move in the party game."

Provincial Opinion.

The Manchester Guardian is in full agreement with the London Liberal press that the King's reference to civil war is unjustified, and points out that there is another point in the royal speech which is open to serious criticism.

"His Majesty assures us," says the Guardian, "that the dominions overseas are scarcely less concerned in the prompt and friendly settlement of this question than the rest of us. Well, with all respect to His Majesty, we would make bold to say that whoever made this statement to the King and induced him to believe it, gravely misled him. The dominions are in no way directly concerned with the Ulster trouble except in so far as they may be interested in the trade of Belfast. Nothing which is in the remotest degree likely to happen in Ireland will either affect their material interests or shake their loyalty. They may indeed be surprised that the King should treat prospective rebels with so much consideration, but there they will also make the same allowances as the rest of us."

"The plain fact would appear to be," continues the Guardian, "that the king has been unduly alarmed by reports of certain of his unofficial counsellors, and that the impression thus made on his mind may, unless he wisely determines henceforth, to be guided solely by his official counsellors, recognized by custom and constitution, have consequences far more serious than any yet produced. It is because the occasion appears to demand plain speaking that we have ventured to discuss the bearings of this new kind of king's speech with a frankness not inconsistent, we trust, with complete personal respect."

More Gun-Running.

TORONTO, July 22.—A special cable from Belfast today says: "Over 4000 rifles were run into Belfast last night and distributed through the city, together with a large supply of ammunition. The Unionists are hopeful of an early dissolution of parliament.

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED BY TRIAL

(Continued.)

Office Boys Give Evidence.

The office boys from the Figaro were the first witnesses yesterday. They described the arrival of Mme. Caillaux at the offices of the Figaro on the day of the shooting. They told how she waited and gave details of her entrance into the room occupied by Gaston Calmette, and of their hearing shots. One of the boys, Adrien Nicet, crouched down on the witness stand and uttered a series of low cries to show how he had found Calmette, who was sheltering himself behind his desk.

Paul Bourget, the "Immortal" with Calmette in his office when Mme. Caillaux's card was brought in, then told of the incident.

"You will not see her?" Bourget said he remarked to Calmette.

"I cannot refuse to receive a woman," he replied.

Labori's Master Stroke.

Maitre Labori then thrilled the overcrowded room by reading a dialogue from Bourget's novel, "The Demon of the Midi," in which the characters discuss and condemn the publication of the heroine's love letters. Coming immediately after Bourget's eulogy of Gaston Calmette, with which he had closed his testimony, the reading of the dialogue by Maitre Labori was regarded by observing lawyers as a master stroke.

Maitre Labori's voice was musical and full of dramatic feeling. When he had concluded, Paul Bourget remarked: "Literature is not life." He agreed, however, that private letters ought not to be published, and said he did not believe Calmette had intended to publish the Caillaux letters.

Accused Interposes.

The scene of the shooting was then reconstructed by a succession of employees of the Figaro. Charles Giraudeau, a reporter; Henri Rouleau, a messenger, and Jean Cercle, a telephone operator, related portions of their experience. They said Louis Veisin, of the advertising department, was talking with Henri Honore, an artist, and Edouard Masson, in the room where Mme. Caillaux was waiting to see M. Calmette.

"I never mentioned Caillaux," said Veisin, "as she said yesterday."

Mme. Caillaux here interposed, saying, "I wish to ask M. Veisin whether one of his friends did not say, 'is the sheet ready?' and whether M. Veisin did not answer, 'We have a great paper on Caillaux tomorrow?'"

"That is absolutely false," said Veisin.

Mme. Caillaux—"I heard Veisin say to a friend: 'It costs dear, but we are letting loose the hunting dogs on all sides.'"

Editors Rushed In.

Honore was called and denied that Caillaux had been mentioned, and Masson's deposition was read to the same effect.

Other members of the staff of the Figaro then testified, among them Luiz Latzarus, who gave a vivid description of the scene when Mme. Caillaux shot Calmette.

Latzarus said he heard shots and ran to Calmette's room, where Calmette had sunk in a state of collapse in a chair. M. Sirac, he said, was holding a woman by the wrists. She cried, "Let me go, I am not trying to escape." Sirac then let her go and she stood near the door, clear-eyed and with her face neither pale nor flushed. She seemed untroubled by the 15 editors who quickly gathered around her.

"She began to speak," said the witness, saying: 'Since there is no justice in France——'

"'Shut your mouth,' said one of the editors, 'after what you have done keep quiet.'

"'I was not speaking to you,' said Mme. Caillaux."

Could Crush Caillaux.

Latzarus declared that Mme. Caillaux was perfect mistress of herself when he saw her after the crime. He admitted that he had talked about the Caillaux case many times with Calmette, adding:

"My chief said he had diplomatic documents important enough absolutely to crush Caillaux."

After Calmette had printed the "Thy Joe" letter, according to Latzarus, he remarked: "My pockets are empty. I have nothing more."

Judge Albanel then asked Mme. Caillaux if she had anything to say about the Victor Fabre document, and Mme. Caillaux replied:

"I had no fear of that because I know the part my husband had taken in the Rochette affair." Then alluding to her calmness after the shooting, Mme. Caillaux said:

"All the world knew that night the condition of M. Calmette except myself, and I did not know until the next day that my action was irreparable."

Documents Sent to President.

Maitre Labori remarked to the court that two of the documents found on the person of Gaston Calmette had been sent to President Poincare, and that all the others had been sent to Georges Prestat, the president of the board of directors of the Figaro.

"I see that M. Prestat is among the spectators," continued Maitre Labori; "perhaps he can tell the court what was done with those papers."

"The papers I received," said M. Prestat on rising, "were only copies in the handwriting of M. Calmette. One was the Fabre document, then already published; the second was the 'Thy Joe' letter, from which the intimate passages had been expurgated. I considered I had the right to destroy these papers and I burned them."

Then, turning toward the jury, M. Prestat said:

"They had cost the life of my relative."

At half-past four o'clock the court took a recess.

Mme. Caillaux took frequent notes of the testimony during the day, writing on a pad placed on her knees, and she accumulated quite a large portfolio.

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