

July 17

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Every pair of
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Footwear

MEN'S \$5.00 BOOTS \$3.50
Men's Blucher cut boots of fine velour calf
Goodyear welted single soles and military
creased vamps; made on a new last; a
tting shoe; good value at \$5.00. Removal
price \$3.50

MEN'S \$6.00 BOOTS \$4.00
Men's velour calf Blucher cut boots with
year welted single soles of solid oak
stock; military heels; creased vamps;
shape; pointed toes; "Richmond" last;
value at \$6.00. Removal sale price \$4.00

Men's \$6.00 Shoes on
Sale at \$2.50

A number of pairs of the finest shoes in
ore thrown on a big table for immediate
ance. Not all sizes, to be sure, but the
ment is fairly complete. Such leathers
kid, velour calf and patent kid; differ-
es and shapes. Come early to be sure
your size. The regular prices range
\$2.50 to \$6.00. Removal sale price, a
\$2.50

REPTILE PRESS SPREADS SEDITION THROUGH INDIA

Government at Last Realizes
Necessity of Strong Repres-
sive Measures.

MARTYRDOM PROFITABLE Editors Sent to Prison Were on the Highroad to Wealth.

London, July 17.—If the Government of India have been slow to take effective measures to deal with incitements in the press and with revolutionary conspiracies, they were swift enough when once they set to work. At Simla stringent bills for the suppression of revolutionary newspapers and for the prevention of the manufacture of explosives for improper purposes were passed into law at a single sitting.

The existence of a seditious press in India is not a recent manifestation of hostility to British rule. During the mutiny the vernacular papers gave little or no anxiety to the Government because they were few and feeble; but in the early seventies some of the Bengali papers had already developed those tendencies towards disaffection which have since become so pronounced.

In 1878 Lord Lytton passed a Press Act less vigorous, on the whole, than the measure which has just become law. The Act was only once put into operation, the offending journal being a now extinct Bengali newspaper. Four years later it was repealed by Lord Ripon, and ever since the native newspapers of India have enjoyed a freedom which many of them have disgracefully abused.

There were, of course, other powers under which seditious newspapers might be dealt with. Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code provides that a person who by words either spoken or intended to be read endeavors to excite disaffection against the Government may be punished. In 1892 the Government prosecuted the Bangobasi, a Calcutta newspaper, under this section but failed to secure a conviction. Then came, in 1897, the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayrault at Poona, which were the real beginning of that active opposition to constituted authority which has since reached such large dimensions. Those murders are a landmark in the history of British India. Their immediate cause was dislike of the plague policy of the Government; but from that date the spirit of revolution began organized work.

Editor Fomented Trouble.

The authorities were convinced that the murders were due to inflammatory articles in the native press. They prosecuted Mr. B. Gangadhar Tilak of Poona, the proprietor of the Mahratta, a weekly printed in English, and of the Kesari, another weekly printed in Marathi, for inciting to disaffection. Mr. Tilak was convicted and imprisoned, but the prosecution made his name and the Kesari leaped up to a circulation of 20,000 a week, a high figure for a vernacular paper. Wherever he went in India after his release Mr. Tilak was received with intense enthusiasm. He founded the Extremist Party in the Congress, which has since worked unaided mischief, and he inspired Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and other Extremist leaders in Bengal, Punjab and elsewhere, who have been so much to develop the National movement in its wilder forms.

After their experience with Mr. Tilak the Government became very loath to undertake further prosecutions for sedition. In his case imprisonment had opened the pathway to fame and influence and comparative wealth. His papers remained almost as violent as ever and the purpose of the authorities was really unfulfilled.

For years afterwards very few prosecutions were instituted. Large numbers of vernacular journals grew steadily more seditious in tone. Articles were constantly printed hostile

ty. The few Indian newspapers which are of good repute and are moderate and sensible in tone, are usually printed in English.

Many Readers to One Paper.

Circulation is by no means a fair test of the average number of readers of an Indian paper. Copies are passed from hand to hand. Even in the case of the great Anglo-Indian dailies, the number of their readers is enormously in excess of the number of copies printed. The same is true of the vernacular papers. Many organizations exist in India in passing on newspapers from house to house.

The Indian has an extraordinary veneration for the printed word. If he reads in his paper the wildest charges against the Government it does not occur to him to doubt them. It is in print; therefore, it must be true. The effect upon such minds of daily incitements to the shedding of blood may readily be imagined. The reptile journals well as the towns. Sometimes the schoolmaster is almost obliged to read in a village who can read. At sunset he may often be found seated beneath a banyan tree, reading and expounding his favorite journal to the village elders. The listeners marvel at the iniquities of the British Raj thus revealed to them, but they believe them all the same.

Need there be any wonder that as a result of such an incessant and widespread propagation of direct incitements to violence India has become honeycombed with disaffection? The discovery of bombs and the perpetration of murderous outrages came as no surprise to those who have watched the virulent animosity of the vernacular press.

ORIENTAL FLEET TO BE INCREASED

Waterhouse Will Place Three
British Vessels on Run If
American Government Takes
Shawmut and Tremont.

Seattle, July 17.—The purchase of the big American steamships Shawmut and Fremont, owned by the Boston Steamship company, and operated between Seattle and the Orient, by Waterhouse & Co., if completed by the government in the near future, as now seems very probable, will not result in the abandonment of the line of ships to the Orient, although it will take from the Pacific two of the few American bottoms plying these waters. Waterhouse & Co. will place three British vessels on the run to the far east to take the place of the two big freighters, thus giving them five vessels on the run from Seattle to the Orient in place of four.

The survey of the Shawmut has been completed, but the result will not be made known by the special board of naval officers until after the Tremont is surveyed early next month. The Shawmut will not sail for the far east again until the result is known and there is every reason to believe that she has taken her last trip to Oriental ports.

The Inveric, a steamship of the Weir line, will take the place of the Shawmut on the next trip, leaving Puget Sound about July 27. The Inveric is now loading at Tacoma and will shift to Seattle in the near future. The other two ships on the run, in case the American ships are taken for the use of the Panama canal commission, will be the Boveric and Aymeric, which will run in conjunction with the Kumeric and Suveric, now operated with the Shawmut and Tremont.

MINEOLA LEAVES

ON LONG HOME TRIP

Victoria, July 17.—The big four-masted steam yacht Mineola, in which Col. Robert Thompson, the English king, took a party of guests on a yachting tour through the seven seas, left the Royal roads yesterday morning after shipping three seamen at this port, bound home to New York by way of the Straits of Magellan. The Mineola was chartered by the millionaire for this round-the-world trip to be delivered at New York in the same condition as he secured her, and it will be necessary to tear out the homelike accommodations and the promenade decks put in for the world tour.

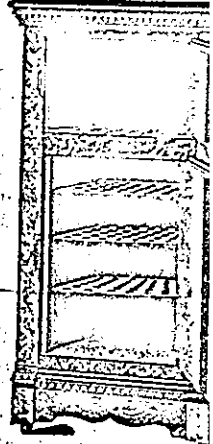
JAP HAULED DOWN

HIS BRITISH ENSIGN

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No. 62 Refrigerators. Regul
No. 69 Refrigerators. Regul
No. 6 Leonard Refrigerator (Sale price
No. 14 Refrigerator (porcelain price
Pr

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No. 32 Preserving Kettle. Reg
No. 34 Preserving Kettle. Reg
No. 36 Preserving Kettle. Reg
No. 40 Preserving Kettle. Reg

