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HUNDREDS OF BODIES UNBURIED LIE IN HEAPS IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW

Troops Still Hold the City—Reports Regarding the Strike Situation Are Conflicting.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—More blood has been shed in the streets of Warsaw during Tuesday and early Wednesday morning. The number of strikers is increasing, and conditions throughout the city are fast becoming chaotic.

The worst disturbances occurred in the suburbs, while the city proper was somewhat more quiet. Many streets in the city proper are like charnel houses. In some districts the dead lie in heaps, as it has been impossible to bury them.

The authorities admit that at least 700 corpses are still in the streets. They are putrefying fast, and in some quarters the stench is becoming unbearable.

In the Nowowiedzi quarter the police at midnight removed 50 male and 2 female bodies in carts and buried them in one grave in the local cemetery.

Owing to the elaborate precautions the disturbances that were anticipated here to-day did not occur. The authorities declare that the strike is practically ended.

The smaller factories will reopen tomorrow and the larger ones on Monday. The bakers and printers have definitely decided to resume work tomorrow.

There are rumors of disturbances in the suburbs, which it is impossible to verify because the military authorities have seized the telephone service.

Outside of Warsaw the strike movement appears to be growing, but while a great number of workmen are out at Lodz, not a sign of a strike of disorder has been reported here.

It is rumored to-night that thousands of workmen in the extensive coal districts of Dombrowa, near the frontier, will strike tomorrow.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—Serious disturbances are reported at Orsoy. To-night thousands of workmen gathered at the monument of the poet Wiczenec, where Deputy Dasvinski, the leader of the Galician Socialists, made a speech denouncing the Emperor of Russia, whose portrait was torn amid shouts of vengeance.

tion is inadvisable till the men have resumed work. Third—Recognizing that the men were drawn into the movement by other than economic questions, the association unanimously voted that no mutual bitterness exists, and has, therefore, decided to meet the workmen, not to apply the penalty for wasted time, nor to endeavor to discover the instigators and leaders of the strike, nor to employ special measures against them and to collect funds for the support of the families of the victims, and in this respect to make no difference between voluntary and coerced strikers.

Fourth—The association, in order not to create a precedent by paying workmen for the time they have been engaged in the strike, will grant assistance to the necessitous, which need not be repaid.

OYAMA'S REPORT ON RECENT FIGHTING.

Tokio, Feb. 3.—9 p.m.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing yesterday, reports that the main body of the Russians, after their defeat at Heikoutai, retired across the Hun river, and occupied Niupissao, Shufam, Jeshantantai and a portion of Changtan. On Wednesday the Russians began constructing defensive works in the neighborhood of Shufamtao, Chungkiawoeng and Changtan. Russian cavalry patrols were seen on Wednesday along the line of Tsuyuta, Pipetzu and Yutatezu. The Russians made a series of small attacks on the right and left bank of the left arm, but were repulsed in each instance.

Details of the fighting from January 25th to January 29th, which Field Marshal Oyama officially designates as the battle of Heikos, shows that it was a more extensive, the forces engaged larger and the

Fighting More Desperate than the first reports indicated. The Japanese casualties totalled 7,000. According to the Japanese estimate the Russians lost over 10,000.

The army fought in a driving snow. It was bitterly contested, and very difficult to see. A night attack delivered early in the morning brought success to the Japanese. A Russian squadron surrounded and attacked Heikoutai on January 25th. Field Marshal Oyama reports that the garrison, though outnumbered, made a stubborn resistance and retired at night, and under cover of darkness moved to Souchengtao.

In the meantime, Field Marshal Oyama, in a dispatch, ordered an advance for the purpose of retaking Heikoutai. It was snowing and the movements of the troops were delayed. On January 26th, about noon, while the attack on Heikoutai was developing, a report reached the Japanese headquarters that another division of Russians, coming from Changtan, had surrounded Chenchihpao, and also that an independent and entire body of Russians was operating west of Chenchihpao.

Threatening the Left Flank of the Japanese force moving against Heikoutai, which had deployed from Sumapao westward to Heikoutai. It was originally planned to deploy from Sumapao to Taopao, and it was found that the Russians possessed a line from Heikoutai to Sumapao. The Japanese attack on Heikoutai was planned at Wuchuzia, and attacked Heikoutai and Taopao. The latter place was strongly held, but its capture was necessary before it was possible to take Heikoutai. Thirty Russian guns skillfully placed around Heikoutai enfiladed the troops attacking Taopao.

The nightfall of January 25th saw the Japanese still struggling to dislodge the Russians, westward of Heikoutai. On January 27th, the Russians pressing the Japanese right wing temporarily retreated. The freed forces reinforced the Spanish centre.

The attack on Heikoutai was resumed on January 27th. A covering force protected the extreme left. The troops attacking Heikoutai advanced fearlessly, and, despite the heavy losses inflicted by the reinforced Russians, constantly gained step by step. A Russian division advanced from the direction of Niuchu and struck the left force on the right flank. A force of Russian infantry and mounted artillery fired into the rear of the left column. The Japanese lost heavily, and the extreme left wing was compelled to retreat temporarily.

The Russians made a series of night attacks January 27th in all directions. They succeeded in catching a detachment stationed at Sumapao in the front and rear. A desperate hand to hand fight followed. The Japanese finally succeeded in repulsing all the attacks. A portion of the Russians remained concealed at Sumapao, and on the morning of January 28th fired into the rear of the Japanese centre. The Japanese turned, attacked and practically annihilated the Russians. Only 203 of them surrendered.

The fighting continued throughout the day and night of January 28th. The Japanese, who were everywhere outnumbered, decided to make a general attack. In his report Field Marshal Oyama says: "Our object had not been attained, so I encouraged all columns to make night attacks. All columns of the attacking force expected annihilation. We attempted several attacks and movements, but suffered heavily by the enemy's artillery, especially the machine guns. Columns attacked the attack all through the night. The enemy, unable to withstand our vigorous attacks, began to retreat at 5.30 in the morning. Our forces charged into Heikoutai, occupied the place

firmly, and entirely at 9.30 o'clock in the morning." The Russian forces engaged is estimated by the Japanese at seven divisions, with a division of cavalry. Prisoners report that the fourth Russian infantry regiment was practically annihilated.

SHIPS WILL JOIN THE ROJESTVENSKY SQUADRON.

Jibuti, French Somaliland, Feb. 3.—The division of the second Russian Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Botrovsky, consisting of four cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers, sailed from here yesterday to join the warships commanded by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky off the island of Madagascar. Eighteen German colliers will follow Admiral Botrovsky's division.

JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN FROM POSITION.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kouropatkin: "The Japanese during the night of January 31st, attacked Djantanchenan on the left bank of the Hun river, opposite Changtan. They captured the village, but subsequently were driven out with great loss. The Russian casualties were 100.

"The Japanese, after a severe cannonade, reattacked our forces at Djantanchenan at noon on February 1st. The Russians first retired, but ultimately re-occupied the village, although some outlying parts are still in the hands of the enemy." The commander-in-chief adds: "Despite the intense cold, frost bites are rare, owing to the preventive measures."

"Up to February 1st, 133 Japanese prisoners have arrived at Mukden."

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON THE JAPANESE LEFT.

Tokio, Feb. 3.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says that on that day the Russians resumed active activity in front of the Japanese left, and that there has been constant skirmishes along the front of both the opposing forces, exchanges of heavy artillery fire taking place.

The Japanese again charge the Russians with the mutilation of their wounded. The Japanese again charge the Russians with the mutilation of their wounded. The Japanese again charge the Russians with the mutilation of their wounded.

RUSSIANS ACTIVE.

Tokio, Feb. 3.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, reports in part as follows: "On Wednesday, February 1st, in the direction of the right, small bodies of the enemy attacked us in all directions. Our outposts repulsed them."

"On Thursday, February 2nd, from 6 o'clock in the morning the Russian artillery on the west front of Ta mountain and Lichenangshan shelled Fungshen and Putsaoya and their vicinities. The enemy's infantry immediately surrounded Fungshen, and we repulsed them. In the direction of the centre Thursday, the Sumapao artillery, situated about a mile and a quarter north of the village of Shakhe and on Wenpa mountain, bombarded the southern heights of Shakhe village."

Constant collisions between scouts took place to the north of Chenglingtan and Yaelun. "In the direction of the left on Thursday morning, the enemy's artillery shelled Chenchihpao. Our artillery responded."

"According to reliable report, the enemy has built a railroad from Suchiatun, which is five miles north of Lumpu-ho, to Sumpao, and has opened traffic thereon. "At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the enemy's field and heavy guns concentrated a fire against Yatuzapao (two miles northeast of Chenchihpao) of the southern village of Changtan and dispatched a brigade to attack us. We repulsed the brigade."

"According to a reliable report, our picket, consisting of an officer and 28 men, was surrounded near Huangshishatun Jan. One picket resisted to the last, when most of the wounded surrendered. The enemy mutilated all our wounded."

THE DOMINION FAIR

Will Be Held at New Westminster From September 27th to October 7th. New Westminster, Feb. 3.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society to-day, it was decided to hold the Dominion exhibition from September 27th to October 7th, and set aside October 2nd to 7th for the display of live stock and poultry. Over \$100,000, including the federal grant, will be raised. The sentiment of the meeting was to endeavor to have the small local fairs hold off this year and so concentrate efforts to make the exhibition here a big success.

WAS MARRIED IN OHIO.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Pasadena, Cal., police have confirmed the marriage of Johann Hoch to Martha Harzfeld in Chicago. Word was received by the police here to-day from the chief of police at Pasadena that the woman had recognized the picture of Hoch as the man who under the name of Jacob Eddorf Hoch, married her in Chicago.

MORE STRIKERS SHOT BY TROOPS

SIX PERSONS KILLED—FORTY-EIGHT WOUNDED

Further Conflicts at Ledz, in Poland, Where Twenty-Five Thousand Men Are Idle.

FATAL RIOTS.

Lodz, Poland, Feb. 3.—In a conflict between troops and strikers at the Kounitz factory here to-day, the soldiers fired, killing six persons and wounding forty-eight.

Strike Spreading.

Warsaw, Feb. 3.—Serious disorders broke out to-day at Lodz, where 25,000 men are striking. Some of the employees of a lace factory attempted to return to work, and the remainder forbiddingly prevented them. A strong military patrol was summoned and attacked, and fired at the strikers, who replied with revolver shots. It is reported over the telephone that the firing was continued at 1 o'clock this morning.

Strikes were started this morning in the coal districts of Dom Rowa and Sosnowics. It is feared they will have a serious effect on the industrial situation generally, Warsaw and other important manufacturing centres being entirely dependent for their coal supply on these districts.

According to the best information obtainable, the official list of persons killed during the disturbances here contains over 300 names, in addition to many unidentified bodies lying at the receiving vault in the cemetery. The unidentified bodies will be buried to-day.

A group of soldiers outside a liquor store last night fired on passers-by without warning, killed a shopkeeper and wounded another man. Gorky still in Prison.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—5.50 p.m.—The report of Maxim Gorky's release is incorrect. The impression is general among the Russian troops on the right flank that either Gen. Nodzu or Gen. Nogi was present at Sandepas, where the Russians ascribe their greatest losses to cleverly concealed batteries behind the main works.

The Japanese withdrew from their outposts at Sandepas, which at one time the Russians occupied. Gen. Mischenko was still advancing, carrying out flanking movement intending to cut the way north of Liaoyang, and was taking outpost after outpost with prisoners, when the order to retire came.

FAILED TO SUPPORT GENERAL GRIPPENBERG.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—It is rumored that Lieut.-Gen. Grippenberg has asked to be relieved of his command. The Associated Press is unable to obtain a confirmation or denial at the war office. According to the version prevalent in military circles, Gen. Grippenberg telegraphed direct to the Emperor, requesting him to be relieved because of the alleged failure of Gen. Kouropatkin to afford him proper support in the operations against Sandepas.

The Russ to-day severely criticized Gen. Kouropatkin on the ground that he was doomed to failure unless immediately followed by a general advance. Latest official dispatches show that the Russians apparently are still near Sandepas, and that the attempt of the Japanese to outflank them westward along the Hun river has been repulsed.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Headquarters of Gen. Oku, Feb. 2.—Noon.—The Russian force remains opposite the Japanese left, occasionally firing, but no serious attacks are attempted. Some movement of the Russians is noticeable along their entire front, and the bombardment of the Japanese lines is continued at intervals. The Japanese seldom reply to the Russian fire. It is evident that both armies are preparing for a battle when the weather moderates. The temperature was 13 degrees below zero last night. It is believed that the present period of cold weather will be the last of the season.

KILLED BY SENTRY.

Man Shot While in Act of Stealing Copper Pipe From Brooklyn Navy Yard. New York, Feb. 3.—James Seby, one of four men caught in the act of robbing the Brooklyn navy yard to-day of copper pipe, was shot and killed by Private Lawrence T. Milton, a sentry. Seby's three companions escaped. The men refused to halt when ordered to do so by the police.

strikers apparently are not yet willing to return to work. Workmen in all the sugar factories of Poland, which number 42, struck on February 2. These factories have been working day and night to supply the troops in Manchuria.

Dragged From Work. Sosnovic, Feb. 3.—About 40,000 men are now out on strike. At a meeting of the strikers to-day the men forcibly dragged officers belonging to the management of various concerns to the place of meeting. All the speakers insisted on the preservation of public order. The men's demands included a minimum wage of 75c a day, eight hours to constitute a day's work, various reforms in factory management and old age pensions.

After the meeting 12,000 strikers marched six miles to the Dombrova quarter in perfect order, but everywhere persuaded workmen to strike. This afternoon strikers went to the railway station of Stremeschesz, seized and bound the officials, wrecked the station buildings and stopped trains in both directions.

Gorky's Trial. St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—It is the intention of the government to bring Maxim Gorky and seven other agitators and publishers to trial on political charges. Governor-General Treppoff, who received the Associated Press correspondent Friday afternoon, said: "The whole case is now in the hands of the minister of justice, who is conducting the investigation. At the conclusion of the preliminary prosecutor-general will decide whether the prisoners shall be tried by a civil or a military court. The story spread broad broadcast that I have ordered Gorky to be tried by court-martial is a baseless falsification invented by persons who are grossly ignorant of Russia, or else they would have known that it is impossible for a representative of the Russian administration to order any prisoner to be court-martialled, or even to decide the form of trial. Yet I am in receipt of letters daily from abroad inquiring me to save Gorky's life. I repeat that I am in no way concerned in this matter."

Turning to the question of the present aspect of affairs, the governor-general said: "We have every reason to feel satisfied. Masters and men are now on excellent terms and work is proceeding everywhere tranquilly. The respect of the workmen's deputation by the Emperor has created the best impression."

Numerous Attacks on the Japanese Whose Positions Have Been Vigorously Bombaraded. Tokyo, Feb. 3.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, reports in part as follows: "On Wednesday, February 1st, in the direction of the right, small bodies of the enemy attacked us in all directions. Our outposts repulsed them."

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NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

Naval Expert Says Mistakes Are Frequently Made Between Torpedo and Other Boats. Paris, Feb. 2.—At the sitting of the North Sea commission to-day, counsel for Great Britain introduced Commander Keane, former chief of a torpedo division and a leading expert of the British navy. He asserted positively that mistakes were frequently made between torpedo boats and other boats, mainly because searchlights confused the ordinary calculation of distance, and cited the case of the British battleship "Devastation," which was mistaken for a torpedo boat during a night evolution, and also the case of a cruiser of 11,000 tons which was mistaken for a torpedo boat during the Mediterranean manoeuvres of 1903.

Interrogating Commander Keane, Admiral Fournier (French) asked whether it would be possible to mistake a battleship for a torpedo boat when a boat of the dimensions of a trawler was alongside. "Certainly not," replied the witness.

Admiral Fournier considered the point interesting, stating that such was the position of the Russians who had observed the torpedo boats with trawlers alongside. "If a battleship instead of a torpedo boat had been there it could not have been mistaken for a torpedo boat."

Christiansen, mate of the Norwegian vessel Adela, swore that he saw a torpedo boat in the North Sea on September 19th, and that on the following day he saw a similar vessel without lights sailing at great speed in the vicinity where the trawlers crossed. The witness was uncertain whether the second vessel was a torpedo boat.

ALLEGED PLOT To Assassinate the Czar—Three Men Reported to Have Been Arrested. Osgooy, Galicia, Feb. 2.—The paper "North Reform" prints a dispatch, via the frontier, from its St. Petersburg correspondent, stating that three men have been arrested within Tarskoo-Selo, who, it is believed, intended to assassinate the Czar.

The suspects were immediately subjected to a searching examination, but no statements were elicited from them. In their pockets were found copies of a revolutionary proclamation of the most violent character. Its chief demand is that the country must be rid of the Czar.

BROKE THE RECORD. Experiments With New Submarine Boat at Newport News. Newport News, Va., Feb. 2.—With representatives of the Argentine Republic and British governments, among others, on board, the submarine boat "Simon Lake 'X'" was yesterday submerged thirty-eight feet and returned to the surface in thirty seconds. This cuts in half the record held by the French type of submarine, which is one minute.

Another record was broken in filling the ballast tanks for the submergence. The tanks were filled in nine and one-half minutes, the best previous time being fifteen minutes, made by a French submarine, The Simon Lake "X" made a speed of nine and one-half knots an hour with decks awash and submerged travelled eight and one-half knots.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON LUMBER

DELEGATES TO INTERVIEW NORTHWEST MEMBERS

Opinion at Ottawa is That Few Changes Will Be Made in Tariff This Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Mr. Jardine, New Westminster, and Mr. Patterson, Vancouver, representing British Columbia lumbermen, will meet Northwest members this afternoon and talk over the proposition of placing a customs duty on lumber entering Canada from the States, and also to increase existing duties. British Columbia regards the attitude of the Northwest as being the greatest obstacle to getting what it wants. Before meeting the government the lumbermen want, it possible, to come to some terms with the Northwest.

The Tariff. The general opinion is that there will be no tariff changes of any consequence this session. The proposed tariff commission will investigate all industries before saying what the duties ought to be.

NELSON BONSPIEL. Great Interest is Being Taken in the Curling Matches. Nelson, B. C., Feb. 3.—The second day of the Kootenay Curling Association's bonspiel was a great success, the ice being in splendid condition and attendance large, including many ladies. In order to finish this week play starts at 9 a.m. every day. The matches will far into the following morning. There are five teams in the semi-finals for the Grand Challenge, four of them being local ones and the fifth, Fraser, of Rossland. The other contests in progress yesterday were for the Oliver, Kootenay and Walkerville trophies, but in no one of the four had the finals been reached by midnight. The weather is ideal for curling.

TOLD OF HIS OWN DEATH. Aged Physician Described the Symptoms of Rheumatism of the Heart. Boston, Feb. 3.—Dr. W. R. Reed, a graduate of Edinburgh University and of the University of Pennsylvania, is dead here at the age of 70 years. He was found sitting in a chair beside a table, upon which lay a note showing that he had diagnosed his own case as the attack came on. It read as follows: "Nothing suspicious. I died of rheumatism of the heart. My effects go to my wife, Annie Reed, Hickory, N. C. The pain is terrible. The rheumatism has reached the vital organs."

THE PRINCE IMPROVING. Potsdam, Feb. 3.—Prince Eitel Friedrich has progressed so far toward recovery that the physicians announce that they will only issue bulletins every other day hereafter. The Prince's temperature since yesterday has ranged from 99 to 98.6.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER 45 cents a pound can 25 cents a half pound can AT ALL GROCERS

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from pure Cream of Tartar derived from grapes, and thus combines the highest leavening strength with the greatest purity and healthfulness. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical to use, because it goes farther in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food. It Saves Money and Saves Health

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Ltd.', 'of res.', 'B. C.', 'KIDDIE Manager.', 'anges', 'tes St.', 'this month.', 'SAYS: come to is store arters.', 'are at your', 'ur store, we will', 'Boves, st,', 'near Yates Street, B. C.', 'Canada NONE.', 'am tors', 'ers', 'Sold by ERON, VICTORIA, AND LOTT, P. O. Salt Spring, B.C.', 'FOR SALE—\$185. been used by a ship well made, by any wharf or Hick & Lovick ment street, V. street, Vancouver, B.C. for catalogue.', 'large or small ies for fighting d. nothing could the place burn of the house, in- ist priceless col- d New Zealand ps and other h can procure, rance is carried on the house any represented. It is believed th room. The ly amount to J. W. Hart has of the college Brazil. The ap- g, beginning with g and expense This is the larg- in South Am-