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days after date I intend to apply...

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ended in maintaining the eff-

question might be asked: "What...

Salor's Grave" was then re-

called upon, J. Pierson, secre-

A. McPhillips and Senator Mac-

He hoped that the movement...

gathering broke up with the slogan...

"God Save the King."

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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1904.

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NO. 56.

DEMANDS APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION

British Note to Russia Leaves Little Opening for Any Suggestion of a Compromise.

Prompt and Searching Inquiry Must Be Made, and Punishment Meted Out to Those Responsible for Attack by Warships on Pull Fishing Boats.

London, Oct. 24.—Great Britain to-day sent a long and urgent note to the Russian government, officially detailing the circumstances of the amazing and unexpected attack by the Russian Pacific squadron during the night of October 21st on British fishing boats in the North Sea. The contents of the note have not been given, but it is officially stated from the foreign office that it contains the significant announcement that "the situation is one which, in the opinion of His Majesty's government, does not brook delay."

The King has sent the following message to the mayor of Hull: "His Majesty the King commands me to say that he has heard with profound sorrow the unwarrantable action which has been committed against the North sea fishing fleet, and asks you to express the deepest sympathy of the Queen and His Majesty with the families of those who have suffered from this most lamentable occurrence."

King Edward has sent to the Mayor of Hull \$10,000 as his donation to the families of the victims of the North sea fishing. The actual casualties during the one-sided bombardment of the British fishing fleet by the Russian warships, it is stated since the arrival at London this evening of the carrying ship Swift, reporting the safety of the missing trawlers.

At the inquest at Hull to-day it was stated that one vessel, the Crane, was sunk, and that four or five are more or less injured. In the statement of the coroner to the jury, that official said it was a question of very grave and possibly international importance, but it would be their duty to find who were the murderers of the dead men. After the identification of the bodies the inquest was adjourned until November 2nd.

The mayor of Hull has telegraphed to Premier Balfour as follows: "The greatest indignation prevails here at the unpresented and wanton attack on the fishing fleet by Russian warships, the result of the loss of the lives. We appeal to the government to take the speediest and strictest measures to ensure full redress and complete security for the future Russian outrages."

Premier Balfour has telegraphed as follows: "Your telegram received. You may have full confidence in the government's action."

Anti-Russian Demonstration. London, Oct. 25.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, returned to London to-night from celebrating his silver wedding with his wife's relatives in St. Petersburg, and barely escaped assault from a crowd at the Victoria railway station, which followed him almost into the embassy. Fortunately for the issue of peace or war, nothing resulted, yet through the night a special force of police was compelled to guard the embassy.

Count Benckendorff has always been regarded in official circles here as a friend of peace, and he was as much opposed as was Count Lansdowne to the Russian-Japanese war. Indeed, he is almost Anglophile in sentiment. There is no doubt that Count Benckendorff was deeply hurt by to-night's demonstration. After escaping from the hostile crowd that met him at the station, he drove at a gallop to the embassy. Half a dozen rioters followed, but the ambassador arrived unharmed. His noisy pursuers encountered the police that had been hurriedly dispatched to guard the embassy.

After singing "Rule Britannia," the demonstrators dispersed. No arrests were made, but the police continued to guard the embassy as if it were a British fortress. With such vigilance did they carry out their task that when Prince Witopok-Mirsky, cousin of the new Russian minister of the interior, and second secretary of the embassy, arrived, he had hard work getting in. Count Benckendorff had telephoned him to come to the embassy to write a long cipher message to St. Petersburg describing to-night's hostile demonstration.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—(Midnight.)—No official or unofficial explanation of the unfortunate affair of the Dogger bank is forthcoming up to this time, and the world must wait until to-morrow to hear the foreign secretary at the House.

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The Oscar's Message.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed to King Edward expressing his deep regret at what occurred in the North Sea on Saturday, and his sympathy with the families of the killed and wounded fishermen.

Expresses Regret.

London, Oct. 25.—In his interview with Lord Lansdowne, Ambassador Benckendorff expressed the most earnest and unreserved fashion his personal regret at the attack on the trawlers.

A Warning.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—1.23 p. m.—Ambassador Hardinge during the night received instructions from his government on the subject of the North Sea incident, and will present them during the day, probably after Foreign Minister Lansdowne sees the Emperor this afternoon.

Capt. Calthorpe, the British naval attaché, in full uniform, accompanied by the embassy chasseur, wearing his full uniform, with hunting knife and plumed hat with the British colors, drove in state for their recall from the North Sea incident, and will present them during the day, probably after Foreign Minister Lansdowne sees the Emperor this afternoon.

Groundless Fears.

Tokio, Oct. 25.—10 a. m.—The details of the sinking of the British trawler Crane are not known in Tokio, and popular and official opinion is waiting for fuller knowledge. The only information received came in a few brief telegrams conflicting between attack and accident.

The Fiji is the only newspaper commenting on the incident. It first discredits it, and then dismisses it as "absurd even for Russia, which has shown want of wisdom and discretion several times."

The suggestions are made that the crews of the squadron made a pretext for their recall from the hazardous Oriental cruise, or that Russia wishes to save her face by involving Great Britain. Then the paper proceeds: "The most likely explanation of the outrageous action of the squadron is found in the fact that the Japanese vessels laden with explosives had been reported in the Danish straits, and the Danish authorities, in order to avoid an attack by the Japanese, out of excessive fear mistook the trawlers for Japanese vessels."

Finally, the correspondent contends: "The whole affair is compatible with the idea of a drunken commander yielding to the temptation of a little rum among the British fishermen, who were not to swallow the yarn that they were paralyzed by terror or that darkness prevented them from distinguishing the vessels they were firing at."

It is further insisted that a searching inquiry shall be made with respect to the circumstances of the incident, and under conditions which will insure the result of the investigation. In other words, that the responsibility shall be fixed and punishment meted out to the offenders, whoever they may be.

That King Edward correctly interpreted the feeling of the nation in publicly stigmatizing the affair as "unwarrantable," was evidenced by the reception given him this morning when he started for the race meeting at the Newmarket. A big crowd awaited His Majesty both at Buckingham Palace and at the railway station, and the heartiness of the cheering and the vigorous waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional shouts of "Good Old Teddy" from the ultra enthusiasts, made up a remarkable demonstration and afforded the King evident pleasure.

The Russian ambassador, Count Benckendorff, called at the foreign office this morning, and had an interview with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne.

In view of the popular demonstration last night against the Russian ambassador, special precautions were adopted by the police to guard him against any unpleasantness, but this proved unnecessary.

Henry White, the secretary of the embassy, also visited the foreign office this morning, but his visit was purely personal. He went to invite Lord Lansdowne to lunch, but did not see him.

Queen Alexandra has sent a letter to the mayor of Hull enclosing a donation of \$500 for distribution among the disabled men and the widows and orphans of the killed, expressing sympathy, and asking to be informed as to the progress of the injured.

The foreign office up to 2 o'clock this afternoon had not received any word from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

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Not Yet Sighted.

Paris, Oct. 25.—2 p. m.—The vigilant watch kept at the northern and western ports of France has failed to sight the Russian squadron.

Waiting For Warships.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 25.—Five colliers from the "Tercera" arrived here during the night and four others have reached Arosa to await the Russian squadron, which is expected to divide itself into a number of smaller units at Arosa. The Spanish warships Euzkumana and Rio De La Plata are on their way here to see that neutrality is observed.

It is understood that orders have been received by the local authorities not to permit the Russian vessels to coal in port. The Russian consul-general at Barcelona has arrived here to arrange for revictualing the squadron.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Hull to the Times says the correspondent as the result of his investigations is of the opinion that the attack on the British trawlers by the Russian Baltic squadron was a deliberate act, perpetrated with the knowledge of the British government.

The correspondent argues that the fact that the first ships of the squadron steamed by dispose of the action that the Russian officers had an attack of nervousness, and then contents that ships manned by Finns could not have mistaken trawlers for anything but fishing boats.

"Besides," the correspondent says, "such excuses as have been advanced on behalf of the Russians do not even allege ignorance. The suggestion is made of some mistake or a menacing movement by the trawlers. The firing was from more than one ship and was commanded and stopped by orders."

The correspondent minutely details the injuries inflicted upon the trawlers and asserts that "every shot was about 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the point of entry, evidently bullets from machine guns, whilst the trawlers also were struck by bursting shells, which were seen exploding in the air. The Monmouth had a hole at least ten inches long and eight inches wide at the point of entry, evidently made by a shell."

It is wonderful that the Monmouth and the Mino escaped the fate of the Crane, for the Russian gunners made first-rate practice and must be complimented on the accuracy of the shots. It is found, however, that the Monmouth had a hole at least ten inches long and eight inches wide at the point of entry, evidently made by a shell.

Finally, the correspondent contends: "The whole affair is compatible with the idea of a drunken commander yielding to the temptation of a little rum among the British fishermen, who were not to swallow the yarn that they were paralyzed by terror or that darkness prevented them from distinguishing the vessels they were firing at."

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British government to await it indefinitely, and that on the contrary anything in the nature of unreasonable delay will occasion new representations.

However, the admiralty's statement conveyed to Ambassador Hardinge to-day is regarded as reassuring, and together the situation is considered to have entered on a distinctly better phase, though the acute stage cannot be regarded as having passed until the character of the Russian explanation is revealed, and the British demands, which will follow, are presented.

It upon receipt of Admiral Rejesteven's reply, the Russian government, in communicating its explanation, voluntarily announces that a searching inquiry will be made in order to fix the responsibility, and that the offenders will be punished. It is not thought that the Great Britain can reasonably demand more, inasmuch as Emperor Nicholas himself has offered an apology for the unfortunate affair, and has given assurance that the victims will receive the fullest compensation.

The admiralty has dispatched a swift ship from Vigo to ascertain whether any British fishermen are off the Spanish coast, and to warn Rojesteven.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg has opened a subscription for the families of the British fishermen killed in communicating its explanation, voluntarily announces that a searching inquiry will be made in order to fix the responsibility, and that the offenders will be punished. It is not thought that the Great Britain can reasonably demand more, inasmuch as Emperor Nicholas himself has offered an apology for the unfortunate affair, and has given assurance that the victims will receive the fullest compensation.

The first harsh notes sounded by the press in connection with the affair are found in the Russ, which declares to-day that the British government, knowing the serious problem of self-preservation confronting the Russian fleet, has undertaken the precaution of warning the trawlers' fleet against getting in the way of the warships. The Russ adds it has been reported that the British fleet suffered with the fishing fleet, about whose fate nothing will be said in England.

Fired on Danish Boat.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Copenhagen says that officers there say that the fears of the Russian officers while in Danish waters were ridiculous. They fired at a Danish vessel, but were everywhere repulsed by the Russian fire.

There is no change in the relative positions of the armies on the Shinkai river. General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Russians have been bombarding Lamun and the Buddhist temple at Linshippu, while the Japanese have been shelling the Russian position at Shakke and near Linshippu.

An Associated Press dispatch from Mukden reports that the Japanese are of our ships, but a rumor that the Russian force has made a detour of the coast, arriving abreast of Liao Yang, but there is no confirmation of this report.

A telegram from Harbin reports the passage north of 26,000 wounded. The remainder, who are quartered in hospitals at Mukden, cannot exceed a few thousand.

This may indicate the direction of Kouropatkin's next blow, or possibly it is intended to disconcert the Japanese and compel them to weaken their force.

Whatever Kouropatkin's ultimate object may be, there is no doubt he is desirous of obtaining the most reliable information as to the number and disposition of the force opposing his eastern flank. The Cossacks will be depended on to harass the Japanese line of communication.

The Japanese estimate that the Russian losses in the battle of Shinkai amount to 60,000 is not confirmed here. A telegram from Harbin reports the passage north of 26,000 wounded. The remainder, who are quartered in hospitals at Mukden, cannot exceed a few thousand.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN PROGRESS SATURDAY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch dated October 22nd, says:

"There is no serious fighting, but there has been a desultory artillery duel throughout the day."

"The Russian batteries bombarded the portion of the village of Linshippu occupied by Japanese, as well as Shakke station, and the village of Lamun, while the enemy bombarded the portion of Linshippu occupied by the Russians, and the village of Shakke."

JAPANESE TOOK FIVE HUNDRED RUSSIANS.

Tokio, Oct. 23.—9 a. m.—Manchurian headquarters, reporting by telegraph yesterday, says:

"The enumerated spoils, etc. of the battle of Shinkai, follow: Prisoners, about 500; enemy's dead left on the field, 10,550; 45 guns; 37 ammunition wagons; 6,250 shells; 5,455 rifles; 78,000 small arms; number swords, shotels, axes and tents."

"Besides the enumerated property, the uncounted property extending over 25 miles will reach an enormous quantity. "The enemy's dead are being interred with military honors."

"According to the number of dead, the Russian casualties are estimated at over 60,000."

THIRTEEN THOUSAND LEFT ON FIELD.

Tokio, Oct. 24.—Afternoon.—The Japanese headquarters here to-day, without referring to the general situation in the vicinity of the Shinkai river, published the following report received yesterday:

"Since the last telegram referring to the enemy's dead bodies left on the field, the total has been increased. Found by the right army, 5,200; found by the left army, 5,600; found by the centre army, 2,530. Total, 13,333. The number of prisoners captured total 703."

JAP CASUALTIES AT BATTLE OF SHAKKE

LOSSES REACH NEARLY THIRTEEN THOUSAND

An Artillery Duel—Reinforcements for Oyama—Kouropatkin Not Yet Ready to Advance.

Gen. Oku's headquarters, Oct. 21, via Fusan, Oct. 24.—While clearing the field near Shinkai the Japanese found nine abandoned Russian guns. Their condition has not been reported.

Both armies are resting on their arms. Continuous skirmishings are occurring between outposts and patrols, and the artillery is firing daily. A great battle is expected south of the Hun river, where heavy field works have been erected.

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RUSSIANS EXPECTED TO ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

Mukden, Oct. 23, via Pekin.—While no pitched battle has occurred during the last few days, the two armies are kept in touch with one another, holding the positions they occupied when the big battle ended. During the last few days there has been frequent artillery attacks and daily clashes between outposts and scouts.

Unless the Japanese take the initiative soon, the Russians, it is expected, will renew the offensive and endeavor to drive the Japanese back for the purpose of insuring the safety of their winter quarters, which undoubtedly will be north of Mukden, unless a southward advance is successful.

Another big battle is expected shortly, as the weather is already turned cold. It will be impracticable for the two armies to winter in their present positions midway between Mukden and Liao Yang.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR THANKS HIS TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The Emperor has issued a decree, which says: "I confer, with pleasure, the fourth class of the order of St. George on Putiloff. I am rejoiced to learn that the enemy's guns have been captured, and that my well beloved troops have, ever, borne themselves bravely. Convey my thanks to them, and special praise to the Nineteenth Siberian Rifles. God protect you."

JAPS LOST NEARLY SIXTEEN THOUSAND.

Tokio, Oct. 25.—7 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the Japanese total casualties were 15,879 officers and men at the battle of Shinkai river.

NO FIGHTING BETWEEN ARMIES YESTERDAY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—A dispatch has been received from General Kouropatkin announcing that there was no fighting yesterday between the opposing armies.

JAPANESE RETURNING TO NATIVE LAND.

Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 25.—An exodus of Japanese from this city, in response to an order from the Japanese government, has commenced. The order was received about a month ago, and directed all Japanese to return to Japan at once. There are more than 200 Japanese in Pendleton, a majority of whom, it is said, will obey this order.

ARMY RESERVEVIEWS CALLED TO JAPAN.

Hosokuni, Oct. 25.—A large number of Japanese army reserve men residing here have received notification by cable from the military authorities in Japan calling them home for army service. It is believed that two or three thousand will try to secure passage on the next steamer leaving here for the Orient.

TROPHIES OF WAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Chefoo, Oct. 25.—6.30 p. m.—A junk, which arrived here to-day from Antung, on the Yalu river, reports that eight Japanese warehouses containing rations, clothing, ammunition and prizes secured at the battle of the Yalu were burned recently. Incendiarism is suspected.

CONSERVATIVE APPEALS.

Efforts to induce Hon. Mr. Blair to Address Meetings Have Failed.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The Conservatives are still in their desperation for a leader appealing to Hon. A. G. Blair to join them. He pays no