



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

NO. 7.

DISTURBANCES IN POLISH CAPITAL

SOLDIERS FIRED ON CROWDS IN STREETS

Nearly One Hundred People Were Killed or Wounded—Bomb Thrown Into Cossack Patrol.

Warsaw, May 1.—Nearly one hundred people were killed or injured in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw today. The troops apparently were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen in retaliation, resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. What approaches a reign of terror exists to-night.

Attack on Procession.

Warsaw, May 1.—The city presents a most gloomy aspect and the temper of the entire community augurs ill. The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry were the only reminder of lurking danger.

The first disturbance occurred between 1 and 2 p.m., when a procession of several thousand workmen, carrying red flags, marched along Zelazna street. Suddenly several squadrons of Uhlans appeared, but without interfering with the procession, and took up a position along the sidewalks, while the workmen passed through the lines. Then a company of infantry approached, from the front and immediately the cavalry charged into the procession, driving it with the flats of their swords, into a disorganized mass. When the cavalry withdrew the infantry fired a volley, whereupon the demonstrators turned and fled. The infantry continued to discharge volleys into the retreating, shrieking multitude. Thirty-one persons were killed and many wounded and of the latter it is believed that fifteen will die.

The shooting is described as having been quite unprovoked. Many of those who were killed or wounded were stragglers running away when they were struck.

Bomb Throwing.

Warsaw, May 1.—Bomb throwing occurred at 9:55 o'clock a.m. in the suburb of Praga, near the Vienna station. Three Cossacks and one policeman were killed, and two ladies who were leaving the station at the time were severely wounded by the explosion of the bomb. Cossacks and infantry fired a couple of volleys, and it is reported that persons were killed and wounded. Troops surrounded the whole neighborhood. It has not been possible up to the present to secure accurate information as to the casualties in this affair.

A procession of workmen carrying red flags was stopped by cavalry and infantry. The cavalry charged and the infantry fired a volley. Fifteen of the wounded were removed to the hospital and many others were taken to their homes.

At 10 p.m. disturbances broke out at the Zolna street, in the suburb of Praga, across the Vistula river. A great crowd had assembled there threatening the troops, when hussars fired upon the crowd and killed four and wounded many others. In Zolna street a man fired into a patrol from the roof of a house, but without result.

It was reported by telephone from Lodz this afternoon that a crowd had stoned a military patrol, whereupon the soldiers fired and killed two men and wounded many. Later a scene occurred in Balock square in Lodz, when two persons were killed.

In Lodz at 9 o'clock to-night a bomb was thrown at a patrol, but it was not effective. The patrol fired into the crowd and killed three and wounded two persons.

A student who was distributing proclamations in Wola, a suburb of Warsaw, to-night was killed by a patrol. In Nawrost street, Warsaw, to-night a patrol killed a woman.

land, where revolutionary parades came to sanguinary fights with the troops in Warsaw, Lodz and other industrial centres, perfect order prevailed yesterday throughout Russia. There was no sign of a desire to stir up trouble, indicating the baselessness of rumors that had been current for some time of plans of rioting and pillage on the second day of the Easter holidays.

The Associated Press correspondents at Moscow, Odessa, Lodz, Kiev, Minsk, Kishineff and other points, state that Russians of all political faiths devoted themselves to the customary holiday festivities with apparently no thought of disorder, and in St. Petersburg even the industrial quarters, which had professionally been throbbing with dissident feelings, took up an expression of merry-making and rejoicing.

Early Monday, in a room in an apartment house, while not connected with any plan of rioting, an explosion occurred, which goes to show that St. Petersburg is not without persons who are bent on revenge. The bomb injured two men, one seriously. It is believed the men were preparing a bomb for use when it exploded. An inquiry into the cause of the explosion is being made.

Warsaw, May 2, 2 p.m.—The city is apparently outwardly quiet this morning, but the situation is none the less grave. Workmen are going from factory to factory compelling their comrades to strike, and the probability of further conflicts arouses the keenest apprehension.

The bodies of the thirty odd persons killed in Warsaw yesterday are still lying in the morgues awaiting identification. Ten of the wounded, who were taken to hospitals, died of their wounds.

During an encounter on Jerusalem street, the troops not only fired a volley, but used the butts of their rifles and their bayonets and swords. Many women and children had their heads and limbs broken.

At Kalisz (Russian Poland) during a service in a church yesterday the congregation began singing patriotic songs, whereupon soldiers and police entered the building and attacked the people, wounding many of them. A fight ensued, during which weapons were wrested from the police, shots were exchanged, and stones were thrown. A dragoon, a woman and a man were killed inside the church.

Proclaim General Strike.

Warsaw, May 2.—At 4:35 p.m.—The committee of the social democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, has issued a manifesto proclaiming a general strike, and calling out all the workmen immediately in consequence of yesterday's bloodshed.

Further Trouble Feared.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Bad as was the shooting in Warsaw, Lodz, Kalisz and other places in Poland yesterday, and venomous as was the hostility everywhere displayed against the police and the Russian authorities, the uprising was far less tumultuous and the results less bloody than anticipated. The authorities had given due warning of their intention to permit no demonstrations, and the troops quelled the disturbances ruthlessly.

All reports, however, indicate that the demonstrators were comparatively few in number, the greatest bulk of the population fearing trouble remaining indoors.

The early morning reports to-day say the Polish press is intensely excited by yesterday's bloodshed and it is feared the trouble will be renewed. The only place in European Russia where trouble occurred was at Minsk, which strictly speaking belongs to Poland.

There was also the reports received here saying there was bomb throwing and firing upon Cossacks and patrols from windows, but the fatalities were few.

Warsaw, May 2.—9:15 p.m.—The May day death toll totalled 62, including ten persons who died in the hospitals during the night. Probably 200 were wounded.

Jerusalem street the police ordered the workmen to stop, but they refused to do so, and a police officer thereupon fired a revolver, giving a signal for the infantry to fire. It appears that in other cases the demonstrators were the aggressors, but that in this instance the soldiers fired first.

The industrial population are deeply exasperated over the sanguinary results of yesterday's encounter. The strikes inaugurated on a large scale here, at Lodz and other cities, are rapidly spreading, and 75,000 persons are on strike at Lodz. Cossacks are patrolling the streets of Warsaw by companies on account of the danger to smaller detachments.

A great crowd was gathered to-day in front of the police station to which the bodies of those killed on Monday had been taken, demanding the bodies of their dead, but the crowd was dispersed by Cossacks.

According to an official statement, the dead, including those of the wounded who died in hospitals, numbered 31. The majority of the dead were working people.

In Lodz, according to an official statement, four women were killed.

Lodz, Russian Poland, May 3.—Four men this morning shot and killed a police sergeant and severely wounded a detective who tried to arrest them.

Serious riots occurred in the streets during the night. The military fired on a crowd killing four persons and wounding several.

Murder in Warsaw.

Warsaw, May 3.—An unknown man shot and killed a police sergeant on Hora street at 9 o'clock this morning. The murderer escaped. It is feared that other disorders will follow in the course of the afternoon.

Public nervousness is marked, and there is grave apprehension as to the outcome of the demonstration and processions which are expected after the conclusion of the masses now being celebrated in the churches in commemoration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish constitution in 1791.

Celebrations on the Continent—No Serious Disorders Reported.

Paris, May 1.—May Day was generally observed throughout France. The trades unions of Paris held a monster meeting, and adopted resolutions in favor of a general strike to-day. Disorderly manifestations occurred at Besancon and Dijonne, where the street cars were stopped, but no serious results have been reported there.

In Italy, Rome, May 1.—May Day passed off in Italy without any notable incident. In many places meetings of workmen were followed by fetes and visits to the country.

In Rome Anarchists persisted in attempting to parade the streets in violation of a prohibition by the authorities, but were dispersed by troops without serious difficulty.

Quiet Day in Austria. Vienna, May 1.—May Day passed off quietly throughout Austria. In Vienna thirty thousand workmen paraded with their banners and flags, without disorder.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF YALU

GEN. KUROKI'S ARMY CELEBRATES FIRST VICTORY

After Services in Memory of Dead Soldiers, Japanese Troops Indulged in Sports of Various Kinds.

Headquarters of Gen. Kuroki's Army, via Fusan, May 1.—The anniversary of the battle of the Yalu was celebrated by General Kuroki's army to-day with spectacular fetes. Soldiers representing all military organizations managed the decorative work with remarkable effect. The valley in which the headquarters is encamped was transformed into a park of Japanese scenery.

An altar, with a tablet in memory of the army's dead was erected on the summit of a hill. The approach of the altar was a grand avenue of trees studded with artificial cherry blossoms, and crossed by triumphal arches. Other features of the decorations were a series of lanterns, including General Kuroki and a reproduction of the Yalu battlefield.

Shinto and Buddhist services in memory of the dead soldiers were held at the altar with troops massed at the foot of the hill.

Race tracks, theatres and a profusion of odd decorations were laid out on the plain.

Seven hundred officers lunched at tables under the trees, and the amusements which followed included a procession representing the Samurai warriors and followers of feudal times. Horse racing, theatricals and wrestling completed the day's programme.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FIFTH JAP. LOAN.

Tokyo, May 2.—The tabulations of the subscriptions to the fifth loan of \$50,000,000 have not yet been completed, but there are indications that the entire loan has been placed at a premium.

It is evident that some of the largest interests were temporarily withholding their subscriptions in order to obtain part of the loan at the best possible rate.

IS LOADING COAL FOR PETROPAVLOSK.

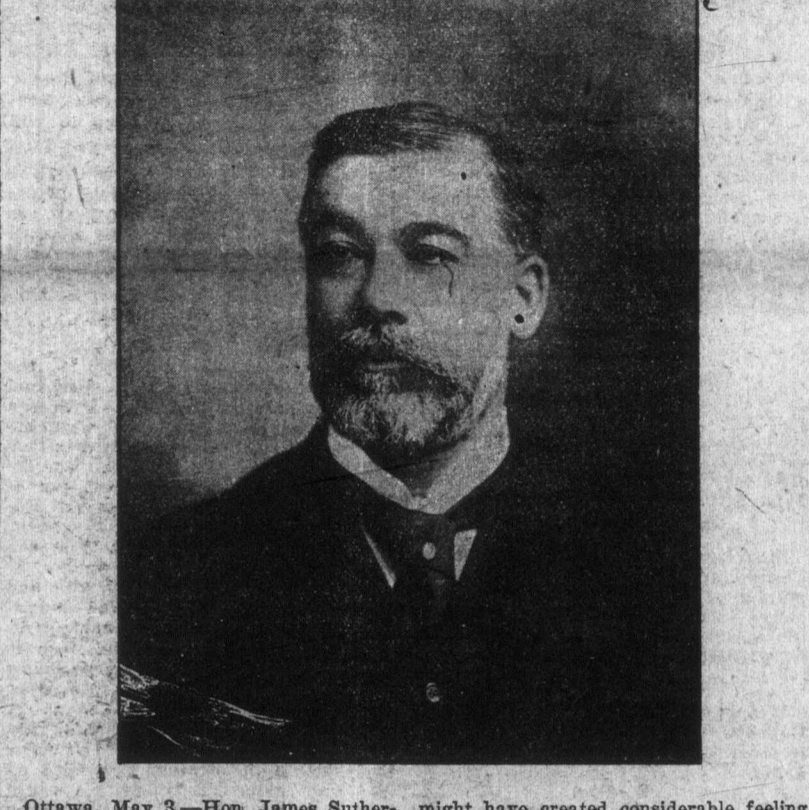
Nanaimo, May 2.—The barque General Fairchild, B. Bergman, master, arrived here this morning from Port Townsend to load coal. Last week the Fairchild, which has been lying in the Sound, suddenly changed hands, J. J. More & Co., San Francisco, purchasing her from W. E. Mitchell, San Francisco.

She was ordered here to load coal for Petropavlosk, Kamchatka. This was formerly a Russian stronghold before Vladivostok belonged to Russia. The belief is that this is the mysterious base for which Rojstevsky is making.

Fairchild is heavily insured and Captain Bergman says that he believes the route he takes will be too far north to be in the path of the Japanese warships.

The Fairchild takes 2,000 tons, and it is understood that the fleet of colliers from various parts of the world are making for the same port. The Fairchild is built at Trospert, Maine, in 1874, and is of 1,850 tons register.

DEATH OF HON. J. SUTHERLAND



Ottawa, May 3.—Hon. James Sutherland, minister of public works, died at his home in Woodstock at 2 o'clock today.

Tributes in House.

Ottawa, May 3rd.—When the House met to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had received a telegram announcing the death of Hon. J. Sutherland. It was with great difficulty that the Premier made the announcement, so visibly affected that he had to take his seat after uttering a few words.

"I have to say," said Sir Wilfrid, "that in the death of Mr. Sutherland I have lost one of the best friends I ever had."

He said Mr. Sutherland was a valued member of the House, and he could not meet the view of the House better than by asking that which is adjourned to-morrow it remain adjourned until Monday next to permit members attending the funeral.

R. L. Borden paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased, and said that Laurier's tribute to his true and valuable friend was more eloquent than words. The leader of the opposition spoke of the friendship which existed between himself and Mr. Sutherland since 1896, when he first came to Ottawa.

He referred to the work of the committee on which he and Mr. Sutherland were engaged regarding the redistribution of constituencies, and how that otherwise purpose of the Japanese to submit further representations or lay grounds for subsequent action.

Tokyo, May 3.—The work of salvage on the sunken ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo is progressing satisfactorily to the Japanese. Details are withheld but it is believed to be certain that the Japanese will secure several battleships and cruisers.

It is reported that the destination of Vice-Admiral Rojstevsky's fleet is Vladivostok. It is said that the Russians have been collecting coal and stores at Petropavlosk, but it is regarded as improbable that the Russians intend to use that place to any great extent because its defence from land is considered impossible.

JAP FINANCIAL AGENT INTERVIEWED.

New York, May 2.—Korehiko Takahashi, financial agent of the Japanese government, who has arrived from London after negotiating the recent Japanese war loan, said yesterday that Admiral Togo would not offer battle to the Russian fleet because he had too much at stake and was not willing to risk all on the first throw of the dice.

LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES

QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Power of Parliament to Pass Legislation—Vancouver & Coast Kootenay Railway Company Bill.

Ottawa, May 2.—The Supreme court opened its spring session this morning. The first case taken up was a reference by the Governor-General in council as to the competency of the Dominion parliament to enact the statute, C. 31, of the last session of parliament and amending the Railway Act of 1903 and providing that no agreements with employees of a railway company should relieve the company from liability for personal injuries.

Mr. Newcombe, K.C., appeared for the Dominion; the province of Quebec, which filed a factum, was not represented by counsel; G. H. Ritchie, K.C., and Mr. Lemour, appeared for employees and Walter Cassels, K.C., for the Grand Trunk.

A bill respecting the Vancouver & Coast-Kootenay Railway Company was reported to the House to-day. The bill is for an extension of time for the construction of the line and branches authorized five years ago.

There has been no building to date. The company is allowed two years to begin and five to complete.

New Senator. Hon. William Ross, Nova Scotia, who was for a time minister of militia in the Mackenzie government, will be appointed to the senate in the place of Mr. Curry, who would not accept. Hon. Mr. Ross represented Victoria, N. S., in the last parliament.

Not Needed. The word has gone forth that collectors of excise are to go. Some will be superannuated at once and others will be retired on July 1st. The saving accomplished will amount to \$40,000. The collectors will no longer be paid, because owing to the abolition of excise the compilation of statistics is discontinued.

Telephone Committee. C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, and W. McNeill, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been summoned to appear before the telephone committee.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG. Wheat Shipments For Eight Months—The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Sales.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Shipments of wheat from here for eight months, September 1st to April 30th, amounted to 2,300,000 bushels, compared with 30,140,000 a year ago.

Land Sales. The land sales of the C. P. R. Company last month aggregated 22,000 acres and the sum realized from the sales was \$125,210.08, an average of \$5.66 per acre.

MOROCCAN QUESTION. German Chancellor Says Emperor's Trip Was Not an Act of Hostility Towards France.

Paris, May 2.—In the course of an interview Count Von Bulow, the German chancellor, informed the Gaulois Berlin correspondent that Emperor William's visit to Tangier should not be considered as an act of hostility towards France, that German commerce with Morocco is extending daily, and that it was purely to safeguard the interests of his subjects that the Emperor undertook the cruise of the Mediterranean.

WESTERN PACIFIC LINE.

Work Is to Be Rushed on the Whole Road.

New York, May 2.—The underwriting of the new Western Pacific bonds has been one of the most remarkable pieces of financing in recent years. The total amount of the bonds is \$50,000,000. It is stated that the subscriptions came from all over the world. Salomon & Co. of New York, placed a tremendous amount of them abroad, mostly in Germany. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin bid for a block of nearly \$10,000,000, of which it gets only a part.

A syndicate of English bankers also put in a bid for a large amount, said to be \$15,000,000, which it is intended to place in the hands of the English investment class. This road is intended to be a trunk line for heavy traffic.

There is a general revolt against the Harriman monopoly. The whole railroad world between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains will back this proposition, either actually or with traffic.

The entire cost of the line is expected to run below \$35,000 per mile for the rest of the work, including great terminals on San Francisco bay. Already there are outstanding \$6,000,000 of bonds issued to build these terminals, and these bonds will be included under the \$50,000,000 mortgage. Work is to be rushed on the whole line.

It is expected and hoped that before the end of 1905 the project will begin to earn money as a local line, though the whole system will not, of course, be in operation by that time.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Stockholm, May 1.—The special committee of both chambers of parliament have decided to send a joint commission to the government, expressing entire approval and assent to the proposals of Crown Prince Regent Gustave, April 6th, for the initiation of negotiations, as follows:

First—A common Swedish or Norwegian foreign minister.

Second—A special consular service for each country, the consule to be under the direction of the foreign minister in all matters affecting relations with foreign countries.

BOY KILLED.

Vancouver, May 1.—The young seven-year-old son of Capt. Amesbury, the well known local aviator, while playing on the street this evening was run over by a furniture dray and instantly killed.

KIDDIE

at 30 days after the Chief Clerk works for permit timber from the Casiar District, at a post on shore line containing 160 chains, more or less.

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