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SITUATION IN RUSSIA IS GROWING WORSE

Artillerymen Near Warsaw in Revolt--Number of Sailors Holding Out at Kronstadt --Women Arrested Mutineers.

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—The artillerymen in the summer camp at Rambertoff, near Warsaw, have mutined.

Infantry and Cossacks have been dispatched to quell the revolt.

Mutineers Await Trial. Helsingfors, Aug. 3.—Sveaborg fortress is completely in the hands of the government this morning.

The prisoners have been marched out and sent to Skatudden island, where they will await trial.

The Socialist red guard yesterday evening made a last effort to bring about a general strike. They marched in force to the power house of the street railroad and ordered the men to strike.

Upon their refusal the guards attempted to destroy the buildings. Police and communal guards were summoned and a fight followed, resulting in the killing of the assistant chief of police and several communal guards and a number of the red guards.

Cossacks were summoned and quelled the combatants.

The red guard consisted of the greater part of the Finnish proletariat, while the communal guards were made up of the middle and wealthy classes, and are organized to maintain order and protect property. They are armed with rifles, and are almost under military discipline.

The government is handling the situation carefully, fearing that the movement may spread throughout the country. The Cossacks are used only in extreme cases, and generally disperse crowds with more gentleness than they do in Russia.

Captured By Infantry. Helsingfors, Aug. 3.—It transpires that the sharp firing heard from Sveaborg early yesterday morning came from the infantry reinforcements dispatched there for the purpose of constructing pontoon bridges from the island in order to wrest the fortifications from the mutineers. The troops were supported by cannon from the fortress of Sandham island.

The attempt was crowned with success and the government flag hoisted on the island. The Sveaborg fortress was in the hands of the loyalists.

During the night the telegraph lines were cut, severing communication with Viborg. A small railway bridge between here and Viborg was blown up, and subsequently repaired.

Trains from St. Petersburg are arriving here after great delay.

Officers Died Fighting. St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The reports from Kronstadt to-day say that all the sailors have not yet surrendered.

The trials by drum-head court-martial were resumed this morning, and it is believed that further executions are in progress.

Progress. Helsingfors at Kronstadt showed splendid courage, and all those who were killed fell fighting.

Vol. Alexandroff received the mutineers with a revolver, and Capt. Troshchinsky, of the submarine, Minor, after a desperate struggle, was bayoneted by his assailants.

and his head split open with a butt of a rifle. Red-Admiral Bechmeschiff, who received many wounds during the night, died.

When the sailors mutined, the admiral immediately went out with his staff, heedless of warnings, and entered the barracks, and within a few seconds he and two captains were shot down.

The crowd of civilians who joined the mutineers included a large number of women armed with rifles, revolvers and swords. One of the wounded captains was spared because he wore the St. George's cross.

Capt. Trodonoff, who was killed, fought in the battle of the sea of Japan on one of the Russian ships which were destroyed. He was fourteen hours in the water before he was picked up.

The Yenssei regiment played the most prominent part at Kronstadt in quelling the mutiny of the sailors. The latter had broken into the arsenal, and overpowered the guards and had seized a quantity of arms. After firing several volleys

The Regiment Charged, driving out the mutineers, who continued their rifle fire. Some shots were fired at the loyalists from the houses. Many of the mutineers sought to escape from the town, but they were met by a hot fire and driven to their barracks, where they were surrounded.

About fifty seamen were killed and wounded. General Strike Ordered. St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—A general strike has been formally ordered to begin in St. Petersburg to-morrow at noon, and as a preliminary the men employed in a dozen of the establishments went out at noon to-day.

The final decision was not obtained without a struggle, for the workmen's council, the delegate standing out against him to the end.

The failure of the strike is predicted as the workmen generally are not prepared. The plan is to begin the strike here to-morrow, and at Moscow on Monday and gradually extend it throughout the empire until everything, including the railroads and telegraphs, are at a complete standstill.

A section of the street railroads, here including the Nevsky Prospect line stopped running this afternoon.

The police to-day arrested half a dozen of the members of the workmen's council, who were elected to direct the general strike, and also captured several members of the revolutionary military committee.

The signal to strike has been forwarded to seventy-two proletarian organizations throughout the Empire. Mutineers Open Fire on Comrades. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—2.30 p.m.—The latest reports show that all the rumors to the effect that the Baltic squadron was in the hands of the mutineers were untrue.

When the mutineers at Sveaborg, who were led by agitators from the shore and who believed that the squadron was coming to their rescue, found that hope in that direction was crushed, dissensions broke out among them, and they turned their guns upon each other, those who had determined to die rather than surrender shooting into the ranks of their more faint-hearted comrades who hoisted the white flag.

Sold Lives Dearly. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The mutineers in the fortress at intervals during the day fired shrapnel from the nine-inch guns at the loyal troops on Commander island and at the battery on Haraaka island, nearer the shore. The shrapnel in the latter were regarded as particularly trustworthy and were sent against the beach locks of the guns were removed and Cossack pickets were left in charge of the forts.

This was the most serious moment for both sides. The mutineers had been told and firmly believed that the crews of the warships at Hango had thrown their officers overboard and were on their way to join in the mutiny, and that Commander Koch, of the Red Guard, had already ordered a general strike and had torn up the railroad. Nevertheless General Von Saltza with some of the first Finnish regiment managed to get into Helsingfors from Vallanstrand. The loyal troops did little firing that day or yesterday.

After the blowing up of the magazines, the mutineers used mortars. The mutiny practically ended when the warships Siffa and Bogatyr appeared in the offing at 6 o'clock last night, and after an exchange of signals with General Laimang, the commander, in Commander island, opened fire on the mutineers. Two hours later a white flag was run up at one end of the battery, but from the other end a red flag immediately appeared, followed by a fusillade of rifle, showing that the mutineers were divided into two camps and were fighting among themselves. Soon after a motor boat, believed to contain the civilian leaders of the mutiny, tried to escape to the mainland, but a battery of rapid firing guns on Nicholas island destroyed the boat and killed two of its occupants. The others jumped overboard and swam ashore.

Of three rowboats which followed the motor boat, one was captured and one sunk and one escaped.

Occasional shots were heard from the Emperor's battery until the traveler who furnished this information left Helsingfors, indicating the boldest of the mutineers were determined to die rather than surrender, and that they were selling their lives dearly.

Fired on Steamers. Helsingfors, Aug. 2.—In the Sveaborg mutiny seven companies of artillery were concerned. Of the fortress steamers, the Vistrel, Puskar, Rabotsch, Ingeler and Mars were in the hands of the mutineers, while the Bomba, Opt and Sveaborg remained loyal. The mutineers furiously bombarded the Opt yesterday and threatened to sink the Bomba at the first opportunity, even if she hoisted the red flag.

During the Skatudden island mutiny only one, a Finn, of fifteen vessels stationed in the north harbor, fired on the barracks occupied by mutineers, the others remaining passive.

Officers Killed. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—According to the afternoon papers, six officers were killed during the suppression of the mutiny at Kronstadt, including Col. Alexandroff, and none were wounded. The casualties among the rank and file on both sides were much lighter than reported.

Before seizing the Fort Constantine boat train, the sailors broke into the houses of the officers, killing some of them and arresting the others.

The majority of the artillerymen of Fort Constantine refused to join the mutineers, thus preventing the latter from getting control of the fort, with the exception of one gun.

A party composed of nine leaders of the mutineers then left the Pamyat Azova in a small boat for the fortress with the object of winning over the troops, but upon landing were promptly arrested.

The loyal sailors thereupon attempted to recapture the ship, and succeeded after severe fighting.

The mutineers, who number 279, were later run ashore.

Among the five officers, a doctor, one engineer and a subaltern officer were killed. One officer was mortally wounded and two officers were slightly wounded.

two field guns and two machine guns had been placed in position and opened fire, when the mutineers threw up their hands. The number of mutineers is given as 2,000, of whom 2,000 were sailors. It is stated that the garrison of Forts Constantine and Alexander received previous to the mutiny the following telegram in cipher from Sveaborg: "Prepare yourselves to receive a free fleet. We hope to find you friends and not enemies."

A reply was sent in the desired sense and officers were chosen from among the sailors after the latter had expelled their officers.

Martial Law. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—2.55 p.m.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Kronstadt and in the Donebas basin, the centre of the mining and smelting industry.

General Slain. Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 2.—General Marikgrafsky, chief of the gendarmes, was shot and killed to-day by revolutionists about twenty miles from town.

Official Statement. Washington, Aug. 2.—Dispatches received by the American state department to-day from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg say an official denial has been made by the government of reports that mutiny exists on Russian warships. Mr. Meyer also said that in St. Petersburg riots have been suppressed and quiet now prevails in the capital.

Disaffection in Regiment of Guards. St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—It is asserted circumstantially that there is disaffection among the Moscow regiment of the guards. The demands formulated by the men against the government and the Cossacks have been sent to the barracks of this regiment.

Governor Slain. Samar, Russia, Aug. 3.—The governor of this city was instantly killed to-day by a bomb thrown by an assassin, who was subsequently arrested. The governor's head and feet were torn off by the explosion.

Suppressed By Warships. Helsingfors, Aug. 3.—The correspondence of the Associated Press to-day reported that the Russian warships on the main island, as well as the other fortifications overlooking the town. The scenes proved that the mutineers had the upper hand in practice, and after an exchange of signals with General Laimang, the commander, in Commander island, opened fire on the mutineers. Two hours later a white flag was run up at one end of the battery, but from the other end a red flag immediately appeared, followed by a fusillade of rifle, showing that the mutineers were divided into two camps and were fighting among themselves.

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VICTORIA THE COMING SALMON METROPOLIS

Natural Location of City and Contiguity to Fish Traps Will Make it Headquarters of Industry.

(From Saturday's Daily.) "Thirty cents a sockeye is now being paid to fishermen on the Fraser river. This state of affairs means much to Victoria as the coming salmon metropolis, in addition to other lines of industry in which it holds the premier position. It spells the concentration of British Columbia's oldest large factor in commercialism at the south end of Vancouver island. The locality where the product of hundreds of seines can be garnered from one lift of a fish trap must eventually become the headquarters of this great industry. This is well emphasized by the increase made in the output at Puget Sound, where nearly all the fish are caught in traps. The production in 1898 was considerably more than 100,000 cases less than that of the Fraser river, while in 1905 it practically equaled that of the whole of British Columbia. Last year's pack on the Fraser was 877,136 cases, while that of Puget Sound was 1,057,256.

The time is coming, and coming quickly, when Victoria will take her proper place. Many natural advantages exist in this city that cannot be found on the Fraser, and they are becoming more and more apparent every day. With the exception of the canneries in the immediate vicinity of Steveston there always has been, and always will be, trouble regarding the disposition of offal and the dumping of dead fish by fishermen. Even at the time mentioned, right at the mouth of the Fraser, the rush of the incoming tide has always carried decaying salmon and offal and deposited them in places dangerous to the public health. There is no likelihood of any such bad effects arising should the whole salmon pack of the province become concentrated near Victoria. There are abundance of sea water sites for hundreds of canneries. Under such conditions there need be no fear of contamination of fresh waters or menace to the health of citizens.

Fish caught in traps can be canned fresh in many instances, and those caught in nets. They remain in the traps under absolutely natural conditions until the tender comes and lifts them. There are no hours, and sometimes days, of weary waiting to get a loaded boat, as must occur when the netman and his boat puller row from drift to drift during the slack part of the season. This fact must not be lost sight of. The Fraser river has held, and deservedly so, the banner reputation for healthful conditions of canning and freshness of the fish used, but now conditions have changed. Though the canneries on the Fraser are still in operation, much of their product is derived from fish caught in the traps near Victoria.

The nearer the traps are to the traps, the better the condition of the fish when canned. This will eventually bring the larger portion of the canneries in the

Vicinity of This City. Questions of transportation also enter into the matter; the shorter the haul, the cheaper initial cost of landing at destination. The harvest of the sea belongs to Victoria by right, and every net dropped on the Fraser river means the destruction of fish on the way to their spawning grounds. There is certainly a weekly close season and the hatcheries are certainly doing good work, but natural conditions are always preferable to artificial ones. The idea is gaining ground that the sea is the proper place to reap the

Harvest of Salmon. and it is certain that the farther the point of interception of the run is from the mouth of the Fraser the greater the portion British Columbia will derive. Fisheries Commissioner Babcock puts this tersely in his last report. He said: "The pack of sockeye salmon in the Fraser district of the province was 837,489 cases, and in the Puget Sound district 847,122 cases; a total of 1,684,611 cases of sockeye salmon, which were running in the Fraser river. The commissioner is also much in favor of the extension of the closed season on the Fraser. In the same report he says: "As a result of my four years' study

of the fisheries of the Fraser, I am convinced that the perpetuation of this great industry can be insured beyond all question only in case such fishing regulations are enacted and enforced as will permit a sufficient number of adult fish to reach the spawning grounds in each year to carry out their work of procreation.

"I wish here, by way of emphasis, to call attention to the fact, as I did in my report of 1902, that no regulations that cover every season alike can be made that will adequately meet the remarkably varying conditions known to exist on the Fraser. There should be seasons and regulations provided for the river applicable to the years that are known as those of abundance, and others and more restrictive ones provided for the years of the poor runs. Our fishermen should be permitted to take only that proportion of the run which is in excess of the number necessary to the perpetuation of their species."

"An abundance of fish reached the spawning grounds this year, because such great numbers passed from the ocean through the fishing waters that the canners could not handle all the fishermen could catch. For at least four days of the season the canners were obliged to place a limit on the number of sockeye they would purchase from each fisherman. The majority of the canners placed the limit at two hundred. During these days there was hardly a boat in the district that did not catch its two hundred in one drift. The result was that very few of the nets were in the water for more than a few hours out of every twenty-four. Many fish were thus enabled to pass the fishing grounds."

It was a realization of these conditions that led to the

Introduction of Fish Traps. The British Columbia coast, especially the west and southern shores of Vancouver island, is the natural place for holding the salmon run. During the time comes, and it will surely, that further restrictions are placed on the Fraser fishing season the canners must look to the localities mentioned if the present output is to be maintained or increased. Such a change of location and it is inevitable, will bring the headquarters of the fishing industry to this city ensuring a great increase in wealth and commercial importance.

Allied industries will spring up as a result of this change. Spasmodic efforts were made at Ladner to utilize the offal from canneries as the foundation for fertilizers and for the production of cheaper grades of fish oil. This did not, however, prove a commercial success. This was probably owing to want of technical knowledge and channels of sale. A change was made during the present season whereby this refuse is shipped to Los Angeles for use in the industries mentioned, but there is no reason why, when the proper time comes, Victoria should not manufacture the admirable adjunct to agriculture mentioned. With the increase of land used for fruit culture the market will expand largely and another important industry be added to those of the province.

And what is the present extent of that part of the salmon canning industry that should become tributary to Victoria? Last year the total output of Victoria district was 30,133 cases, packed by J. H. Toad & Sons. This year will not show much of an accession, for, beyond the Capital City Cannery at the ocean docks, no new institution of the kind can be termed directly tributary to this city. But this state of affairs cannot continue. The traps are nearly all tributary to Victoria and the canneries will soon follow. Within a very few years the total output of the southern portion of the province will be concentrated in this city. If the market does not increase, as the indications are it will, the fleet of sailing vessels that carry half the output to the United Kingdom will outfit here; the 150,000 odd cases sent to Eastern Canada will be sent overland to England, the 60,000 cases that now go to the Antipodes; all these and many more will soon be marked with the now well-known label, "Made in Victoria."

in conjunction with the radical groups of the outlawed parliament that made definite arrangements to proclaim themselves

A Provisional Government if success crown their efforts. But unless the whole army sides with the revolutionists, those in control of the government are convinced that the strike will end in failure.

A prominent member of the government, who is in complete sympathy with the decision taken at Peterhof to fight the revolution, energetically points out that the workmen's unions are without funds to carry on a pro-

tracted struggle, and he was disposed, like many of his class, to contend with that the real power behind the scenes are the rich Jews, who are interested in striking a blow at Russia's credit which would compel the government to come to terms on the Jewish question.

Received With Grape Shoot. Warsaw, Aug. 3.—A portion of the troops in the summer camp at Rambertoff, near here, mutinied yesterday and are in open revolution to-day.

The artillerymen have driven their officers out of their quarters. A detachment of Cossacks sent to