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WHITES AND JAPANESE FIGHT IN STREETS OF VANCOUVER

Five Hours of Riot Yesterday---Property Destroyed and a Dozen Combatants Injured---Six Orientals Were Thrown Into the Harbor.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The rioting which took place in Vancouver city on Saturday and yesterday has raised what was before only an anti-Oriental agitation to the dimensions of an international question. Although it is recognized that the worse element of the population was responsible for the scenes which took place, it has been ascertained that the entire white population is in a measure in sympathy with the rioters.

The whole trouble grew out of a parade organized by the Asiatic Exclusion League. For some weeks past the feelings of Vancouverites have been worked up in connection with the steady and increasing flow of Asiatics to this country. A raid was made on Chinatown by a mob some 800 strong. The destruction of the stores there drew the attention of other citizens, who joined the demonstration and descended on the Japanese quarters. The Japanese resented the rioting and gave blow for blow, with the result that something in the nature of a pitched battle was fought.

As far as can be ascertained some 25 rioters are in prison, several have been injured, a couple fatally, either by knives, broken bottles or bricks, which were hurled on all sides. The city is even now to a certain extent under mob law, as all the dispatches say that the police have been powerless to quiet the rioters. It is likely, however, that stern measures will be adopted to-night to prevent a repetition of the events of the past two days.

As the dispatches printed on this page also show the inflammatory speech made by a Seattle man seems to have had a good deal to do with setting the match to material which was ready for a conflagration.

A. E. Fowler, the man in question, is the secretary of the Anti-Asiatic League in Seattle, and he pointed to the action of the Bellingham rioters in connection with the Hindus as an example worthy of emulation.

VANCOUVER CITY BATHED IN RIOT

Japanese Resent Onset of Whitemen and Retaliate With Broken Bottles--Many Casualties.

(Special to the Times).

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—For five hours during last night Vancouver was a riot town, ruled by mob. It was daylight this morning before the crowds were dispersed. The police records show that the Chinese and Japanese quarters of the city are wrecked, seven men only placed under arrest, and a dozen persons stabbed and bruised, as subjects for the hospitals. Following the burning of the Lieut.-Governor in effigy in front of the city hall on the public street were the wildest scenes ever witnessed in western Canada. The

Police Were Powerless.

Unable to control the mob the police had actually to appeal to the Japanese merely to resist attacks on themselves and their property rather than to go to the street and fight openly. Hundreds of the Mikado's subjects had come to town early in the day to witness the parade demonstration of the evening. They were itching for a battle in the streets, which if it had occurred would probably have resulted in many casualties, but in only one case did they take a determined fight and then they put rioters to flight.

It was early this morning that one battle occurred at the corner of Westminster avenue and Powell street. Four blocks along the latter thoroughfare are lined with Japanese stores. Profiting by their experience in Chinatown riot, the police had stretched ropes across the street and were defending entrance to all comers. But at this corner are three handsome Japanese general stores.

Two Hundred Men

surged around this point. Suddenly from away up the street came the sound of smashing glass as some plate front was stove in. Instantly hundreds of bricks flew from all directions directed at the corner stores, and in fifteen seconds thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. The Japanese could stand it no longer. From stores, from hallways, from roofs they hurried down into the street. Armed with sticks and bottles and even knives they

Charged the Mob.

"Banzais" filled the air.

In five minutes the Japanese had cleared the street. Away far up Powell street a volley of pistol shots were heard at that moment and the crowd turned its attention to the new scene of fighting. The Japanese pursued, and the white men fled, only to take up fight in another place where the little brown enemy was not nearly so well organized. The Nipponese had been well prepared for this street corner attack. They used broken bottles to perfection. Grasping in his hand, the neck of a broken bottle, the Japanese wound up it into the face or body of the nearest rioter and many nasty wounds were inflicted by this system of warfare.

Japanese Women

too came to the rescue of their husbands with a new supply of bottles, already broken with sharp edges that cut like razors. Knives were used in this fight too. Two white men were so badly injured, that they had to be carried away by the crowd.

Up to this time not a single arrest had been made, but by 2 o'clock the crowd had begun to become thinner in places and one by one seven rioters were gathered in. But even the police had litterally to fight with their captives' friends every step of way to the station, which stands only two blocks away from the Japanese district. Early in the evening the police had no chance to make arrests. As often as a rioter was laid hold of for heaving bricks through windows or assaulting a Chinaman, three or four, or a dozen of his comrades would rush forward and snatch the arrested man from the policeman.

The Riot Started

when the procession had ended at the city hall. The purpose of the meeting held there was to bring to the attention of the federal government the need of stopping altogether Oriental immigration. Long before the parade reached the meeting place, the auditorium was crowded to overflowing and it was to find entertainment for itself that an overflow meeting, seven or eight thousand strong, sought diversion by cleaning out Chinatown. But before this occurred there took place the incident of

The Burning in Effigy

of James Dunsmuir, Lieut.-Governor. None too popular at any time with the labor people, the representative of King Edward in British Columbia, brought himself into particular disfavor with the workingmen at last session of the legislature by declining to assent to anti-Japanese legislation.

It was a sorry figure of the Governor that was burned last evening. His Honor boasts a neatly cut brown beard while the model artistically arranged for the fire was clean shaven. But the figure was labelled to prevent any misunderstanding. Down through the streets it was carried, with a banner just ahead, with the words: "We will burn him to-night." The chair was hardly filled inside the city hall before a match was applied to the oil-saturated figure of the governor out on the pavement.

The Police Tried Feebly

to stop this, but they might as well have tried to dam up the tide. Then came A. E. Fowler, secretary of the Anti-Asiatic League, of Seattle, who addressed the overflow meeting, the scene the while lighted by the burning effigy of His Honor, Mr. Dunsmuir. Fowler told the crowd how the Hindus had been driven out of Bellingham. Five minutes later the crowd was wrecking all that was movable and breakable in Chinatown. In the meantime a series of formal resolutions were carried at the meeting indoors.

Just at the time when festivities were at their height, the steamer Charmer arrived from Victoria with five hundred Japs aboard. They had come across from Yokohama on trans-Pacific liner and could not have arrived here at a more inopportune moment. The only lucky feature was that the mob was otherwise engaged. But scores of rioters scented the arrival of the brown men and started for the Canadian Pacific wharf, where the new arrivals were debarking. Unceremoniously seven of the Japanese

Were Thrown Into the Tide.

Others dropped their baggage and fled. The men were rescued from the inlet.

Curiously enough, while the riot was at its height last night, K. Ishii, director of the Japanese foreign office, who had been sent to America, especially to investigate the labor and immigration question, arrived in Vancouver. The Great Northern depot is in the centre of Chinatown and visitors had not been in Vancouver two minutes before they were

Overwhelmed in Riot.

Their carriage finally broke through the crowd and they reached the consulate safely. Ishii immediately sent word to the leader of the Japanese section counselling moderation and later he paid a visit himself to this district.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Says That All White Vancouver Is in Sympathy With the Rioters.

J. B. Tusant, a gentleman who came over from Vancouver yesterday and is staying with J. P. Watson of this city, interviewed this morning said that he saw the parade in Vancouver on Saturday and attended the meeting. The parade commenced with about 800 people and this swelled as it passed along until several thousand were marching beneath the anti-Oriental banners. These banners were inscribed with suitable texts such as, "Who will defend Canada in Case of War?" "What Must We Do to Be Saved?" Others gave the number of Orientals on board the various ships bound for British Columbia.

There was intense excitement and this increased until the mob was worked up to the frency pitch. Everyone seemed to be with the movement, even those who took no part in it. The banners were cheered, or hooted, as the occasion required, and never a word was heard in defence of the Orientals.

Mr. Tusant says that public opinion as far as he has been able to find out, is entirely with the movement. He did not meet one person who had anything to say in favor of the Japs and Chinese, or who even deprecated the extreme measures which had been taken.

ARMED JAPANESE PATROL THE STREETS

Brown Men Have Taken the Law of Protection Into Their Own Hands.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—The Japanese quarter was an armed camp on Sunday night. Riots recurred, but they were of short duration. Early in the evening two thousand men assembled in Chinatown and half a dozen of the few remaining plate glass windows were broken. The police took extreme measures, and armed with batons

Smashed Through the Crowd

right and left. Several arrests were made, which brings the total of rioters behind the bars to 26.

Foiled in the Chinese section, the mob turned its attention to Powell street. There the Japanese were well prepared. An extra issue of the Japanese paper had announced early in the day that the police were unable to afford protection to life and property, and that the Japs themselves must be prepared to repel all attacks. The mob found five blocks of Powell street

Patrolled by Japanese,

who paraded their arms without fear. Lined up along the street the Mikado's men had clubs, revolvers, or long knives in their hands. These looked decidedly disheartening to the mob, and none of Saturday night's scenes were repeated. The Japs were prepared for battle if a single window was broken. They were incensed over the report that one Jap who was injured last night had died, and that a second had been murdered, but the police were unable to find any confirmation to this. Two white men were badly injured in individual fights with Japs. No whites can pass through Powell street without police protection. The Japs declared they would

Blow Up With Bombs

any mob that attempted further damage.

At mignight Mayor Bethune, Chief Police Chamberlain and Consul Morikawa held a conference in the chief's office. The mayor will call a special meeting of the council to arrange for the suppression of the second meeting of the Anti-Asiatic League called for next Thursday night. The Tokio delegate Ishii, in an interview, said that the windows of fifty-six Japanese places of business had been destroyed on Powell street alone.

Individual claims of damages will be prepared immediately and presented to the city for payment. Mr. Ishii has laid the whole matter before Baron Kanero in London by cable, and also Baron Hayashi, of the Japanese foreign office. Delegate Ishii regards the present incident as much more important than that of San Francisco, where comparatively little damage was done. At 2 o'clock this morning everything was calm, and the Japanese were still performing their armed patrol of the streets.

ISHII'S MISSION.

Prominent Japanese Now in Vancouver Came Here to Investigate Conditions.

(Associated Press).

New York, Sept. 9.—Aikujire Ishii, the director of the Commercial Bureau of the Japanese foreign office, who arrived in Vancouver during the anti-Japanese riots, came to America to investigate and report on the recent anti-Japanese demonstrations in San Francisco. While this was given out as the special object of his visit, it is generally understood that his mission was to make a thorough study of the whole Japanese question on this continent and to ascertain the cause and extent of whatever prejudice may exist against the Japanese.

He spent some time in San Francisco and after travelling through the country went to British Columbia, where the conditions arising from the recent inflow of Japanese and Hindus to the Northwest has caused a serious disturbance of labor conditions.

LABOR MEN ARE GLAD OF OUTBREAK

One Says Matter Has Attained International Prominence--Statement by Mayor Bethune

(Special to the Times).

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—While there is a tendency on the part of some of the labor leaders to declare that the riot was unexpected and not sanctioned officially, there are others of the labor men, prominent citizens too, who are glad that it occurred.

A labor leader said to-day: "I was one of the spakers last night, and no people were ever more in earnest on the Japanese question, or any other, than the people, both inside and outside the city hall, last evening. The matter has now undoubtedly attained

International Prominence.

We could pass resolutions until the crack of doom, and nothing would be done. If, at the price of a few thousand dollars in plate glass, we can purchase a settlement of this question, then the matter is easily done. You will see that we will get justice now. The federal government must do something. The city of Vancouver is to be congratulated that all this was done, too, without anybody being killed. The Indiana is due here in a few days with another load of Japanese. My only fear is that the workingmen of Vancouver will lay down their tools and go to the wharves and fight back the brown men when they attempt to land. Then you will see a real outbreak of the trouble."

Mayor Bethune said this afternoon that he and the city council would resist

To the Last Ditch

any attempt by Japanese to collect damages from the city.

"It is for the Dominion government to make reparation," said he.

On Sunday morning a special issue of the Japanese newspaper was published. It warned the Japanese to be prepared for any emergency, including attacks against life and property, for the police were unable to guarantee protection.

LOCAL COLONIES QUIET.

Subdued Current of Excitement Is Traceable Here—Japanese Few in Numbers.

Thus far there are no traces of agitation among the Oriental population of this city. Not even a ripple of the Vancouver turmoil seems to have extended to them. This, however, may be on the surface only. The Chinese, unless pretty keenly stirrd, are not given to demonstrativeness, and are not prone to excitement over troubles that are not immediattely at their doors. And as for the Japanese, their numbers here are very limited, perhaps about 50, and they are not competing in industrial occupations, at least to any appreciable extent.

It was reported last evening that a meeting of Chinese had been held in Victoria following the news of the troubles in Vancouver, but enquiry in Chinatown this morning failed to confirm this. In fact it was difficult, perhaps because of their inability to comprehend the questions, to get members of the local colony to admit that they were cognizant of any untoward events. One citizen of Chinatown did go so far as to confess that he had heard that some glass had been broken in the Mainland colony, but said there was no trouble as far as they were concerned. They all affirmed that no meeting had taken place, and that no resolutions or anything of that sort had been passed.

There was suggestion, however, that the local Chinese, imperturbable as they appeared to be on the subject, were not without information of what was taking place, and that they were not without ways of communication to keep themselves fully posted as to developments. There are innumerable ties, aside from the general family relationship, between the two colonies. There is, for one thing, a constant intercommunion through change of residence from one place to the other, and then there are many members of the colony who have material interests in both places. They are therefore in just as good a position as the whites to know just what is going on.

When questioned concerning the matter this morning, Mr. Ishi, a representative Japanese merchant, observed that his people in Victoria were so few in numbers that there was not much room for any excitement, so far as they were concerned. Their interests here did not clash to any appreciable extent with those of the citizens generally. With respect to the situation on the Mainland, he remarked that the Japanese commissioner was now in Vancouver, and that anything that was to be said on the subject officially would no doubt be expressed through him at Ottawa.

MAYOR APPEALS TO VICTORIA CITIZENS

For their Co-operation in Preserving the Peace--Instructions to the Police.

In view of the serious rioting in Vancouver Mayor Morley has issued instructions to the police department to take every possible precaution in the way of preventing a local demonstration, and asks, through the Times, for the co-operation of all citizens in preserving the peace of the city should any outbreak be threatened. In an interview given to a representative of this paper to-day, the Mayor made a direct appeal to the labor organizations of the city to view the Asiastic question with that calmness which has always marked their conduct in anything approaching a labor crisis.

"It is a matter for great regret," said His Worship, "that mob law has arisen in the sister city of Vancouver. Although there seems little likelihood of the trouble spreading to Victoria, I think it will be well for citizens to look the possibility squarely in the face. By doing this trouble may be averted in its inception.

"Conditions here are widely different to those existing in Vancouver, where the hoodlum element is evidently very large. I feel quite sure that whatever the sentiments of the Victoria labor organizations may be on the subject of Asiastic immigration, they realize that one of the principles upon which they are organized is to assist the government in the preservation of law and order, and the administration of justice. There is no doubt in my mind that organized labor will be the first in assisting the authorities to prevent any such disgraceful scenes in Victoria, as have taken place in Vancouver, and in helping to crush an agitation in its primary stages.

"It is, of course, the duty of the authorities, supported by all good citizens, to avoid any demonstration of an unlawful nature, first, by preventing the landing of any known agitators; secondly, to prevent any local agitation tending to arouse bad feelings among the laboring element, and, lastly, by controlling, as much as possible, public feeling on the matter.

"All citizens have the right to an expression of their opinions and feelings upon the Asiatic question, which is important not only to Vancouver and Victoria, but to the whole province and Canada. The Asiastic question will be decided in good time by the rule of majority after it has been carefully considered and weighed."

NATAL ACT WAS KILLED BY McBRIDE

Hon. Wm. Templeman Tells of Statement Made by Premier When at Ottawa.

On Saturday the Vancouver World published a statement relating to the disallowance of the Natal Act of Hon. Mr. Bowser last session before he became a minister, and which, although carried in the House, was refused assent by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

The World stated that when Hon. Mr. McBride reached Ottawa on his way to London on his better terms mission, that he told Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, that Mr. Bowser's bill would not become law, but would be disallowed by the Lieut.-Governor on his advice, and suggested that the Ottawa authorities in turn reciprocate by dropping the words "final and unalterable" from the proposed amendment of the B. N. A. Act.

It further stated that reference by wire and letter to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia confirmed this intelligence, and that copies of this documentary evidence were in the possession of Hon. W. Templeman, who is now in Victoria.

The latter was interviewed this morning with reference to the authenticity of the report.

"The World's story is partly correct and partly incorrect," he said. "The facts are that while on his way to London Mr. McBride called upon the secretary of state, Hon. Mr. Scott, and procured from him credentials which it was necessary he should have in appearing before the colonial office, as a representative of British Columbia. He was given these credentials as a matter of fact, and without any proposition being made, or any suggestion of bargain and sale, in respect to either the reserved provincial act or the Imperial Better Terms Act.

"The provincial legislature was sitting at the time, and Mr. McBride was asked by Mr. Scott if the bill affecting Japanese which had passed the House was likely to become law. Mr. McBride assured the secretary of state that the Lieut.-Governor would not give it his assent, the presumption being that the premier had so advised the Lieut.-Governor.

"The Lieut.-Governor on the 22rd of April was asked by wire to corroborate the statement made by Mr. McBride, and on the 28th Mr. Dunsmuir did so, and in an official letter of the 29th of April stated his reasons for withholding his assent, the grounds being that the act was a modified form of other acts dealing with the same subject which had already been disallowed, and also because were it to become law it would seriously affect international relations.

"The provincial act was reserved, therefore, at the instance of Mr. McBride, and the Ottawa government had nothing whatever to do in influencing the Lieut.-Governor or Mr. McBride in the decision arrived at in Victoria, that the bill should not become law.

"The story that Mr. McBride would agree to kill the provincial bill if Sir Wilfrid would agree to strike out of the British North America amendment bill the words 'final and unalterable' carries with it its own refutation. The provincial bill was killed by Mr. McBride of his own volition, while the words 'final and unalterable' remained in the Imperial act."

AT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Nothing Official Was Heard of Anti-Asiatic Riots—Attorney-General in Vancouver.

At the parliament building nothing official had been heard of the situation. The Attorney-General is said to be in Vancouver on departmental business, and Mr. McLean, deputy attorney-general, said that so far his department had not been called upon to act in the matter, being of civic concern only thus far.

Mr. Tatlow, the minister of finance, stated that the government had not received any communication on the subject.

Asked concerning the report that the Premier had made some arrangement with Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, which stipulated the victory of the bill introduced by Mr. Bowser, to restrict Oriental immigration, Mr. Tatlow observed that the Premier could not have had any responsibility in the matter because he left for England about the 11th of April and Mr. Dunsmuir's assent to the bill was only withheld at the closing of the session on the 25th of that month, and the terms "final and unalterable" had not then been heard of.

NOSSE CONSULTS THE PREMIER.

Consul-General Fears American Practice Has Crossed Boundary in the West.

Mr. Nosse, consul-general for Japan, has received a message from Consul Morikawa, Vancouver, stating that the mob had damaged fifty-six Japanese houses in Vancouver, and that he feared renewal of disturbances to-night.

Mr. Noose called upon Sir Wilfrid and placed before him reports received from Vancouver. Every effort will be made for reparation. Mr. Nosse said that he had received no communication from his government, and he had no doubt but that the good feeling of the Canadian government could be trusted to make good what had been done without formality of a demand by Japan.

Mr. Noose said that there had been a good deal of feeling and criticism of American authorities for not being able to control disorders, and Canada had been admired for the manner in which laws were enforced. He regretted that American practices seemed to have crossed the boundary in the west.

OPINION ON RIOTS IN THE CAPITAL

Secretary Scott Says B. C. Made No Protest Against Canada Passing Treaty.

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The general opinion in official circles is that Canada will have to pay the shot and apologize to Japan for damages caused by Vancouver rowdies to property of the Japanese in that city. It is regretted that the outbreak took place at a time when the Japanese immigration question was all but solved between the governments of Canada and Japan. Those who are responsible for the destruction of property will no doubt be prosecuted. It is also thought here that there has been too much strong talk by the advocates of the Japanese as well as those who are opposed to Japanese labor.

Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, in being interviewed said that the treaty between Canada and Japan ratified by the Canadian parliament at its last session was perfectly clear as to the rights of the Japanese in Canada. The treaty says: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter at, or reside at any port of the Dominion and possessions of the other contracting party and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their property."

"The treaty was not adopted in a hurry," said Mr. Scott. "It was in force between Britain and Japan 10 years before we became a party to it. It was given full consideration before we adopted it. The opposition in parliament blamed us because we did not

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