

VICTORIA'S SORROW VOICED IN CHURCHES

In All the City Pulpits Yesterday Reference Was
Made to King Edward's Death—Em-
blems of People's Mourning.

(From Monday's Daily.)
In every church in Victoria yesterday sorrowful reference was made to the event which has plunged an empire into mourning. The subject will be more fully dealt with in the course of the memorial services which will be held on the day of the King's funeral.

Several of the churches were draped in the colors of imperial mourning, purple and black. In all either funeral marches were played or the National Anthem sung, the congregations standing. The references made to the late King all breathed the loyalty of Victoria and heart-felt sorrow at King Edward's death, and many were very eloquent.

Christ Church Cathedral.
At Christ Church cathedral brief references were made to the event at both services. Bishop Perrin was present in church, having a pastoral engagement at a confirmation service in Saanich. In the morning Ven. Archdeacon Scriven announced the death of King Edward and the accession of King George. He spoke of the grief which was felt throughout the empire, and in Victoria no less than in other parts of it, and of the splendid qualities which endeared the late monarch to his subjects.

At the evening service Rev. W. Barton was the preacher and dwelt especially on the life of the new sovereign and the responsibilities which he had to assume.

St. Barnabas.
In St. Barnabas parish church Rev. E. G. Miller dwelt upon the proclamation which has sounded forth to an empire mourning the loss of a Sovereign Lord—"The King is dead—Long live His Majesty King George V.—God Save the King."

It was, he said, an expression of thanksgiving in a moment of the sublimest sorrows—the prayer of a people at a time of tremendous moment, that God will guide the destinies of an empire in its most critical history, and the destiny of a man to be anointed by the spirit of the comforter, who is to rule this great people as their King. Mr. Miller continued:

"The death of our late sovereign, coming as it has at the great feast of the ascension, is to Christian people a striking coincidence. The words of the text, 'Ye also shall bear witness because, ye have been with me from the beginning,' might well apply to him whom the world mourns at this time. He has been an example, not from a professional, but from a personal point of view, because he loved to worship in God's house; because he needed the strength of Jehovah in his mighty office; because he was with Christ from the beginning, being baptized in the presence of that beloved mother who reigned over this empire so acceptably. In the life and death of such a King we might profit by the pattern and example. Our ascension prayer should be that God send His Comforter to strengthen those now bereaved of husband, father, protector, and King, and comfort the nation in this its crisis with an abundance of His spiritual guidance."

"A remarkable and striking coincidence attaches to the psalms appointed to be sung to-day. Psalm 39 is that used in the order for the burial of the dead, while psalm 40 bursts out with a song of praise. It is a case of the old song sung in memory of him who is departed, and the new song in memory of him who reigns in glory. Our hearts ascend in prayer, praise and thankfulness. There will be for us, our bodies must die, as his has died, to rise again with the appointed day, to be reunited with the spirits resting in Paradise, and then to ascend into the God who placed us here to witness for Him."

The congregation joined in singing the National Anthem, and the organist, Arthur Longfield, played the Dead March in Saul, while the congregation remained reverently standing.

Metropolitan Methodist.
In the Metropolitan Methodist church the death of the King was referred to in a message from the pastor, Rev. T. E. Holling, which was read to his people, and in the addresses of Rev. A. E. Hetherington, B. D., vice-principal of Columbian College, who occupied the pulpit.

The front of the choir-loft and of the gallery was draped in purple and black and a portrait of his late Majesty, also draped in the colors of mourning, hung at the back of the pulpit. On the reading-desk stood bouquets of white and purple flowers.

Dr. Hetherington spoke briefly at the morning service, in addition to reading the pastor's message, dictated from his sick-bed.

Speaking in the evening Mr. Hetherington analyzed the conditions that made the King's position one of such unique power. He traced the growth of constitutional government from the time of the Seven Years' War on, based on spiritual Christianity throughout the empire and individual liberty, as opposed to the old imperialistic idea of the state as predominant and the individual nothing. This had broadened out through Queen Victoria's reign, and King Edward recognized it to an even greater extent, gaining in personal force more than he lost as a sovereign. He had become a great personal power, his influence, not only in his own empire but among the powers of Europe. In Napoleon, it had been said, were wrapped up four hundred thousand men; in King Edward had been wrapped up four hundred million people. The King's tact, courtesy, kind-heartedness and devotion to the interests of the realm were touched on.

At the conclusion of the service the

congregation stood in reverent silence while the Dead March was played.

First Presbyterian.
Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted yesterday morning at First Presbyterian church a suitable memorial service, taking as his text the words: "Thus saith the Lord God: Remove the crown and take off the crown. And Solomon slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David, and his son reigned in his stead." The doctor said:

"Since last we met an event has transpired which has plunged the British Empire in great sorrow. So heavy with grief was the flag of the nation that it could not rise to the masthead, but sorrowfully floats on the breeze at half-mast, or droops mournfully beside the staff. When the message was flashed across the ocean 'King Edward is dead,' it thrilled Canada with grief, and to-day the insignia of mourning is spread over our beloved country from ocean to ocean. When the message was received by the Presbyterian synod of British Columbia, then in session at Vancouver, out of respect to the memory of the King, and sympathy with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the members of the royal family, it suspended business; and when it convened in the evening an impressive memorial service was conducted by the moderator, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, D. D., of Nelson, at the close of which a message of condolence was cabled to Buckingham Palace to the Queen and royal family."

"If we are loyal to God, we must be loyal to those whom He sets up as rulers. Christianity is a religion of patriotism. It has no sympathy with that rigid indifference of stoic socialism which looks on with a cold eye at the sufferings of the poor. Only one tribute King Edward carries with him to the other world, and it is the greatest tribute—the love of a loyal people. While here he had their confidence, and was not afraid to walk among them unguarded and unprotected, while other monarchs surrounded themselves with guards and protectors. He was a King of Shakespeare's model, who declares: 'He is a King, A true, right King, that dare do aught, Fears nothing mortal, but to be unjust; Who is not blown up with the flattering puffs Of sycophants, who stands unmoved, Despite the jostling of opinion.'"

"We feel to-day as if we lost a strong personal friend. Among the monarchs of Europe he was the greatest and most influential. As a constitutional monarch he had no rival. He was a figure-head, for his hand held firmly, intelligently and wisely the helm of state. Some kings were called 'the great, the good,' but he was called 'the peace-maker,' which is the characteristic of a man, or a monarch. During his reign he averted more than one war between nations, and brought, by his sagely wisdom, contending elements into harmony."

"Deep as the sorrow of the nation is, there is one whose sorrow is still deeper, the Imperial widow, that woman of many virtues, whose character is beautiful, unimpeachable, irreproachable. I ask many prayers in her behalf. She is not a stranger to the promises of God. Deep must also be the sorrow of the new King, for he must feel the great burden of responsibility which is rolled on him by the death of his father. May he realize that he is God's deputy, and that his example radiates for beyond any place he can possibly visit."

"We have sympathizing this morning with the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Throughout the United States of America the Stars and Stripes are at half-mast, and the people sorrow with us in our sorrow, as we did with them when Lincoln and Garfield and McKinley were suddenly cut off."

"While we mourn for King Edward and sympathize with his Imperial widow, let us be loyal to the new King. For none is more loyal to the earthly monarch than he who owes allegiance to the King that is invisible and immortal."

Reformed Episcopal.
Rev. Thomas W. Gladstone, at the Church of Our Lord, took as his text, "In the year that King Uzziah died I saw the Lord high and lifted up," from Isaiah 6 VI-1.

Comparing the latter days of the Biblical ruler with that of the late King Edward, the preacher said that Uzziah had, in the last years of his reign, forgotten the dignity and limitations of his position. How different was the passing of King Edward, who died when in the fullness of favor, and the love of his subjects. Uzziah had been a great king but a greater than he had passed away. Continuing Mr. Gladstone said:

"He saw his empire increase and prosper more than any before him; the development of science, of commerce and of knowledge; the subjugation of the forces of nature to the power; the opening of new lands and all that went to make the period of his life a memorable one. His empire was one such as the Caesars never conquered and Alexander never dreamed of. Since his death the telegraph had flashed it to the ends of the earth, but dusky couriers are still riding over deserts, or threading deep jungles or skimming in their mat-sailed canoes to scattered islets bearing the sorrowful

(Concluded on page 12.)



BRITANNIA MOURNS.

FIFTEEN KILLED, OVER FORTY INJURED

Explosion Follows Outbreak of Fire in Powder
Works Near Hull—Number of Spec-
tators Among the Victims

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, May 9.—Probably fifteen people were killed and from 40 to 50 more or less seriously injured, some of whom may die, in an explosion at the plant of the General Explosives Co., of Montreal, in the Wrightville district on the outskirts of the city of Hull, a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening.

The known dead are:
Donat Fabien, of Queen street, killed by falling rocks.
Louis McCann, head blown off by explosion.
Ferdinand Laurin, back broken.

A servant killed in a house by flying rock.
Rosalie and Loretta Carriere, killed in their house.
John Blanchfield, struck on the head by rock.

Eugene Gravelle.
T. Blacklet, head cut off by flying rock.
T. Gagne.
Wm. Sabourin.

The catastrophe was the worst in the history of the sister cities and it seems miraculous that a greater number of lives were not lost as the section bordering on the scene of the disaster is thickly populated.

The shock was felt for miles around the surrounding country, and produced throughout the cities of Hull and Ottawa, a condition bordering on panic. People rushed from their houses in terror, not knowing the cause of the disturbance which caused houses miles away to rock on their foundations as though shaken by a severe earthquake and broke hundreds of panes of plate glass both in Hull and along the principal business streets of the capital.

A moment after the crash the sidewalks of Sparks, Rideau and other streets were in places a mass of shattered glass.

The primary cause of the explosion has not been definitely established, but it is known that a fire broke out in one of the several buildings on the plant and it is believed that this fire had a number of detonators containing fulminate of mercury, the explosion of these causing the explosive stored in the magazine to go.

The stuff manufactured by the company and known as virtue, does not explode with fire. Undoubtedly a great number of the casualties were caused by the curiosity of these who saw the flames at first and rushed up to within a short distance of the burning building. They apparently did not realize the danger and the efforts of the police and firemen were unavailing to drive them back to safety.

There were several preliminary explosions of a minor character, but the major explosions which caused the deaths, almost concurrent, caught hundreds of people within a small radius

and rained death and injury among them. Not all the casualties were among these, however, for perhaps a majority of the dead and wounded were in their houses and met death or injury through huge rocks crashing through walls, windows or roofs.

The number of narrow escapes known is amazing. Many others who saw the flames at first, took flight, the whole families leaving their homes in the endeavor to put distance between them and the impending disaster. This undoubtedly averted a catastrophe twice as great in extent.

The explosion threw up an enormous cloud of rocks, dirt, twisted machinery and broken timbers and for several minutes a dense pall of dust hovered over the scene.

When some order was brought out of the chaos all over the city a general call for aid was sent out, every ambulance and a corps of physicians hurried to the scene. Many were dead when found and the dying and more seriously injured were rushed to the hospitals in Ottawa, in ambulances, autos, and every conceivable conveyance. Some died before reaching the hospital.

While at midnight there were eleven known to be dead, two having been found in a field at that hour, it is believed that several others have not been accounted for and some of those in the hospitals are fatally injured.

In one case two little girls, the Carriere sisters, were instantly killed by a great mass of stone which almost completely wrecked their little home. In another, John Blanchfield was killed while sitting on his doorstep, by a stone which entered the back of the house, came down a stairway and struck him on the head, crushing in his skull. In two other instances victims were decapitated, one man's head lodging in a tree.

In all about 30 houses were damaged, some of them probably beyond repair. The Portland cement works nearby escaped fortunately, only a few stones falling there where 125 men were working at the time on the Sunday shift.

The property damage is roughly estimated at about \$70,000, made up of \$10,000 on plant of the Explosive Company, \$40,000 on houses and furniture and \$20,000 on plate glass in Ottawa.

KILLED WHEN AUTO PLUNGES INTO GULLY

(Times Leased Wire.)
Riverside, Cal., May 8.—Mrs. Mary Breedlove is dead and four other members of the family of B. B. Bush, a realty dealer, are suffering from minor bruises, the result of an automobile accident near this city.

Bush was learning to drive his new touring car. With his mother, Mrs. Breedlove, and his three children, he was spinning toward Perris late yesterday when a fatal turn of the steering wheel sent the car plunging over an embankment into a gully 75 feet below. Mrs. Breedlove was killed instantly.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

DEATH ROLL IS INCREASING

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS
MAY NUMBER 2,500

Storm Adds to Sufferings of Refugees and Retards Work of Rescue

(Times Leased Wire.)
San Jose, Costa Rica, May 9.—Advices received from Cartago to-day say that the bodies of 900 victims of the earthquake which destroyed the city have been removed from the wreckage. An estimate of the total number of deaths to-day is placed at 2,500.

It has been learned positively to-day that Paraiso, Orizaba and Pocococ suffered from the shocks. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but the death list is heavy. Fully 1,000 persons are dead in Paraiso.

Heavy rains falling constantly yesterday and to-day have added greatly to the suffering of the refugees. Shelters have been provided for only a small number of the homeless, and they have been huddled together, drenched by the storm and unable to cook food in the temporary camps.

The rain is impeding the work of rescue. Soldiers and citizens who have been removing dead and injured from the wreckage of Cartago found the work made still more difficult on account of the storm.

The injured have been suffering pitifully, left in the open and soaked by the rain. Supplies are inadequate, and the supply of drinking water is short, and the rescuers are handicapped in their efforts to care for the injured. Plagues are opening in the ground near Cartago, and this fact has added to the fear of the inhabitants.

At least 10,000 people in Cartago are homeless, and many others in other towns and villages are without shelter.

WILL ENFORCE LAW.

New Westminster, May 7.—The law against lighting fires in the New Westminster district without a permit between May 1st and the commencement of the rainy season in the autumn will be rigidly enforced this year according to Government Agent Fletcher, of this city, and any person in the district who is found lighting fires without first securing permission will be prosecuted.

In the New Westminster district there will be four deputies who will have power to grant permits and enforce the law. They will also be assisted by old reliable road foremen as last year. These road foremen are all old hands.

Last summer there were comparatively few serious fires in this district, partly on account of unusually wet summer and partly because of the rigid system of inspection maintained. Should the present summer prove dry a close watch will be kept on all parts of the district and the men who lights fires to clear land or for other purposes without a permit from a fire ranger may look out for trouble.

The majority of the settlers, according to Mr. Fletcher, recognize the value of this law regulating fires and are willing to co-operate with the fire wardens in seeing that it is carried out.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(Special to the Times.)
Greenwood, May 9.—P. Moran died at Cascade on Saturday as the result of being crushed by a falling tree. He had a tie contract with the C. P. R., and died half an hour after the accident.

GEORGE V. FORMALLY PROCLAIMED KING

Funeral of the Late Sovereign Will Take Place
at Windsor on May 20th—Body Will
Lie in State in London

(Times Leased Wire.)
London, May 9.—King George V. was formally proclaimed King of England at 9 o'clock this morning. The pomp of mediaeval ceremony was adhered to and the trappings of high officers of the kingdom who carried out the ceremony contrasted in a vivid manner with the sombre black in which the city is draped in memory of the late king.

Every person in the vast throng that heard the proclamation wore a badge of mourning. There were many wet eyes when the York herald called for cheers for the King.

According to custom the officials who bore the proclamation wore no sign of mourning. Flags were at full staff to-day in honor of King George, but will be lowered to half mast to-morrow in memory of King Edward.

Funeral on May 20th.
The body of King Edward lies to-day in the bed chamber in which he died. In appearance the late monarch appears to be sleeping, and his face shows little trace of suffering. The body rests upon the carved wooden bed in which the king died. It is clothed in a red silk robe which he wore when he passed away. The hands are clasped over the breast, the little finger of the left hand being held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right

King George the theatres reopened this evening. They will be closed only on the day of the funeral of King Edward, in expressing the desire for a continuance of theatrical performances. The king referred to the unpopularity of hardship that would be brought to numbers of unemployed should the theatres remain closed.

Anxious to Return Home.
Biarritz, May 9.—"My duty lies in England, I must be there in 24 hours." These were King Edward's words to Sir James Reid, his physician, when the surgeon had urged him to make the customary trip to London by easy stages. It is believed that the king had a premonition of death, and that he knew a grave crisis might arise should he die away from his native land.

Kaiser Will Attend.
Berlin, May 9.—The Kaiser to-day decided to attend the funeral of Edward VII., his uncle. The German Emperor will be accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia. They will journey to England in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Press Comments.
(Special to the Times.)
London, May 9.—There are signs that some of the Conservatives will accuse the Liberals of responsibility for the King's death by worry brought on him through threats of the party to call on him to swamp the lords by the creation of a host of Liberal peers.

The Globe says the King was in constant consultation with his ministers, his holiday was cut short and had not the keen sense of public duty compelled him to return to England he might still be alive and well. Those who have stirred up strife within the nation would have wrecked the constitution and who did not hesitate to attack the crown itself in pursuance of their own ends, will now realize

POET LAUREATE'S TRIBUTE.

(Special to the Times.)

London, May 9.—Alfred Austin, poet laureate, has written the following on the occasion of the King's death, entitled "A Truce of God," with a subtitle "A King's Bequest."

What darkness deep as wintry gloom
O'er shadows joyous Spring;
In vain the vernal orchards bloom,
Vainly the woodlands sing.
Round Royal shroud,
A mournful crowd,
Is all now left of one
But yesterday a King.

Thrones have there been of baleful fame,
Reared upon wanton war,
He we have lost still linked his name
With peace at home, afar.
For peace he wrought, his constant thought
Being how to shield his realm
Against strife's baleful star.

So let us now all seek to rest
From fateful feuds release,
And, mindful of his wise bequest,
From factious clamors cease.
Treading the path he trod,
The sacred truth of God;
The path that points and leads
To patriotic peace.

hand, a characteristic pose while alive.

The expression of the face is remarkably life-like and natural. Beside the bed is a small smoking table. The materials on it have not been touched since the King took his last smoke on the morning of the day on which he died.

The coffin is being hewed from a freshly cut oak tree in the royal preserves near Windsor. The coffin will have a lining of lead.

Official announcement was made to-day that the funeral of King Edward will be held at Windsor, May 20th. The body will lie in state at Westminster hall for three days preceding the funeral.

Tentative arrangements for the funeral were completed to-day. Lord Escher, deputy governor of Windsor Castle, who had charge of the funeral of Queen Victoria and also of the coronation of King Edward, will superintend the obsequies of the late monarch.

The dead king first will be conveyed from Buckingham Palace on a gun carriage to the railroad station for transportation to Windsor. On the royal robes and the sceptre, King George, on horseback, will follow the casket. He will be accompanied by visiting royalty.

Queen Victoria, the dowager Queen Alexandra and other royal ladies will follow the funeral train in carriages. The body will be taken to Windsor on a special train. It will be carried to the Albert Memorial chapel, the royal mourners following on foot. The body will remain in the crypt of the chapel awaiting burial in the mausoleum which will take place within a few days after its arrival.

The cause of the King's death, as given out by his physicians, is not generally accepted as true by the medical profession here. It is believed that apoplexy must have seized the King shortly before his death. Bronchitis rarely causes death so quickly, according to leading physicians.

In compliance with the wishes of

that they must take their share of the responsibility for the death of a great king.

The Conservative Sunday Observer devoted its columns to arguing for a truce between political parties. If the King invites the statesmen of both parties to confer before the prerogative of the crown is made an issue in the party fight, the paper says he will be supported by an overwhelming mass of the nation.

The Observer, discussing the personality of King George, says: "King George is better understood in other parts of the empire than at home, but his subjects in Great Britain will soon know his worth, his serious self, his patriotism, his passion for imperial duty, the directness and candor of his nature, his sympathy and courage. Owing to his self-imposed quietude, some believe him of reactionary mind, and as likely to set his own impression on affairs. Both are absurd errors. Prince George was indoctrinated with the true meaning of Empire during his early years. With all fervor of his belief in the empire, His Majesty is not likely to forget that twentieth century kingship demands social service and will be in a special sense the monarch of the masses."

FIRE DESTROYS HOME.

Nelson, May 7.—Two women in a dwelling in Baker street had a narrow escape from death, when fire, starting from an unknown cause, broke out. The house was destroyed. The house was worth about \$600, and was insured, and about \$400 worth of furniture was destroyed with it.

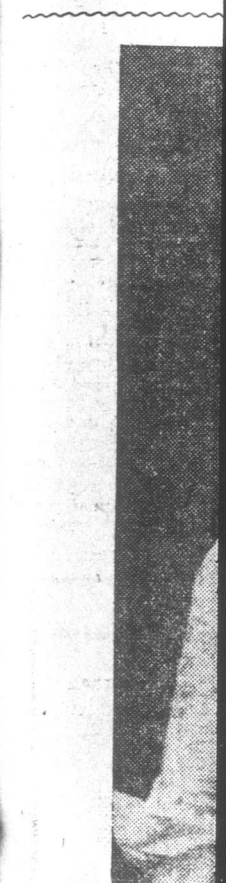
The Chinese emporium adjacent suffered about \$300 damage from the fire, while the damage to the stock and prove heavy, from the water coming from the floor of the garage upon the goods in cases in the store below. The part of the building used as dwelling quarters suffered chiefly.

SIX INJURED.

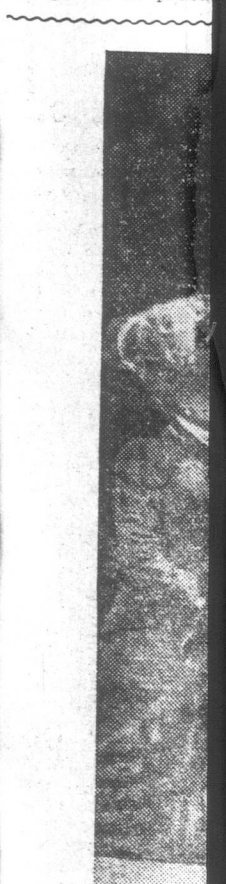
Hamilton, Ont., May 9.—Six people were more or less seriously injured by a street car jumping the track on James street yesterday.

Edwa Ki

(Written at the time seldom do kings he for their kingdom as Edward VII., but in derful Queen-mother throne so long and matter which he last to regret. Close time of her late May a very familiar figure the time of his acc sort of a king he w he did not leave in upon January 23rd, he became King. His from Osborne to Lo 24th took the oath Council, and was p on and throughout that moment forward public life has been partment, and the r that we have under a not in name alone. H cessor to the great Victoria, who had ra of the throne from Brunswick line to s



HER never before been read of British history, epoch of glory, was of facility, but his ability have never for an in balance. From the day to the day of his cor of a year and a half, marked by a great splendor, such as win ing in the closing year his widowed mother. For many years I been a familiar and while he served his h and period of proba



Wales, and though responsibilities of state years the "First Great" is a celebrity in public perfect manners and his enormous interest in the country, short of landmarks all over constant and generous endeavors, his and sport some and mark him to his t endear him to his t cessor to Queen Vic gone to confirm the of his suitability and reign. The nation with sincerely upon Queen, but they now