

TEN PEKING LOOTERS EXECUTED ON SPOT

City Quieter But \$15,000,000 Damage Done by Incendiary Fires.

Eight Persons in Connection With Missions Massacred by Chinese.

London, March 4.—The situation in Peking this afternoon was much quieter, according to the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s despatches from Tien Tsin.

Beckman, Zella Beckman, 13, Ruth Beckman 8, Hilda Bergstrom, 14, Oscar Bergstrom 12, Hilda Nelson, 16, George Vanto, teacher at a mission school at Sian Au.

TROOPS MUTINY. Tien Tsin, March 4.—The Chinese troops at Feng Tai, a village 22 miles out from Peking, on the Pekin Tien Tsin railroad, mutined shortly after midnight this morning.

SOMERSET INFANTRY ON MOVE. The Tsin, China, March 4.—By noon today it became evident that mutinous Chinese soldiers were causing trouble along the line of the railroad between the capital and this city.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL. London, March 4.—The British Foreign Office received a despatch this morning from Sir John N. Jordan, British Minister at Peking, indicating that the outbreak in Peking itself was of a sporadic character, and intimating such a favorable view of the situation that the grave fear engendered by the despatches received here has been greatly allayed.

More Firing in Peking. Peking, March 4.—At half-past seven this evening shooting again began in the city. No fresh fires have occurred to-day, but there has been some further looting in remote quarters of the city.

San Francisco, March 4.—Bringing the first news of the massacre of eight persons connected with Christian missions by fanatical Chinese outlaws, last October, twenty-four mission workers arrived yesterday on the liner China from the Province of Shensi, in Central China.

CANADIAN CENSUS

Increase in Urban Population is Over 63 Per Cent.

Table showing census data for various provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward I., Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, N. W. Ter. Includes 1911 and 1901 figures.

Totals ... 7,204,527 5,711,815 1,833,212 Decrease. The rural population is 3,254,053, and the urban population 3,200,441.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Quebec Sheriff Cannot Find a Hangman.

London Bigamist Goes to Jail for a Year.

Dr. John W. Wright died at Picton. Plans are under way for railway extension in the Niagara belt.

The C. P. R. has purchased 1,800 acres of land in a Winnipeg suburb for yards.

Dr. Thomas C. Schofield, formerly of Bond Head and Thornhill, died, aged 79 years.

Winnipeg has decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$900,000 for city improvements.

James Palangio of Cochrane was fined \$150 and costs for violating the immigration law.

Nineteen Montreal doctors have been drawing salaries from the city health department.

Knox Church has asked Rev. J. M. Glassford to become director of religious education.

With half of the votes on church union recorded in Winnipeg, union is overwhelmingly favored.

Mr. Hamilton McKerlieh, who was injured when his cutter was struck by a Toronto car, is dead.

Windsor citizens entertained Mr. A. H. Clarke, M. P., at a banquet and presented him with a silver service.

Rev. Thomas S. Chapman, who died at Marlborough, Que., had a unique record as a practical builder of churches.

The Quarterly Board of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, has voted twenty-two to six in favor of Church Union.

The C. P. R. announces that its lake fleet will be withdrawn from Owen Sound, and the Georgian Bay terminals will be Port McNeill.

Mr. Tracy Howland has been appointed district freight and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

Sheriff Martin, of Fraserville, Que., is sick with worry over the fact that he can find no hangman, and he has a hanging to perform in a few days.

The majority of the members of John Street Presbyterian Church, of Belleville, are against union. The vote recorded showed 46 for union and 67 against.

Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto, has invited Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Field Secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association, to fill the newly-created post of director of religious education, at a salary of \$2,250.

President James Wetherill, of the Galt Horse Show Association, received an acceptance from Lieut.-Governor Sir John Gibson, of an invitation to attend the Horse Show in June.

Robert Griffith was sentenced by Magistrate Judd at London to a year in the Central Prison for bigamy. He came to Canada a few years ago, and, after sending his wife back to England, married a London domestic, the ceremony being conducted at midnight in a tent at the Western Fair.

Mr. George Phipps, who died in London, had been a locomotive engineer for more than forty years, and was the last of the old-time employees of the Great Western Railway.

Winnipeg will spend \$1,405,070 in extending its water supply as the result of this morning's deliberations of the City Council.

Shire Horses. London, March 4.—At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society yesterday, the Earl of Coventry presiding, a committee was appointed to devise a scheme whereby the suitability of Shire horses to the requirements of the Canadian and American markets will be made known to those countries by advertising and otherwise.

ABUSE OF BOYS AT MIMICO SCHOOL

Refractory Ones Shackled, Kicked and Flogged

And Then Put on Diet of Bread and Water.

Superintendent Admitted Truth of Some Stories.

Toronto Dispatch: Boy inmates of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, have been shackled, the irons being used either to bind the ankles together or to make the leg fast to the bedstead so that departure, or even free movement, was quite impossible.

These things were admitted by Mr. Chester Ferrier, superintendent of the institution, at the session with which the enquiry before Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, and Mr. R. C. Harris, commissioners, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Mimico School.

The story of the shacking was told by Wilbert Spain, whose case was the one upon which the commission to investigate was issued.

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erintendent Galt, Mr. Morris, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Gordon had flogged boys. He believed that Mr. Ferrier was not aware that these men were thrashing the lads.

Albert Drew, an inmate, stated he had been thrown on the floor by Campbell, the shoe instructor, and beaten. A boy named Cody had witnessed the assault.

Miss Letitia Brown, a teacher at the institution, said Miss Linden, who is also connected with the school, told of hearing cries and blows in a room in the basement one evening.

"The boy's story of the incident is substantially correct," said Superintendent Ferrier when called to the box. The only unusual thing had been his failure to visit the manacled boy for a week after the shackles had been put on.

"He had not gone near Wilbert Spain because he felt that his talk with him prior to the shacking indicated he would not repent for some time. It was the custom to trust the boys fully until they attempted to run away."

Asked as to why he used shackles, he declared that it was due to the opposition of the board to establish detention-rooms. When a boy wished to run away he had to be kept there in some way.

Shacking had been used by his predecessors and it seemed the only way out of the difficulty with the equipment the school had. Questioned with regard to the beating on the back, he said it was the best manner of inflicting punishment.

He had formerly administered it on the hands, but in talking to a superintendent from the United States he had learned of the other way. Beating on the back caused marks and the results looked far more severe than those on the hands, but the injury was not so serious. No permanent injury could result.

Mr. Ferrier said he had been unaware of Campbell's actions until he had been informed of the beating he had given Fields. Then he had asked for his resignation. If he had known of the treatment Campbell was according the boys he would not have tolerated him for a day.

Dr. Bruce Smith wished to know what would have been the result if a serious fire had broken out while Wilbert Spain lay shackled. Mr. Ferrier admitted he could not have saved himself, but he believed that the first thought Instructor Gordon would have had would have been to get the boy out of there as fast as he could.

The school had a merit system, as well as one of demerit and punishment. If a cottage had had no runaways for two months the boys in it were given a banquet. He thought the board should provide a number of nice separate rooms.

When a boy had reformed he could be given one of these rooms, and after some period of satisfactory probation in it he could be paroled. This would be a strong incentive to reform.

Dr. Bruce Smith stated that he hoped the investigation would result in a new system whereby a line would be drawn between the mentally deficient and those who were normally all right but had temporarily gone astray.

Dr. Ricker, who as a partner of Dr. Godfrey was frequently in attendance on the schoolboys, gave the opinion that strapping on the back was not injurious if not too extensive, and that feeding on bread and water supplied sufficient nutriment if enough of the foods were given.

From Jan. 9, the day of the shacking, until Jan. 16, the superintendent did not call to see what condition he was in. On that day, he had said, the superintendent entered the room, and ordering him to lie on his face and strip his back, dealt him more than ten blows on the bare flesh with a strap.

These were followed with at least ten stripes on the hands, the boy crying with the pain meanwhile. He said he did not again see the superintendent until Feb. 10, the shackles being left on him continuously. On that day, Superintendent Ferrier visited him and asked him if he were well enough to get up and back to his work in the shoe shop.

The boy stated he was, and the promise of the superintendent that he would see about letting him up was fulfilled the next morning by Mr. Gordon one of the instructors.

During the one month of his detention his food consisted only of bread and water. He was given half slices of bread and a portion of water in the morning, two slices and water at noon, and the same in the evening. Once the matron sent him some toast and milk, but that was not according to instructions. She had heard he was sick and was getting only bread and water.

When called to the stand later, Superintendent Ferrier admitted the story was true in all important particulars. In reply to Mr. Godfrey the boy admitted that the punishment had been so severe that he had not desired to run away since. He had run away in the first place because he did not want to stay not because he had been treated harshly.

The boy also stated that Mr. Morrison, the tailor of the institution, had kicked him at times. It was a custom of Morrison's, to kick the boys in the shins if they were not in line.

Mrs. Alvine Spain, 73 Melville avenue, mother of the lad, admitted she and her father had tried ineffectually to cure their son's tendencies toward wrong. When she called on him some days later, he looked poorly as a child just getting over a fever.

The room was so cold she was chilled by sitting for a time in it. When she asked him to let her try on a pair of boots she had brought for him, he said he could not, and showed her the shackles on his ankles.

John A. Campbell, who was instructor in shoemaking during the detention of Wilbert Spain, had seen the shackles on the boy, and also marks on his back. He condemned the system of "standing out" boys for offences. Standing out is making them stand a meal time for a stated period. They were also required to eat bread and water, instead of the regular fare.

Johnny Fegan, an inmate, 16 years of age, stated he had been shackled for a week over for running away. He had been strapped for the same offence, and at a later date had been shackled for another week.

Campbell, the shoe instructor, he said, had beaten a boy shortly after New Year's, and choked until he was black in the face.

George Brown, aged 18 said he was the boy Campbell tried, to choke. Campbell had kicked him and knocked him down. He had been shackled twice for running away.

Charley Rotter, an inmate, said he had had the shackles on for nearly a month continuously. They were put on his bare legs as was done with Wilbert Spain. He had been thrashed with a strap by Mr. Galt, instructor. The thrashing was not all done by the sup-

OVER MILLION MEN OUT ON STRIKE

But Parties Still Conferring as to a Settlement.

Government to Legislate for a Minimum Wage.

Britain Faces the Situation With Calmness.

London, March 4.—With the exception of small collieries situated in isolated districts, all the coal mines of the country are idle this morning. Some of these places, where work is still going on, notably in Warwickshire, where 10,000 men are employed, the miners will join the strikers on March 2.

The only mine in the county where the men have decided to remain at work and not join the strike, is a little one in Northern Wales, and here the mining is carried on under police protection.

An official return is issued this morning and estimates the number of strikers who have already laid down their tools at 1,949,407.

In most of the colliery districts the men are taking advantage of the strike in order to enjoy a holiday and no trouble is anticipated. The greatest danger anticipated is in South Wales, where the most determined spirit prevails, and where the union funds are only sufficient to provide strike pay to the men for a short time.

The railways throughout Wales issued notice to-day that their train service would be curtailed and other railways in Great Britain will follow this example on March 2.

The Miners' Federation resumed its conferences this morning, and one of its members expressed the opinion that the negotiations with the owners would be successfully terminated in the course of next week.

Public opinion generally endorses the Government's decision to pass a minimum wage bill unless the remainder of the owners agree to that principle which has already been consented to be 60 per cent. of the employers.

The conference of the Miners' Federation adjourned after giving to the executive full power to continue the negotiations with the owners and to summon the conference to meet again whenever it shall be necessary.

Several hundred steamers are held up at the various ports through lack of coal, but the large trans-Atlantic liners assert that they are well provided with fuel.

FACES CRISIS CALMLY. New York, March 4.—A London cable this morning says: A million miners have now quit work and the National strike has begun.

England is facing the crisis, now that it has actually come to a head, much more calmly than she regarded its development. The stock markets yesterday regained courage, after some flurrying, and the general public is asking: "How long will the strike last?" rather than, "What will happen during its continuance?"

This philosophic calm is largely due to the belief that the attitude taken by the Government will bring the recalcitrant mine owners to terms. Some of those who on Wednesday held out against the principle of a minimum wage gave in yesterday, and thus only 35 per cent. of the owners are still irconcilable. There are Welsh and Scotch owners in whose districts the miners' strike funds are inconsiderable.

Though no official statement as to the details of the Government's plans has yet been made, there is a growing belief that a special bill will be rushed through Parliament in other means of bringing about an agreement. Monday is mentioned as the day for the introduction of such a measure. Monday is also the day on which the effects of the strike will begin to be felt by the general public, for that day will witness a general curtailment of the railway service.

In the meantime hope is growing that the conferences, which will continue to-day will result in further progress toward a settlement.

As the Daily Mail says: "We may hope with the Premier that the miners will adopt a reasonable attitude, and agree to accept the machinery by which the Government will propose that a minimum wage proper to each district should be fixed. If they will do this, then it is not too much to say that peace is as good as made, for 35 per cent. of the owners could never stand out against the other 65 per cent. backed by the Government, the miners and the whole force of public opinion."

RAISE WAGES Five Per Cent. More for Lawrence Textile Weavers.

Lawrence, Mass., March 4.—The posting of notices in the Arlington cotton and worsted mills to-day announcing a wage increase of at least five per cent., to take effect next Monday, was regarded as an important step toward the speedy settlement of the great textile strike, which involves nearly 20,000 persons.

The feeling was general in Lawrence that many of the other mills here would make similar concessions to the operatives.

The notice at the Arlington mills informed the employees that "a re-adjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to occupation, involving increases in the rates now paid by the hour and by the piece, such advances in no case to be less than five per cent."

HEBERT APPEAL

Not Satisfied With Judge Charbonneau's Decision.

A Montreal despatch: The lawyers for Eugene Hebert, one of the principals in the famous marriage annulment case, had an interview with their client this morning and as a result of it the first move in the appeal procedure was taken in the courts here.

Hebert told L. J. Lefebvre that he was dissatisfied with his position and was anxious to appeal against Judge Charbonneau's finding. He said that he was willing to go as far as he could to secure a definite decision on the matter.

Mr. Lefebvre accordingly filed an inscription for a review of the case before three Superior Court judges, one of whom will be Sir Melbourn Tait, the Chief Justice of Quebec. A guarantee for costs was also deposited.

Winn asked who was to foot the bill for the heavy costs entailed by continuing the litigation, he said that Hebert and himself were prepared to pay. He also said that no assistance had been received from the Roman Catholic Church, though it might help later on.

The French-Canadian Protestant Church last evening passed a resolution affirming its satisfaction at the Charbonneau judgment and against the "inroads of the Roman Catholic Church into the civil domain."

C. N. R. EXTENSION.

Toronto, March 4.—Though the Canadian Northern main line from Toronto to Niagara frontier will not pass through St. Catharines, MacKenzie and Mann will extend their electric railway, the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto, from St. Catharines to Niagara-on-the-Lake on one hand and Jordan on the other, connection being made at the latter point with the main line of the Canadian Northern.

The extension of the electric road will be completed in about a year, and will give new shipping facilities to the big fruit district.

KINGSTON STRIKE.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch: The strike of the men in the employ of the Kingston Shipbuilding Co., ended when the company withdrew a rivetter who had come from Buffalo, N.Y., and to whose presence the employees objected.