

CASUALTIES IN THE TOKIO RIOTS

FOUR PERSONS KILLED FIVE HUNDRED WOUNDED

One Hundred Policemen Among the Injured—Number of Churches Have Been Destroyed.

Tokio, Sept. 6, 7 p.m.—Serious rioting followed the attack to-day on the office of the Kokum Shinbun, the government organ. A mob attacked and burned the official residence of the minister of home affairs, which stood between the Nobles' club and the Imperial hotel, and faced Hibiya park, which was the storm center throughout the day.

Threatening demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of the official home of Premier Katsura and Baron Komura, foreign minister, who is now in the United States, but the police succeeded in preventing injury to the occupants or damage to the house.

The situation to-night is threatening. Turbulent crowds fill the streets and it is feared.

Much Damage to Property is possible under the cover of the darkness. All the police reserves are performing urgent duty and heavily guarded dangerous spots. The streets in the neighborhood of the Kokum Shinbun building are closed and 200 police form a cordon around the office.

The destruction of the home minister's residence was intensely dramatic. Throughout the day a series of demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of the building and late in the afternoon a mob attacked the house, swept away the police and battered down the gates. The police and servants resisted stoutly but the mob surged forward and entered the house.

One of the mob leaders carrying an armful of burning straw gained the rear of the structure and succeeded in setting it on fire. The police reserves charged the crowd, using their swords freely but the mob rallied from several quarters and stoned the firemen.

When they arrived, the members of the minister's household were rescued and carried to the Imperial hotel. When darkness came the flames from the burning building illuminated a massing scene the mob scattered and throwing stones at the police and firemen.

A correct account of the casualties is not obtainable. Many persons were injured and foundered in the rioting. The houses were wounded by sword thrusts. A demonstration is planned for September 8th, and it is believed that the strongest measures will be taken to prevent serious rioting from breaking out.

Member of the mob which burned the home minister's residence said to the Associated Press: "We burned the house because the emperor is a tyrant. We refuse to ratify the treaty. We believe that those surrounding him prevent him from carrying out his duty. The popular attitude towards the disgraced, humiliating peace."

Troops Called Out. Tokio, Sept. 6.—7 a. m.—The destruction of small sub-stations continued until midnight. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number destroyed, but it is estimated that fifteen were wrecked. Two larger police stations were also destroyed. The mobs generally prevented damage to the adjacent property by dragging the police kiosks into the middle of the streets before applying the torch.

On an average over the year six sailors are drowned every night. These are all cases of hurried deaths.

The sailor's life is one of continual hazard. He is liable at any moment to be called to enter on a life-and-death struggle with the remorseless waves. While others enjoy their peaceful slumbers on the pillow, he has often sleep banished from his eyes, and is up battling for dear life, with the fierce spirit of storm.

The moment he touches shore his troubles increase rather than diminish. He is waylaid by land sharks, who dare pitilessly rob him, not only of his purse, but what is more precious, his character and peace of conscience, and even his very soul.

He suffers greater privations than other men. He leads the life of a stranger and never enjoys the pleasures of home. For one or two nights that he is at his home so-called, he is a month at sea. To him the Sabbath day brings no Sabbath privileges for the most part. The atmosphere in which he moves is usually one hostile to religion.

"If he has his faults, so much greater is the need of our efforts to reform him. The whole need not the physician. He who came to seek and to save the lost is as able and willing to save the sailor as any other man, and when upon his knees, his chiefest apostles from that class.

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THE TRANSFER OF HALIFAX GARRISON IS ERECTING TIDE GAUGES ON COAST

DR. DAWSON ENGAGED IN WORK AT PRESENT

Important Investigations in Interest of Navigation Undertaken by the Marine Department

The department of marine and fisheries is just now devoting a great deal of attention to the study and survey on the coast. An article dealing with the important subject has just been submitted to the Times from the department which will prove of the greatest interest to navigators of this and other British Columbia ports. It is as follows:

It is very evident that the tides and currents on the Pacific Coast are of the first importance to navigation. The most powerful steamers can scarcely afford to ignore the tides and currents. The smaller steamers and tugs have to time their trips to correspond with slack water in some of the narrow passages on the coast. The minister of marine realizes therefore that it falls to his department to render one of the greatest services to this province by securing and publishing reliable information of the tides and currents, and also the industries on this coast are so largely dependent upon water transport.

For investigations of the tides on both coasts of Canada a special branch of the marine department, the tidal survey, was organized ten years ago. On the Pacific Coast the department has this been the tide gauge at Victoria since 1901 for Victoria and for Sand Heads in the Strait of Georgia, from which the tides at Vancouver and New Westminster are derived.

There are thus already tide tables published annually for the three most important harbors of the province, and the tide gauge at Victoria is the only one of observations than any of the Pacific ports of the United States. There is still a large part of the coast of British Columbia which has not been surveyed. United States tide tables which is far from satisfactory, as it is thus necessary to compute our tides and currents from some distant point, Alaska, or from a harbor where the tide is of a distinctly different type, such as Port Townsend. Our Canadian tide tables already meet with so much appreciation that the minister of marine contemplates in all the leading newspapers of the province, that the time has come for a more complete survey of the whole coast. This matter to meet the need of the increasing traffic.

This season Dr. W. B. Dawson, the director of the tidal survey, has been in the province inspecting the tide gauges and has been erecting tide gauges at commanding points, with the assistance of Mr. S. Layden. Observations of the tides at slack water in some of the most important points of the coast are also under way. It is hoped also to obtain, through the courtesy of the admiralty, the information on the tides secured by Capt. Parry, H. M. S. Egeria.

On a coast of such extent, and with so many local complications in its tides, it is necessary to use comprehensive schemes which will form a basis for the details required locally. With this view, the coast may be divided into three regions: (1) the Strait of Georgia, (2) the northern coast from Port Simpson to the outer coast of Vancouver Island, and (3) the first of these regions, the tidal station at Sand Heads is situated in a general and commanding position for the whole of the Fraser river, and observations have been secured there during five complete years, which form a better basis for tide tables than any other part on the Pacific coast of North America. The next best is San Francisco, where four years' observations have been obtained. In the second region, the observations are taken at the two ends, at Port Simpson in the north and Queen Charlotte sound at the southern end. These observations are simultaneous.

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ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE WAR OFFICE

Will Be Turned Over to Canada on September 15th—The Question of Salmon Labels

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The war office has called the Dominion government that the transfer of Halifax fortifications will take place on September 15th. Mr. Borden, a newspaper, continues to be besieged. The doors and windows are blocked, and police enclose the entire block. Heavy police reserves are within call. A detachment of mounted gendarmes is stationed in front of the foreign office prepared to meet emergencies in the district. About the government buildings the military display is not conspicuous. A few sentries are patrolling in front of the government buildings and official residences. The main forces of the military remain concealed.

It is predicted that rioting will be resumed to-night under cover of darkness. It is feared that rioting will follow the public meetings planned for later in the week, although opponents of the government say that if the people are allowed the constitutional right to hold public meetings to protest, order will prevail.

An irritating feature of the situation is the continued failure of the government to inform the public of the exact results at Portsmouth. Not a single feature of the negotiations has been communicated officially to the people. The results have been much popular resentment. The people argue that they are fought and paid for the war, and are entitled to know the results.

Arrests since noon yesterday morning about 200. The police captured eighty assailants of the home minister's residence and detained the prisoners within the building until this morning, fearing that the populace might attempt rescue. The total dead reported to date is four.

Will Turn First Label. Mr. Ross of Melbourne, writing the department here says that the action of the Vancouver Board of Trade in reference to salmon labels has caused considerable comment. Some canners say that the terms "Skeena river" should be used and recognized now as a description of standard of quality rather than any particular river. Salmon is labelled to the order of purchasers, and here the divergence comes in. Some firms put whatever label is asked, and others will not. The honest intention of the label should be to describe the locality of production. False labelling is a fraud on the consumers. Australia does not want inferior fish placed off on the consumer, and will assist the Vancouver board of trade against improper labelling.

Will Turn First Label. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his way to Ottawa on Friday will turn the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Port Arthur.

WEST FERRIE SAWMILL DESTROYED BY FIRE. Loss Is Placed at Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars—Machine Shop and Planing Mill Saved.

Ferrie, Sept. 7.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the saw mill of the Elk Lumber Co., located in West Ferrie. The mill was completely destroyed. The loss is \$75,000, insurance \$55,000. This saw mill was the largest and most complete mill in the West. The planing mill and lumber yard, shop and burner were saved. About 300 men were thrown out of employment. It is not known yet whether the mill will be rebuilt, but it is likely that it will be as the company owns timber limits containing four hundred million feet of timber in this vicinity.

Lumber Saved. Ferrie, Sept. 7.—Fire broke out at the Elk Lumber Company's mill at West Ferrie at an early hour this morning, starting near the lathe mill. The mill is a total loss. The machine shop, planing plant, waste burner and all the lumber piles were saved in the yards.

A light shower falling at the time aided materially in preventing the fire from spreading.

SOHOONER CAPSIZED. Five of the Crew Drowned—Remainder Saved by Lightkeeper and His Assistant.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—A Duluth, Minnesota, steamer, the "Pioneer" Press says: "It was definitely learned here that the sunken schooner near Outer Island was the Preforia. Five of her crew were saved from the local shipping list of vessels expected, it is probable that many sailors will shortly be coming into this port, and after a voyage of three or four months it is but natural that they should be in port. They should be anxious for a run on shore; therefore one of the chief objects of our work is to have a bright and cheerful institute or reading room where they can rest himself in his heart's content and pass his evenings in an atmosphere of cheerfulness and amusement.

The sailor has a very short life. On an average his sea life is only 12 years, while the landman's is 22 or more. He has, therefore, a double claim to be first attended to.

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METHODISTS HOLD DISTRICT MEETING

DELEGATES GATHER AND DISCUSS WORK

A Plea Put Forth of Strict Business Methods in Conducting Church Affairs

An optimistic spirit pervaded all the sessions of the financial meeting of the Victoria district of the Methodist church, which were held in the Methodist church, Duncan, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., B. D., of Nanaimo, chairman of the district, presided. Rev. W. C. Schleicher, of Ladysmith, financial secretary, read a suitable portion of scripture, after which the chairman outlined the business of the session.

At the roll call there was a good attendance of ministerial and lay delegates who responded to their names. Rev. G. K. B. Adams, of the Metropolitan church, Victoria, was detained owing to the death of Mr. Baker, who was a trustee of the church, and whose funeral took place on the opening day. Rev. Mr. Laidley and Rev. J. P. Hicks also sent messages of inability to attend. There were present Rev. S. J. Thompson, Rev. R. J. McIntyre and Rev. G. W. Dean, of Victoria; Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., B. D., and Rev. A. E. Roberts, of Nanaimo; Rev. T. H. Wright, of Duncan; Rev. J. Wesley Miller, of Salt Spring; Rev. W. C. Schleicher, of Ladysmith; Laymen A. W. Reynolds, John Shopland and E. Bryant, of Victoria; Rev. W. Hall, of Cumberland, was unable to reach Duncan until after the close of the sessions.

Dr. W. H. White, of New Westminster, and Rev. C. M. Tate, of Duncan, were present, and granted corresponding privileges.

Rev. Wm. Sheridan, of Victoria, who is a supernumerary minister, sent a letter of kindly greeting.

Considerable advancement is noticeable in many fields, which report a gratifying increase.

On Tuesday evening there was an open session of the district, at which the spiritual needs of the people of the present age were freely discussed. All members participated in the discussion. Rev. Dr. White referred to the signs of greater interest in this great work. He emphasized the need of stability of Christian character. Mr. Shopland showed what was needed was prayer and consecration to God. Rev. G. W. Dean suggested the method of Rev. W. R. T. McIntyre, pleaded for a harmonious working with the Divine plan.

Rev. S. J. Thompson set forth the joy of successful soul winning, and Rev. Mr. Tate urged that the people should be given more frequent opportunities for deciding for Christ.

Rev. Mr. Wright referred to the unusual and novel methods adopted by Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, which were so eminently successful.

Rev. J. W. Miller spoke briefly of his work on Salt Spring Island, and its influence on his personal experience. Rev. A. E. Roberts stated that it was necessary to obey the call of God, through the aid of the Holy Spirit.

Co-operation and hearty sympathy of the people with the pastor were points brought forward by Mr. Bryant, so that the pastor could do more for the people. A. W. Reynolds showed the necessity of submitting our wills to the Divine. W. J. McKay suggested the need of enthusiasm and a deeper spiritual life.

Special mention was made of the Haliburton street church in Nanaimo, which had been a great success. Everywhere might be seen riflemen in uniforms peculiar to the regiment to which they belonged, some on their way in squads to the butts, others returning after having taken part in a contest, while others stood in groups before the score board discussing their records and those of opposing marksmen. A visit to the range by the finest marksmen of the Empire were assembled to decide the question of superiority was in itself an education, according to Sgt. Brayshaw. A most peculiar point of peculiar interest, says, is the astonishing rapidity with which, what was the day before apparently a thriving center, becomes nothing more than a desert common in a few days.

Sgt. Brayshaw, speaking of the ranges, states that many of them are exceedingly hard to make good scores over owing to the fickleness of the wind. For a short time conditions might be perfect, giving the squad of men then firing an excellent opportunity, while immediately after the wind would rise and blow first from one direction and then from another. Naturally, those shooting under such circumstances would have to keep a sharp eye on the weather besides exercising the best of judgment. "There is a range," Sgt. Brayshaw continued, "which is dressed by all riflemen. It is known as the Wisdom Point butts, and those sent there give themselves up as lost as soon as they obtain the information. Being located between hills the wind comes down in gusts and always prevails to some extent, no matter how favorable conditions may be elsewhere. "Fortunately I wasn't sent to that range, nor were any British Columbians."

Sgt. Brayshaw is of the opinion that the Canadians as a team did exceedingly well at Bisley. He points out that they succeeded in capturing the Kalopore cup, one of the most valued trophies put up for a team shot. Then they came within a very narrow margin of winning the McKintion trophy. In this competition the lead was held at all ranges with the exception of the 800 yards, and there the only Victorian to win the cup was attributed to faulty coaching.

But the Victoria riflemen did not only distinguish themselves at Bisley. They also made a name for themselves at the Ontario meet of the Dominion Rifle Association tournament. Co. Sgt. Major Carven, who was a member of the contingent that returned last night, captured the O. R. A. silver medal and the championship of Ontario in the former besides doing splendidly at Ottawa, being the only Victorian to win the cup. It is considered that it was the first time they had participated in the Bisley team. They both won places in the Bisley aggregate, although their scores do not put them within the magic circle from which the next Canadian team for the Old Country shot is selected. Hosp. Sgt. Richardson and Sgt. Brayshaw also took part in the D. R. A. shoot upon their return from Bisley. They did not do so well as was expected, however, no doubt on account of the fact that they were forced to commence shooting almost immediately after having left the steamer.

LOCAL RIFLEMEN HAVE RETURNED

AFTER WINNING MANY IMPORTANT TROPHIES

Sgt. Brayshaw Gives His Impressions of Bisley Camp—Victorians in Eastern Canada

Wednesday Sgt. Brayshaw, of the Fifth Regiment, one of British Columbia's representatives on the Canadian Bisley team, returned in company with Co. Sgt. Major Carven and Sgt. Butler, members of the Ottawa team. They will be followed in the course of a few days by Hosp. Sgt. Richardson, Hosp. Sgt. Carr and G. H. Duncan. All the riflemen acquitted themselves creditably, having maintained the reputation of this province both in the Old Country and in Eastern Canada for turning out some of the finest shots of the Empire.

Discussing the Bisley meeting Sgt. Brayshaw refers particularly to the shooting of Hospital Sgt. Richardson, especially in the King's prize match. In this he shot uniformly well, taking a leading place at each stage and finishing fifth from the prize winner and only eight points or thereabouts from the score of the marksman who captured that coveted trophy. As it was Richardson who awarded the Lord Strathcona cup presented to the Canadian making the highest aggregate, an honor highly esteemed by all Canadians, "As the president," Sgt. Brayshaw modestly remarked, "I didn't do so badly, although unsuccessful in making a brilliant record. I maintained a good average in all the competitions in which I engaged. In the King's prize put out of the run at an early stage, but only by a narrow margin." The promising young Victoria riflemen did not seem disposed to speak of anything they, however, rather preferring to dwell upon the pleasure of the trip to Great Britain.

My tour was certainly an eye-opening one, stated in conversational tones, Times representative on Thursday. He then went on to speak of the wonders of London. While at Bisley Sgt. Brayshaw obtained leave of absence on several occasions to "run down" to the capital. These little excursions he enjoyed as much as any part of his tour. Reverting again to the Bisley shoot, Sgt. Brayshaw referred to some of the peculiarly interesting features in connection with that series of competitions. The Bisley result he said, in an encampment. Although only temporarily established, the contestants did not have to go beyond the confines of the immense range to obtain the necessary information desired. There were places of business at which anything riflemen might desire, either for their daily sustenance, or ammunition, and no more necessary for shooting could be obtained without difficulty. From early morning until late in the evening the village, Sgt. Brayshaw says, presented a striking scene. Everywhere might be seen riflemen in uniforms peculiar to the regiment to which they belonged, some on their way in squads to the butts, others returning after having taken part in a contest, while others stood in groups before the score board discussing their records and those of opposing marksmen. A visit to the range by the finest marksmen of the Empire were assembled to decide the question of superiority was in itself an education, according to Sgt. Brayshaw. A most peculiar point of peculiar interest, says, is the astonishing rapidity with which, what was the day before apparently a thriving center, becomes nothing more than a desert common in a few days.

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In conversation this morning Sgt. Butler said that British Columbia was more in evidence at Ottawa this year than ever before. There were no less than eighteen from Victoria, and a courier alone—six from this city and twelve from the Terminal City. Despite the fact that the Mainland contingent was twice as large as that of the Island the latter established much the better record, four obtaining places on the Bisley aggregate, while only two of the former entered that honor.

Serpts. Butler and Carr are lamenting their misfortune in not securing places on the Bisley team. They state that the prize was within their grasp, but the truth of the adage "twixt the cup and the lip" was demonstrated in one of the final events. Both men were blinders which put them out of the running. Sgt. Butler explains, it is necessary to make an average score of about 31 at each range in order to win the target completely owing to carelessness, and lost their opportunity. But they hope to have better chances next year, when experience should prevent such costly errors. It is understood that members of the Fifth Regiment Rifle Association are preparing a reception for Hosp. Sgt. Richardson upon his return after his signal achievements at Bisley.

Winnipeg Notes. Sudden Death of a Harvester—Suicide of a German Farmer. Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—P. R. Nichol, an Ontario harvester, whose parents reside in Toronto, dropped dead on a farm near Binswood while stooking wheat.

Harvested Harvester. Frank Newman, a German farmer from Omineca, N. D., committed suicide in Deloraine Sunday night by hanging himself to a windmill.

Accepted Call. Rev. Christopher Burnett, of St. John, N. B., has been called to Power Street Baptist church. He is accepted.

New Justice. T. G. Mathers was sworn in today as justice of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench.

Touring West. Thomas Skinner, of London, Eng., a director of the C. P. R., arrived this afternoon on the company's official car "Elasticity." Mr. Skinner is making a tour of the company's main lines in the West.

En Route to Coast. Sir Frederick Borden, with Miss Borden, Miss Maud Borden, Major-General Mrs. Bole and Colonel Bole, returned from Nova Scotia, arrived in Winnipeg via the C. P. R. at 6 o'clock today from Fort William. Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Pacific Coast, will remain over at Kenora until to-morrow morning.

To Visit Coast. President Shaugnessy and C. P. R. Directors Will Leave Montreal in a Few Days. Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, accompanied by a number of the directors of the company, will leave Montreal in the course of a few days on his annual tour of inspection. He will travel westwards towards the Pacific Coast, although no definite itinerary has been arranged, the party is expected to make short stays at different points en route. It is probable that Sir Thomas Shaugnessy and his officials will reach Victoria about the 22nd or 23rd inst. Their stay here will be brief.

Brief Telegrams. Mrs. Andrew Reinheiser has established her claim to fame as a hunter, says a Cataldo, Idaho, dispatch. On Friday she saw three bears half a mile from her home, and left her baby with a neighbor while she sallied forth with a dog and gun. The bears proved to be a female and two cubs. Mrs. Cataldo shot the trio.

The Personation Charge. Vancouver Magistrate Decides He Has No Jurisdiction and Refers Case to Nanaimo. Vancouver, Sept. 6.—Ade alleged trial of E. Nelson on a charge of personation in the Albert election came up this morning. Mr. Russell entered objections to the case being tried by Magistrate Alexander as he claimed the jurisdiction of the case was confined to magistrates residing within the county in which the alleged offence had been committed.

This was an entirely new point of the defence, and was combated by Mr. Shaxter for the prosecution, who pointed out that it was the second time witnesses had been gathered together and the case should be gone on with.

Magistrate Alexander, however, decided to take the question under consideration and adjourned court for several hours, and when it reconvened announced that he did not think he was qualified to try the case, and would refer it to the magistrate at Nanaimo.

TO VISIT COAST

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