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27TH YEAR

A HEADLINE OF REBELLION HEADS FROM THE COAST

MacPherson, M.P., Declares That British Columbia is Aroused and Will Insist on Exclusion of the Hated Asiatics.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—If the federal government does not step in and put a stop to the already humiliating state of affairs in British Columbia with regard to the present influx of Asiatics there is going to be another episode like the Boston tea-party," remarked Robert MacPherson, Liberal M.P. for Vancouver, who is here this evening. Mr. MacPherson has come east with William Gallinger, M.P. for Kootenay, to lay the whole matter before the premier. They expect to see Sir Wilfrid at Ottawa to-morrow.

"And," remarked the member for Vancouver, "something has got to be done, and done quickly to stop this thing. The people of British Columbia and the west are in a very ugly frame of mind just now, and if the warnings which have been given the government are not heeded very grave consequences may ensue."

Apologize and Pay.
OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—The feeling in official circles in Ottawa is that Canada will have to apologize to Japan and pay for the damage done to Japanese property and for the personal injuries of Japanese in Vancouver. The outbreak is regarded as particularly unfortunate, as it took place at a time when the problem of limiting Japanese immigration to Canada had almost been solved.

Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, said this morning that the treaty between Japan and Canada, as ratified by parliament at its last session, had specified that "the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in any part of the Dominion, and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

Mr. Scott noted that the treaty had been adopted by the Canadian Parliament after full and free discussion. There was no protest from British Columbia or anywhere else against the treaty. "British Columbia," he said, "benefits now and will benefit still further as time goes on, from the fostering of the trade between Canada and Japan."

Consul Is Regretful.
T. Nasse, consul-general for Japan, this morning called upon Sir Wilfrid and laid before him the reports he had received from Vancouver.

Asked if any demand had been made for reparation, Mr. Nasse said that he had received no communication clearly from the government, but he had no doubt but the good feeling of the Canadian Government would be trusted to make good what had been done with the formality of a demand by Japan.

More Trouble Feared.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 9.—There were several arrests made today arising out of Saturday night's riots. The police force is being added to, as further outbreaks are feared with the arrival this week of several shiploads of orientals. These may, however, be landed at Victoria.

That K. Ishii, the Japanese envoy, who arrived in the city during the fiercest part of the rioting, and was by chance actually close to the storm-centre, regards the situation as arising from an international point of view as indicated by the numerous cables he has sent and received from Tokio, all in confidence.

Mayor Bethune has not yet apologized to him or the Jap consul for the affront, though each has declared they expect a prompt re-amenagement.

Will Refuse to Compensate.
Mayor Bethune's emphatic declaration that under no circumstances would he submit to the proposition that the city pay the damages, now variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, sustained by the shops and buildings of the Japs and Chinese wrecked, is accepted as a definite expression of his sentiment.

Some feeling has followed the developments since the Secretary A. E. Fowler of the Japanese Anti-Asiatic League from Seattle, who attended the meeting to protest against the orientals, at which the riots started, used interperate language in detailing to the excited crowd how the orientals at Bellingham had been treated.

Monday morning the wrecked quarters of the orientals presented a dreary aspect. The interiors of the shops were littered with costly china, silks, teas, and spices, worth thousands of dollars. Few of the Chinese had ventured back to their lairs, but the Japs had, and were here berterent and indignant, ready to fight, and not easily pacified.

The Damage.
The damage done to the Japanese stores is as follows: General stores 13; hotels; 8; candy and confectionery shops; 7; bath houses; 2; barber shops; 5; shoemakers; 2; banking office; 1; newspaper office; 1; employment office; 1; restaurant; 1; rice mill; 1; hat-maker's shop; 1; tailor; 2; watchmaker; 1. Of these 10 stores all the window and door glass was smashed.

Converted Firebug Says Original Sin Made Him Burn Boat-house.
William Alexander Booth Ross, 23 years of age, a baker, living at 78 Denison-avenue, set fire to P. C. William Young's boat-house on the bay front on the night of Sept. 8.

PAPAL DECREE ON MARRIAGES

Hereafter They Must Be Performed Within the Church.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—A new decree has been published by the Holy See of Rome concerning the laws of marriage, and it makes some simplifications in this respect.

One of the most important changes is that it declares for the future null and invalid all marriages of Catholics celebrated before any but ministers of their own church. Hitherto it has been the custom, in countries in which the decree "Tametsi" of the council of Trent had not been published, to recognize such marriages as valid, though declaring them sinful and sacrilegious. But from now on these marriages will not be recognized as valid by the church.

The idea in making this new law is to simplify the laws governing marriage. Requests for such simplification have been sent to Rome by bishops in all parts of the world. The new change makes the law more stringent, concerning the marriages of Catholics and Protestants, which are often celebrated before other than Catholic priests, but this is said to be not the main idea of the new decree, which is directed principally to a simplification of marriage legislation.

Montreal has hitherto been governed by what is known as the Benedictine constitution, which recognizes the validity of marriages between Catholics and Protestants performed by men not ministers of the Catholic church. The decree "Tametsi" of the council of Trent declares such marriages void, but it has not been promulgated in this city.

It is not at present clear whether for the future marriages will be governed by this new rule or by the old Benedictine constitution. The new decree says that the law applies everywhere, wherever the Holy See decrees otherwise.

CHINESE BUY WEAPONS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES
Hundreds of Revolvers Sold—
Workmen Huddle in Chinatown.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—All Chinese domestics and mill workmen in Vancouver quit this morning and announced their intention of staying in Chinatown until the riot trouble is over. Chinese boys who sleep in their employers' homes were notified that they must leave immediately or they would be killed. Many instances of this threat being made are given.

When the hardware stores were opened the sidewalks and crowded the stores immediately. Hundreds of revolvers were sold within a few minutes, and the Chinese carried them by armfuls to Chinatown.

An hour later the police notified the stores to stop selling guns until the trouble was over.

Brings Empire to Quarrel.
WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Hamar Greenwood, M.P., addressed the Canadian Club to-day. He dwelt at considerable length on the Vancouver situation.

"I read with regret in the morning papers of an outbreak on Japanese in Vancouver. Personally, I am an American, but when a white workman knocks down a Japanese immigrant in the streets of Vancouver, it is starting a quarrel between two empires. Already, I have no doubt, the Japanese ambassador is expressing his indignation of his people in hot terms in the foreign office in London, and it must never be forgotten that no race in the history of the world is more keen to fight or more delighted to die than the despotic militant Jap."

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXINE.
Discovery of a Quick Cure Reported from Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Announcement of the discovery of anti-toxine that will kill diphtheria germs in the living human organism within three minutes has been made at the Ohio State Hospital.

JUSTICE HOWELL ILL.
Suddenly Stricken in Carriage While on Way Home.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Chief Justice Howell was suddenly stricken by illness this morning while driving from the C.P.R. depot to his home. He is in a serious condition.

Mr. Howell has been ordered perfect quiet, and complete freedom from business cares for an extended period. At the time of his seizure the chief justice was returning in his carriage to his home after having met his niece, Mrs. Clara Fitzgibbon, at the depot.

KING RECEIVES NEGRO.
His Majesty Extends Due Courtesy to the President of Liberia.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Arthur Barclay, the negro President of Liberia, is announced, was received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day.

PRESS OF LONDON SERIOUS IN CONTENT

A Grave Problem Too Long Neglected, but Which Must Be Faced.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—If the long and in the main highly serious comment by most of the morning papers on the Vancouver incident and the news space devoted to it may be taken as criteria, the British public have at last awakened to the importance of the Asiatic question and the fact that it is one of the greatest issues confronting their most important colonies.

It is true that efforts are being made to picture the industry, patience and other good qualities of the Japanese, and to make much of the fact that such incidents of racial prejudice are rare under the British flag, that they have never before occurred in British Columbia, and that the trouble will be settled amicably on just lines. Some papers also endeavor to attribute it to the influence of the San Francisco labor union, the association with which the rioting is regarded, however, makes itself manifest.

The Telegraph, in an editorial, recalls and emphasizes the disgrace of the riot at San Francisco and Bellingham, Washington, but admits that "the same inflamed passions on both sides of the Canadian border, which spring from the same economic causes."

Attention is called to the determination of San Franciscans, British Columbians, Australians, Cape Colonists and citizens of the Transvaal, to restrict Asiatic immigration, the paper significantly adding: "The sudden rise of Japan to the position of a first-rate power, fully capable of protecting its citizens and securing the respect due its flag, at last, once revealed to the world the gravity of a problem too long neglected."

The Express, like most of the other papers, is rather hesitant in attacking the subject, but says that the incident "brings into prominence one of the most important problems which the empire must face from this time forward."

It was the influx of American workmen into British Columbia that has had much to do with the agitation, is the belief of The Morning Post, which also holds the opinion that the "disorderly" acts of the Vancouver populace the achievements of the San Francisco rowdies undoubtedly served as encouragement.

The Graphic says the anti-Asiatic rioting is a disagreeable symptom of the rapid growth of a problem which is likely to lead to the gravest consequences in the fields of both imperial and international politics, and trusts that steps will be taken in a large and practical spirit before the time for normal platitudes is past.

MOROCCO RESPONSIBLE FOR MASSACRE OF JULY 30
France Will Hold Her for Damages, to Be Fixed by International Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held to-day to consider the Moroccan situation. These conclusions were reached:

(1) The Moroccan Government should be held responsible for the massacre of July 30 at Casablanca, as well as for the damages suffered as a result of the pillage or the massacre.

(2) The indemnities should be fixed by an international commission. Incidentally this is France's answer to the demands of the German exporters at Casablanca, that France compensate them for the losses they sustained during the bombardment.

The conclusion arrived at is based on the precedent established after the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in 1882.

The cabinet requested Foreign Minister Pichon to examine the general question of Morocco, and to prepare a note on the subject to be issued as soon as possible.

Should Be Inspected.
The public expect from the manufacturers of pure food supplies the adoption of rules such as will give them guarantee that cleanliness in all its details is a cardinal principle in the business. Such ordinary provisions as are necessary to ensure the same should be made by the employer. It was particularly noticeable that the class of employees improved in ratio to the improved conditions of the environment.

The factory in which I found the best people so housed in this Christian country are employed to prepare and can our tomatoes, peaches, corn and other food supplies. In the very class of work which should call forth on the part of the employer the most rigid enforcement of the most simple laws of cleanliness this is found in most instances to be wanting, one excuse given being: "These people are better housed by us than they are in their homes." This, however, is no excuse for the employer to perpetuate an evil.

Must Be Clean.
"How," he asks, "can these people be clean in these circumstances? Yet these are the persons who handle and put up our choicest foods. Several factory-managers declared that it was impossible to keep these people clean, and that they would not use the facilities if they were provided.

"If such is the case, then I say in the name of God that it is right that these employers going out of business, who, for the greed of a few extra dollars, hire such dirty help and prepare to focus under such unsanitary conditions. They complain of the difficulty in getting the required help. I do not wonder at it, as no clean, respectable help can be obtained for one hour live in such places as I have described.

"The fruit canning industry is growing rapidly, and if it is not to receive a disastrous shock, the operators must provide clean, comfortable quarters for their employees, when I am sure ample help can be obtained from our Canadian workmen under such sanitary conditions as will be a guarantee both as to cleanliness and quality."

An Odd Jewish Ceremony in Celebrating the New Year



Special services yesterday marked the observance of the Jewish New Year's Day, the birth of A. M. 5688. In the afternoon many of the Jewish population, male and female, repaired to the water front, where certain ceremonies peculiar to the Jewish rite of Rosh Hashnue were performed. West of the Lake Line's pier, on the new embankment, gathered large throngs and between the ferry wharf and Somerville's pier a considerable number of devout Jews also gathered to observe the ancient rites of their fathers.

The ceremonies are based on that passage of the Psalms which speaks of the sins of God's people being cast into the depths of the sea, and consist of chants and prayers, which are accompanied by movements of the garments to typify the casting off of unrighteousness, the emptying of pockets being symbolic of the removal of sin from the heart.

The groups of worshippers were most picturesque as they grouped themselves along the piers and embankments. There were scores of little children who mingled with the older people and joined their shrill voices in the wailing notes of the chant of lamentations and confession.

HEALTH OFFICERS HOTLY CONDEMN CONDITIONS OF CANNING FACTORIES

Employees of Foreign Birth Said to Live and Work Under Repulsive Conditions—Strict Regulation Recommended.

The great necessity existing for some change in the system of factory inspection is strongly urged in Part 3 and 4 of the twenty-ninth annual report of the provincial board of health, just issued, particularly in view of several recent instances which emphasize this necessity, chiefly in the housing of employees in canning factories, and the use in them of over-ripe, or rotten, fruit.

The report of Dr. Bell, medical inspector in the Niagara district, with Mr. Holmes of the factory inspector's staff, disclosed such a disgusting condition of affairs in the canning factories that Dr. Hodgetts, the chief health officer of the province, felt compelled to visit these places.

During the canning season, the canning companies provide accommodation for their help, who are for the most part obtained in the Niagara district, from Buffalo, from among the natives of Central Europe, whose habits are far from sanitary.

For their housing, long shacks, some two stories in height, are provided, and the better ones are divided into compartments with sleeping accommodations.

"The bedding," continues Dr. Hodgetts, "was so filthy that it had to be cleaned, and judging by the way in which mattresses were left in those factories, it is to be feared that the same duty to inspect stables for thoroughbred horses, and I am free to confess I have there found better exercised in the keeping of some of these stables than I found to exist in most of the canning factories."

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TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, in his annual report, issued yesterday, declares:

"The time is ripe for a change in the health laws of the province. The present local boards of health are often failures, and properly qualified men, who will devote their whole time to sanitary administration, should be appointed, while the province should be subdivided into county or other districts, similar to those of the school system.

"In addition, the central system should be reorganized; the chief health officer should have a competent staff, consisting of the present officials and a sanitary engineer.

"All water and sewage propositions could and should then receive immediate attention, and need not be held over for two or three months, as now.

"The functions of the provincial board of health should be purely consultative.

"Vaccine and antitoxic serums, including the most important one, anti-diphtheria serum, which is almost a specific remedy, should be distributed free of charge.

"And all these changes must be made if this province is to be kept abreast of the times, for the lives of our people are at stake, and the health of our cities is the state's wealth, in the highest sense of the word."

Dr. Hodgetts recommends the printing and distribution of health rules in the different languages of foreigners who are employed in the province.

CHILD DROWNS IN LARD PAIL
Hildred Dwight, the year and a half old daughter of William Dwight, 177 Munro-street, fell into a lard pail filled with water while playing in the back yard at her home yesterday afternoon.

Her mother was busy in the kitchen and had left the child to play alone, thinking that she was safe in the yard.

Upon going out to hang up some clothes she found the little one head down in the small pail, which had not upset. Dr. C. R. Sneath, 331 Broadview-avenue, was called, but the child was dead, having drowned.

MUST GIVE PARTICULARS.
Order Made in the Suit of Coates & Son Against Crown.

Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. will have to give further particulars of their claim against the Ontario Government, in which they are seeking to recover \$14,600, as commission for the sale of 21,200,000 worth of bonds issued by the Ontario Government for the building of the Temiskaming Railway.

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LET CANADA OWN TELEGRAPHS THAT PAY

Government Maintains 7000 Miles of Difficult Service Now, Borden Argues.

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—To-night the great curling rink at Owen Sound was packed and crowded by more than 2000 people. When R. L. Borden rose to speak many of the audience stood up, and the cheering lasted for some minutes. His speech, and, indeed all the speeches, were listened to with close attention.

There was a smaller crowd at the afternoon meeting, perhaps 300 people being present. The train was more than an hour late, but the speakers drove at once to the place of meeting. The streets were gayly decorated and to some extent the reception was of a non-partisan character. Indeed, a civic address was presented to Mr. Borden by Mayor Kennedy, in behalf of the corporation.

Mr. Borden spoke at both meetings, developing more fully than at Chatham his views on public ownership. He made it plain that he regarded as a practical and pressing question the nationalization of telegraphs and tele-phones.

"I am accused by some timid friends of being too radical," said Mr. Borden. "They do not appear to understand that the nationalization of telegraphs has already so far proceeded that we have no less than 7000 miles of telegraph, owned and operated by the government. These lines have been built and are being operated in Cape Breton, in the Yukon, along the St. Lawrence, and wherever private companies have failed or refused to serve the people.

"Why is it that the government operates in the lean territory at a loss and surrenders all the profitable territory to private corporations? Is that good sense or fair play?"

"As to the telephone business," Mr. Borden continued, "it seems too plain for argument that by its very nature it must be a monopoly. The more you think about it, the more it becomes apparent that the telegraph and telephone services should be a part of the postal system of Canada, and they are a part of the postal system of Great Britain."

Mr. Borden also spoke strongly in favor of free rural mail delivery. He quoted from the reports of the postal authorities of the United States and told of his personal observations as to how the system worked in the United States, in regions far less wealthy and populous than any portion of old Ontario.

Give Farmer His Due.
The farmers had been loyal and patient. They had submitted to onerous taxation in order to protect the manufacturer, to encourage the farmer, to benefit other classes. Was it not high time for the government to do something towards making the farmer's life more comfortable?

Referring again to electoral corruption in his inclusion of the Ontario frauds in West Elgin, St. James and Brockville—Mr. Borden said:

"I do not charge that Bergeron spoke from the rank and file of the Liberal party, but I do say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government are responsible for them. I say that many of the most atrocious crimes against the ballot could not, and would not, have been committed except for a well-defined understanding, tantamount to a positive pledge, that the scoundrels who committed them would be protected, taken care of, and rewarded by the federal government."

Bergon and Sproule.
J. H. G. Bergeron, the witty and eloquent member for Beauharnois, captured the people. He is a spell-binding orator, and his wit and his quaint sayings and droll stories kept the audience in good humor. Indeed, the impression that he made this afternoon was a factor in bringing out the enormous audience to-night.

"There will be headlines in the Quebec papers to-morrow a foot high announcing that a factor in bringing out the same platform as Dr. Sproule," said Mr. Bergeron. "I want to say that there is no man in Canada more honest, more patriotic and more highly respected by all who know him, than my good friend, Dr. Sproule. True, he is an Orangeman, and the French Grits will try to make capital out of the fact, and yet, gentlemen, the Orangemen in the Province of Quebec are really all of them supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I hope that in justice to himself and in justice to the Orange order Dr. Sproule will visit our province, and meet the Quebec people, and I will go with him."

Bourassa's Part.
Continuing, Mr. Bergeron said that the people of Quebec were honest, and as soon as they realized that the Laurier government was dishonest, they would oust it from power just as in 1882 they had overthrown Honore Bourassa.

NOTE THE IMPROVEMENT.
The reason so many of your friends are looking a little bit different when you meet them just now is because they have discarded the straw hat and are wearing the new fall felt. Dineen's can account considerably for the change inasmuch as there is an unprecedented demand for the men's new headwear styles at the bright and big store, Yonge and Temperance streets, where there is guaranteed fashion and quality at reasonable price. Mr. Dineen is in New York now arranging for repeat shipments of the popular American shapes.