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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

INDIANS ARE DEASTATION WASTY AT NOOTKA

Mike King, in Interview With Post, Says There is No Doubt But That They Killed Watters Boys

MISSIONARIES SIDE WITH NATIVES

Travellers From Hazelton State That Police Are Needed There at Once to Prevent Serious Consequences

That the unrest among the Northern Indians is not confined to the Skeena district on the Mainland is affirmed by M. King, the veteran timber cruiser, who, with Thomas Terville, returned from a tour of the West Coast of Vancouver Island in the Nootka district. "There isn't the least doubt," said Mr. King to the Post today, "that the Indians killed the Watters brothers, the two Victoria boys who went prospecting in the Nootka country. Personally I think the police should be sent up there to bring the tribal leaders out in a bunch. The Indians won't say much about the thing of course, but an old native with whom I came friendly some years ago told me on this last trip that the Watters boys were shot about 11 o'clock one night while they were in camp. "I found the Indians very cranky this time and my companion remarked on their attitude more than once. I never let my rifle out of my hands all the time I was away, for I firmly believe that the Indians will shoot a white man in a minute in their present frame of mind if they think they can get away with it. "Following the shooting of the Watters boys, according to information I received in the Nootka district, the Indians sent out word that more white men would go the same way if they came into the country. On one occasion when Terville and I were twenty miles from the steambot, the three packers we had hired refused to take the route any farther unless we gave them an outrageous price. However, after some parley we induced them to take the route, and the Indians made that are very efficacious if you know how to go about it. Afterwards we learned that the Indians had sent to the Indians by a missionary at Nootka advising them to leave us in the bush unless we came to their terms. "The policy on the part of the white missionaries has as much as anything to do with the present attitude of the Indians. I believe the missionaries give them to understand that they own the whole country and that turns them against the white men. "There certainly is no reason to make light of the situation. I have known the Indians to attack the Indian country for a good many years and by the lovely dove, I tell you it isn't safe for a white man to go into that country now unless he is prepared to fight."

THE DEVASTATED IMPERIAL CITY

Osaka, the wealthy, ancient city, center of Japan's commerce, whose foreign import and export trade represents no less than \$200,000,000 a year, and whose inland and coasting trade is an immense amount, last tremendous as a result of the earthquake and fire which destroyed four square miles of the city, which stretches over an area of eight miles, and whose buildings reported destroyed, many will be doubtless mud and bamboo, a few mats and shofia, probably worth scarcely more than a couple of hundred dollars, but Osaka also contained a great number of modern buildings of Western style, as well as castles, temples, bridges and historic structures, storehouses containing valuable merchandise, and the loss will run into the millions. The stricken city lies on the banks of the Yodogawa, the river draining Lake Biwa, and is over 2000 years old, one of the most ancient of Japan's ancient cities. Its great castle, one of the most striking of the city, was destroyed by fire in 1868, and the strongest of all Japan's castles, and was the scene of many stirring events, not the least of which was the memorable siege by the Shogun Iyeyasu at the close of the Edo period. The city is built on either bank of the wide river and on Naka-ne-shima, the island in the center of the bay. Hundreds of boats float lazily on the water, and itinerant vendors are busy among them. The city is a maze of canals and cross-cut the city until the visitor is reminded more of Holland than Japan. Three great bridges cross the river, the Temmabashi and Nanba-bashi. The principal thoroughfare is the Shinaisuji, which runs north and south, and is one of the most interesting streets, not only of Osaka, but of Japan. In summer it is full of color, with the ultramarine shop blinds with their big, glaring white goonant signs, the gay colors of the clothing of the kimono-clad pedestrians, and the crush of rickshaws, coolies, etc., there is a warmth of color that is strikingly Oriental. Centre of Finance and Trade The general aspect of the city, seen from a distance, is that it is a factory city. Since 1890 the building of mill after mill has followed in quick succession, and there was a forest of factory chimneys when the writer was last in Osaka. Centuries before Europe knew of Japan, Osaka was the financial and commercial center of the empire, and it is that still. Through all the feudal era, the merchants of Osaka, despised though they were by the samurai, were the bankers and creditors of the Japanese princes, and they it was who gave the daimyos gold and silver for their tribute of rice, and in the fireproof vaults of Osaka were kept the national stores of rice, of cotton and silk and the great captives secured the money for their wars from the despised merchants of Osaka. Count Okuma, in a recent speech, said: "Osaka is financially, industrially and commercially superior to Tokio."

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Le Roi mines to resume.
El Paso, Texas, becomes Mexican town.
"Daily Mail" special trade commissioner says British manufacturers look on Canada as the field of the future.
Vancouver citizens raze billious bulldozers.
Eighteen miles of warships in the Soviet sign of Britain's power.
Canadian inventor's armorplate satisfies severest tests of British Admiralty.
Four square miles devastated, 13,000 buildings burned and 35,000 rendered homeless by the Osaka fire.
Contract let for Ottawa's "Chateau Laurier."
Sea parrots of Pier Island claim attention of scientists.
Kamloops gives reception tomorrow to Hon. F. J. Fulton and his bride, and will present the latter with a cabinet of silver.
Dr. Robinson, late of the C. P. R. service, dies of an overdose of cocaine.
Troop of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts formed at Vancouver.
John Kalecki committed for trial for murder.
Bank robber operates in Vancouver and gets away.
Australasian-London liner Waratah missing with 200 passengers.
Bobbie Kerr defeated by Cartnell.
Governor-General's party passes through Westport.
Car and Charina given special welcome at Cowes.
Conditions improved at Barcelona.
Disaster of Adowa re-enacted with Spanish troops as victims.

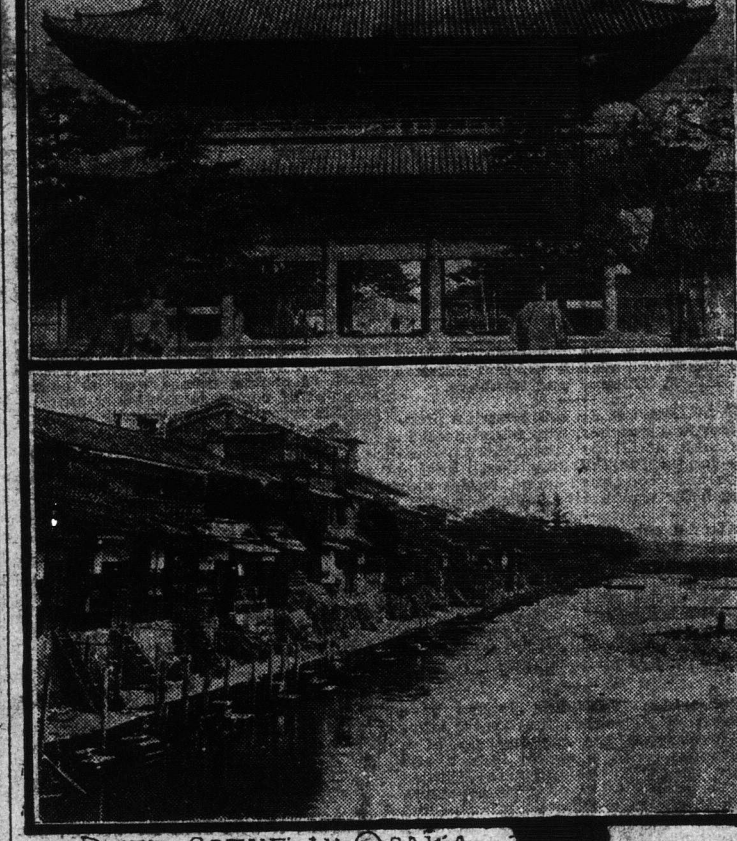
In and About Osaka The Old Imperial City



SCENE ON A CANAL



NAGOYA CASTLE



RIVER SCENE IN OSAKA

Kobe, known far as a great port, is really with Hyogo and Sakai, an outport of the burned city. Jealous of Kobe's growth, Osaka is engaged in a reclamation and harbor scheme to cost \$18,000,000, it being hoped that the great liners and big freighters which draw the water to go away to Osaka and cross-cut the city until the visitor is reminded more of Holland than Japan. Three great bridges cross the river, the Temmabashi and Nanba-bashi. The principal thoroughfare is the Shinaisuji, which runs north and south, and is one of the most interesting streets, not only of Osaka, but of Japan. In summer it is full of color, with the ultramarine shop blinds with their big, glaring white goonant signs, the gay colors of the clothing of the kimono-clad pedestrians, and the crush of rickshaws, coolies, etc., there is a warmth of color that is strikingly Oriental. Centre of Finance and Trade The general aspect of the city, seen from a distance, is that it is a factory city. Since 1890 the building of mill after mill has followed in quick succession, and there was a forest of factory chimneys when the writer was last in Osaka. Centuries before Europe knew of Japan, Osaka was the financial and commercial center of the empire, and it is that still. Through all the feudal era, the merchants of Osaka, despised though they were by the samurai, were the bankers and creditors of the Japanese princes, and they it was who gave the daimyos gold and silver for their tribute of rice, and in the fireproof vaults of Osaka were kept the national stores of rice, of cotton and silk and the great captives secured the money for their wars from the despised merchants of Osaka. Count Okuma, in a recent speech, said: "Osaka is financially, industrially and commercially superior to Tokio."

RESTORATION REPUTATES EMPHASIZING OF ORDER CLAMOR MORSE WASSE

Conditions at Barcelona Much Improved—Immense Losses to Commerce and in Property

ADOWA SLAUGHTER REPEATED AT MELILLA

Moorish Attacking Bodies Trap Soldiers of Alfonso in Narrow Canyon and Work a Frightful Slaughter

Barcelona, Aug. 2.—Order is today almost completely restored in the city. The situation on the outskirts of the city, however, has not yet been re-established. The losses suffered by commerce during the rioting of the past week have been enormous and the destruction of property has been great. Among the victims of the military authorities are the members of the Chamber of Deputies and eight aldermen of Barcelona.

Bayonne, France, Aug. 2.—Reliable news of the situation in Spain received by this morning from San Sebastian represents the position as very grave throughout the northern part of the country, where all the trades unions have given notice of the beginning of a general strike today. The government has seized all the telegraph and telephone wires and has ordered the police to prevent the leaders of the strike movement from communicating with one another. The communication of newspapers and telegrams has been stopped, and a suspension of all public entertainments is being enforced.

The Sadness of the King

Reports received here direct from Madrid say that King Alfonso is greatly depressed over the internal situation. He is desirous to throw his personal responsibility on the shoulders of the cabinet, and it was with difficulty that he could be dissuaded from going to Barcelona in person. Premier Maura told him it would be equivalent to suicide to enter that stronghold of anarchy. Some of the highest officials of the army are protesting vigorously against the maintenance of the censorship. They regard this restriction as foolish and useless and giving play to the wildest and most outrageous stories. General Lopez Dominguez and Gen. Polayre, members of the Superior Council of War, have protested against the censorship, saying they had received dispatches from officers at the front insisting that all the anarchy has been caused through the useless censorship. They declare this only has aggravated matters and that it would be better to tell the entire truth.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Judging from the reports received here, the situation in Barcelona still remains somewhat shrouded as no correspondent yet has reached the city, which is isolated by land and sea. The censored reports coming out of Madrid are suspected of being over-optimistic. Nevertheless, it appears that General Castelar has succeeded in restoring a semblance of order in the city, and today a week's wages to every citizen have been made. At the solicitation of the authorities the employers of Barcelona have agreed to offer a premium of a week's wages to every person coming back to work.

The Price of Tranquility

At what cost of life and property, comparatively tranquility has been restored in Barcelona still remains unknown. The various reports agree that the troops, aided with machine guns, drove the revolutionists back. The main body of the mob escaped and took refuge behind the barricades in the workers' quarter where they were finally expelled by shells from the guns of Fort Montjuich. Refugees arriving at the frontier speak of the "terrible slaughter," and estimate the dead at thousands, but allowances must be made for the exaggeration which, not the ringleaders who were captured and tried and condemned by the military, but the crowd of those who are not yet clear. Some reports declare that General Castelar has not yet approved of the decision to sit in the cases of these men. It is known, however, that Emiliano Iglesias, editor of the Progress, was shot without trial in the fortress. But if order has been restored in Barcelona, it seems equally certain that the outlying country, especially the district north of the city, still is in the hands of the revolutionaries and the task of reducing the remainder of the province probably will entail much additional fighting and bloodshed.

Even the official despatches from Madrid speak of the necessity of restoring order in the interior of the province and the difficulty of dislodging the anarchists, who have taken refuge in the mountains. Some reports insist that already a republic has been proclaimed and that a regular junta is directing the operations of the revolutionists.

Official Reports Reassuring

Madrid, Aug. 2.—No announcement has yet come from the government sources as to the extent of the casualties resulting from the bloody fighting at Barcelona, and as the report delays are continuing.

Ladysmith City Council Raises Technicality of the Pettist Character in Evasion of Payment of Bill

DECISION RAISES MANY QUESTIONS

If Judgment is Sound in Law All Litigation and Its Results in Ladysmith Court For Years May Be Voided

The fate of a petty suit for wages just disposed of in the Ladysmith County Court promises to make wider fame for the little coal town than it has gained in many recent months, the circumstances not only being unique in the annals of the law, but also of a character of corporations generally, but enunciated matters of law that are likely to be further inquired into. The judgment was handed down by His Honor Judge Harrison, in connection with the claim of Mrs. A. Hutchison, a practical nurse, against the City Council for services rendered as a smallpox nurse during the epidemic of some time ago.

The case of Mrs. Hutchison briefly is this: She was engaged by the City Council to act as a nurse in the case of a smallpox patient, and she was paid for her services. The council, however, refused to pay her, and she brought the case to court. The judge found in favor of the council, but the council appealed, and the case is now before the High Court.

The medical officer of health had power to do this, but later a local by-law was inserted in which it provided that the doctor could do nothing without the consent of the council. The medical officer informed Mrs. Hutchison of this, but a week later another case from the Trenchbush house was brought into the court.

These are the circumstances on which Mrs. Hutchison bases her claim for wages. Mr. Harrison, for the city, did not attempt to meet the claim, but insisted that the council was not liable for the whole proceedings. He urged that under section 4 of the County Council Act, the council was not bound to pay the wages of the medical officer, and that the council was not bound to pay the wages of the medical officer.

Mr. Bird himself is far from satisfied with the decision. Mrs. Hutchison only took up the work of a nurse because of the sickness of her husband, and here is the only nursing bill the city has not met. Mr. Bird has written to the Attorney-General, appealing against the decision, and has also raised the point that Judge Harrison has no jurisdiction to sit in the cases of these men. It is known, however, that Emiliano Iglesias, editor of the Progress, was shot without trial in the fortress. But if order has been restored in Barcelona, it seems equally certain that the outlying country, especially the district north of the city, still is in the hands of the revolutionaries and the task of reducing the remainder of the province probably will entail much additional fighting and bloodshed.

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Unusual Cordiality Marks Reception to Russia's Royalties By King Edward and Queen Alexandra This Morning

WERE NO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

Imposing Welcoming Ceremonies Joined in By Hundred and Fifty of Britain's Dogs of War—Visitors' Plans

Cherbourg, Aug. 2.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia left here today on board the Imperial yacht Standard for Cowes to visit King Edward. The Standard and the Russian yacht anchored in the harbor at 8 o'clock this morning and were escorted to the middle of the Channel by a number of French warships. Foreign Minister Iwolsky today confirmed the reported intention of Emperor Nicholas of going to Italy and Turkey, but said these visits would not occur until fall. The Emperor will go to these countries direct from the Crimea.

Welcomed at Cowes

Cowes, Aug. 2.—The Russian Imperial yacht Standard, bringing the Emperor and Empress from Cherbourg to Cowes on a visit to King Edward, arrived at the harbor at 8 o'clock today. Their Majesties were met by a number of British warships, and the Emperor and Empress were escorted to the middle of the Channel by a number of British warships. Foreign Minister Iwolsky today confirmed the reported intention of Emperor Nicholas of going to Italy and Turkey, but said these visits would not occur until fall. The Emperor will go to these countries direct from the Crimea.

The presence of the English foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Count Von Buxtehude, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, further emphasized the significance of the visit. The Emperor and Empress were met by a number of British warships, and the Emperor and Empress were escorted to the middle of the Channel by a number of British warships.

Greeting Has Dual Purpose

The unusual welcome of this morning was arranged designedly for the double purpose of holding together the links in the chain binding Great Britain, France and Russia in the Triple Alliance, and of showing the Emperor and Empress that they were not only the guests of the British war fleet, dressed in flags from stem to stern, flying the Russian ensign, but also the guests of the British Standard.

THE REMNANT COUNTER

New Westminster defeated Victoria in the lacrosse match last Saturday. My what a surprise!

A carload of Poles has reached Nanaimo for the new electric plant. More labor!

The search parties who had been raking the woods for him found Aid. Horigan of Port Arthur and took him home. He is now happy Horigan.

Western civilization is at last converting the effete East. In Montreal drinks are now two-for-a-quarter.

Ladysmith is out for the meanest yet medal. It has evaded paying wages to a smallpox nurse because there was something wrong with the seal on a document of court.

Mayor Hall and Water Commissioner Raymer appear to have a bad case of exaggerated ego.

Eighteen eastern municipal rulers are coming here to see how this city runs things. Don't forget to show them the corporation pipe yard on Pandora street.

The story of that Russian lynching listens very much like a trade-union America product.

Pardon the interruption but it does seem as though the situation in Moscow got a little more and more alarming.

Eight aldermen ordered shot by the court martial at Barcelona. This is even more severe criticism than that meted out by Lewis Hall, Rex, and his aqueous understudy.

Now that a postal clerk is in trouble nine-tenths of the people in town who never get a letter more than once a month will declare "So that's where all my mail has been going."

With reference to the Indian situation objected to by the prominent Victoria whose name must not be used remarks that "By the lovely dove" the war-whooops are becoming very assy.