

SATURDAY

# The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

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## BRITAIN ASKED TO STOP PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEA

Steam Launch Captured by the Pirates--Japan the Sole Power in Manchuria--White Races Being Driven Out

PEKING, Feb. 8.—Representations have lately been made to Sir Edward Grey with regard to the piracy in Chinese waters and other foreign governments will be notified in addition to the British Foreign office. Details of a particularly daring case a few miles below Wuchow have just come to hand. Ten sturdy men of the coolie class with bamboo hats and carrying poles around which their spare clothing were supposed to be fastened came on board the British steam launch Fio Nam at one of the passenger landings. The launch people had no suspicion until between Pong Chuen and Dooing the peaceable coolies were transformed into armed pirates who immediately held up all on board and took possession of the launch and all the money and valuables, to the extent of \$300. Taking control of the engines the bandits manoeuvred for some time until the Chinese launch, Chen Fok came in sight. As the latter was the fastest boat it was decided to collide with her and board her in the confusion and the plan succeeded. The result was the acquisition of an additional \$1,500, and a fast and powerful launch whose vital parts were protected with a loop-holed bullet-proof shield in steel.

These boats, however, were comparatively small prey and were what the pirates were really after. They had seized the Chen Fok merely as a means of securing bigger game. A salt commissioner was expected on its way to Canton with 20,000 taels and a few rich passengers. When it came it was guarded by eight soldiers, and a ruse which was tried found them very much on the alert. Of the five pirates who sprang on board to surprise them one was killed and the rest wounded, but the injured men managed to scramble aboard and the launch was taken to the shelter of the bullet-proof plates they assisted their companions in keeping up a rifle fire and delaying the government soldiers from getting their machine gun into action, which the latter only accomplished after six of the pirates were wounded. The pirates at this stage, though completely outclassed, fought on with dogged perseverance for some time longer, then steamed away into the darkness.

The China Gazette has the following to say regarding the rule of the Japanese in Manchuria: "Japan has taken Russia's place in the leased territory of Kwantung and is making it unprofitable for a single white man to go there. Japan, using the Manchuria Railway Company as her instrument, is creating a monopoly in Southern Manchuria, which makes the annexation of that country only a matter of time. The port of Newchwang, a British open port, is being so choked by Chinese immigration and so flooded by thousands of white traders is doomed. The Japanese advance has reached as far north as Kuanchengting, which is nearly 500 miles north of Port Arthur, and from the limit of their railway zone they are now pouring men and women by the thousand into Northern Manchuria. The Chinese army is being armed with cast off Japanese cannon and muskets, and Japanese officers are teaching Chinese soldiers as much as it is deemed wise for them to know at the present moment, and in Japanese schools and academies Chinese youths are being made to believe that the European is now a totally unnecessary luxury and his continued presence an insult to the Chinese empire."

An astonishing case of brutality to a marine at the Japanese navy school at Yokosuka is being investigated by the authorities, and it is stated that twenty persons are involved. As related the story is that of a marine named Yamada, who was suspected of stealing a comrade's cap, and a petty officer named Masahito ordered recourse to corporal punishment to extort a confession. This he admitted to Lieutenant Komatsu, who carried on a preliminary investigation. Yamada was suspended from the ceiling and whipped with wire ropes. He raised screams of agony, whereupon the men crammed a tengu (Japanese towel) into the wretched victim's mouth, but unable to endure the pain he convulsively swallowed nearly half of the impromptu gag. The astonished petty officer Masahito drew out the tengu, but the violence appears to have injured the internal vessels of the esophagus, and the poor man vomited large quantities of blood, became insensible and afterwards died. When he was lowered from the ceiling the joints of both arms were dislocated. Strict inquiries are being made.

Reports were recently received of the discovery of a cure for opium smoking in the Malay Peninsula. A more prolonged trial than has not yet been possible will be necessary before its virtues can be proclaimed with absolute confidence; but in the meantime great enthusiasm is being displayed by the Chinamen of the Malay Peninsula who have taken up the cure. Some interesting particulars of the method of administering the medicine have just been made public by Mr. Alexander, the secretary of the society for the suppression of the Opium Traffic. The anti-opium drug was discovered by accident by a young Chinaman out seeking herbs. In error he brought home some leaves of a creeper which grew profusely on the locality and when he

experimented with it on himself and a friend, who was addicted to the use of opium, it was found they had lost their craving for opium. The news very quickly spread and patients soon were treated by the thousands and by the tens of thousands with the new decoction which is prepared by boiling the leaves of the creeper and it is said to look and smell like senna tea. The people came with two bottles each, into one of these on the first occasion only the smoker puts his regular daily dose of opium. Then day by day he fills up the bottle from the other, thus quickly lessening the proportion of the medicine the second time he no longer craves for the opium. Those who are cured generally declare that when they leave off the medicine they experience some discomfort, but nothing at all approaching the distress caused by giving up opium-smoking in the ordinary way. Some say they have a certain sense of weakness in the legs, but all affirm that the medicine destroys the craving for the opium.

### AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION MET STRONG OPPOSITION

Tibetans Would Not Allow the Party to Proceed.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Dr. Zueggmayr, the Austrian explorer who has recently returned from Tibet, in an interview with a reporter tells of the hostility of the natives as follows: "The first attempt to interfere with us was made by two Tibetans who had been sent out to warn us and order us to stop. I paid no attention to their request and we went on our way. Two days later six armed men headed by an official appeared on the scene and threatened to shoot us if we refused to turn back. Our armament consisted of three carbines, one pistol and three guns, of which it was quite obvious the Tibetans were much afraid so they confined themselves to accompanying us and continuing their threats."

### SHE CHOSE THE MAN INSTEAD OF THE JEWELS

Hindu Girl Who Wanted a Husband More Than Gems.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8.—A humorous romance is reported from Natal where a youthful Hindu bride was recently called upon to choose between her husband and her jewels. The case came before the Durban Police Court in the first instance where the parents of the bride accused her husband of abducting her while under thirteen years of age. The bride, however, claimed to be eighteen years of age and the magistrate finally dismissed the case.

Outside the court a tug-of-war took place between the two parties for the possession of the bride, in the course of which it appeared that what her parents particularly desired was not herself but her jewelry. A sergeant of police then sat in judgment and decided that the jewelry belonged to the parents and that the girl must choose between her husband and her bracelets.

## SCENE ON ONE OF THE STREETS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA



View of King Street showing mass of debris

## SANDY MACPHERSON, THE SLEEPY SOLDIER, WHO WAS THE LAST TO LEAVE LUCKNOW

Took a Nap When the Garrison Marched Off, and Found Himself Surrounded by a Horde of Sepoys—A Clergyman Who Makes Very Modest Demands on Scotch Fishing Folk.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—It is proposed to hold in connection with the London Missionary Society a missionary exhibition in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, for ten days from April 19 next, when several thousands exhibits illustrative of the industries, arts, religious customs and superstitions of heathen lands will be on view. It is proposed to divide the hall into six courts representative of India, China, Africa, New Guinea, Madagascar and South Sea Islands. In a separate room there will be a Chinese opium den, a Chinese guest room, Indian zenana, native market in Madagascar, African village, idol shrines and a large model of the S. S. John Williams, the missionary ship of the Society's Sea Islands, manned by a crew of sailor boys. There will also be missionary tableaux and descriptive lectures.

A scheme whereby labor may be provided for the unemployed has been the subject of repeated conferences between the representatives of the Edinburgh Distress Committee and the Cleansing and Lighting Committee of Edinburgh Town Council.

What was the acquisition of a farm for a labor colony to which might be sent out the city refuse. This would be utilized for re-claiming the land which it is claimed would be considerably enhanced in value, and would ultimately more than redeem the expenditure put upon it. It was urged on behalf of the Distress Committee that the present method of disposing of the refuse at the docks was too high priced, and it is believed that the expense can be reduced at least one half through the application of modern methods and the utilization of the unemployed.

An interesting incident of the Indian mutiny is recalled by the death of Nairn of Sergeant Alexander Macpherson of the 93rd Highlanders. He formed part of the force in the barracks of Lucknow when Sir Colin Campbell came to its relief. Instructions had been received from Sir Colin Macpherson was the one who warned the men to be in readiness. When the call came, however, he was found asleep. He fell asleep again, and when he awoke in broad daylight he found that he was the only one left in Lucknow with a horde of Sepoys ready to attack. The walls of the fortress were lined with Sepoys and the loopholes glistened with muskets. Sandy relates the incident as follows: "I said to myself it's all up with you this time, Sandy Macpherson, but it's better to be shot than stabbed, so I tightened my belt and shouldered my rifle, and went out in full marching order in the face of the blacks." The Sepoys seemed bewildered by his audacity and when they came to their senses after a volley was sent after him, one of the shots grazing his leg. Taking to his heels he was able to hide in the Sepoys, but was able to hide in, when the British army came across him and he was taken to the British camp. The guard took him before an officer who told him the story, and if it refused to believe his story, he had not been for a young subaltern of his own regiment who interposed his own word and he was sent for a doctor. Sandy afterwards appeared before Sir Colin who was greatly interested in his adventure, and after

questioning him regarding the enemy Sir Colin dismissed him, saying: "Go, now, Sergeant Macpherson, but take care you never sleep again. You were the last man to leave Lucknow, be sure and be the first to enter it when you are called."

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. de Rustafael there have been placed in temporary exhibition in the museum several objects of more than the usual interest and value. Mr. de Rustafael is a well known collector of ancient Egyptian art and one of his loans consists of a bronze silvered figure of an Egyptian king of the first dynasty probably a portrait of Menes, the first king whose name is recorded in history. The work must therefore date back to about 4600 B. C. and is probably the most ancient existing statuette in metal. A second article of interest is the praying board of the Mahdi who caused Great Britain so much trouble about twenty years ago. The Mahdi's claim to be considered a descendant of the prophet in the museum was strengthened by his possession of this praying board which, it is alleged, descended to him from his great ancestor. The board was found on the battle field in front of the body of the Khalifa when on November, 1898, Colonel Wingate overthrew and slew that potentate and gave the deathblow to Mahdism. The most valuable and beautiful of Mr. de Rustafael's loans consist of a case of nearly sixty magnificent Chinese carvings in jade and other semi-precious stones. The collection is part of the loot of the famous summer palace and comprises some of the richest and most elaborate examples of that rare and refractory mineral existing jade, as is well known, is one of the most treasured of Chinese art possessions and the patient skill and labor expended on these works as

well as on their stands are such as only Orientals can bestow.

Even in Scotland some strange ecclesiastical claims are still made. For instance the fishermen of Campbelltown were greatly surprised the other day by each crew receiving an extraordinary demand from the parish minister of \$2,000 a year in connection with the recent successful herring fishery in Lochryan. The circular which is printed in the following terms: "Dear Sir,—As parish minister of Stranraer I have a legal claim to one-tenth of all the herring landed. I write to you to say I will accept the sum of \$15 instead of \$50 for every \$500 worth you got this season. If you are not satisfied with the legal claim, my claim I will satisfy any lawyer you select that it is my right. In consequence of the stormy weather I make this reduced Sincerely yours, H. P. Charlton, parish minister, Stranraer."

The fishermen have received notice of the demand with derision and say they have not the slightest intention of complying with it. They will submit the matter in the next instance to the Fishery Board for Scotland.

The decision of the corporation of Glasgow to proceed with the drafting of a provisional order for a further extension of the city boundaries is of the deepest importance, not only to the city but to a very wide circle outside. One of the reasons for the present extension of the boundaries is the necessity of bringing the city's plan into conformity with the city limits. The lands of Robroyston, Lethamhill and Hogbank, the new parks at Tollcross and Thornliebank are all drawing citizens away from the city. The rapid growth of communities to the east compels some movement towards organization.

## ARABI PASHA COMPLAINS OF HIS POOR CONDITION

Britain's Old Enemy Says He is Not Allowed Enough to Support His Family--Children are in Need of Warm Clothing

CAIRO, Feb. 8.—The national prosperity of Egypt having been secured the Khedive and Lord Cromer are now turning their attention to the technical education of the natives.

Lord Cromer has selected Sydney Wells, principal of the Battersea Polytechnic to organize a system of technical education in Egypt.

Mr. Wells has already paid two visits to Egypt during the past fifteen months. He is expected to return immediately after Easter and after next September he is expected to take up his permanent duties as director general of the new department of agriculture and technical education in Egypt.

When Nazim Pasha handed over the governorship of the Vilayet of Syria to Shukri Pasha fears were expressed that the new Vail would be unable, perhaps unwilling, to maintain the friendly relations with the Druses of the Hauran which his predecessors had inaugurated some nine or ten years ago. Recent events have to some extent justified the apprehension. The British ride on the Druses and their neighbors increased after Nazim Pasha's departure in the spring of 1905 and the hostility between the mountaineers and the nomads has culminated in a pitched battle fought within twenty miles of the Damascus barracks. Up to date the mediators appointed by the Government and the contending parties have failed to arrive at any satisfactory settlement.

It is of course possible that the Ottoman authorities have merely followed their old policy of letting mutually hostile sections of their subjects fight out their quarrel without interference. On the other hand it is permissible to suppose that the depletion of the Syrian garrisons by the constant drafts to the Yemen and to Macedonia where the whole of the 5th Division is now stationed, has made it impossible for the authorities to adopt any other attitude than that of inaction.

Arabi Pasha has been interviewed at last. He was found in a dabbishy on the Nile, the smallest and the shabbiest of houseboats in fact. And yet scarce six years have passed since this peasant, who was for a few turbulent months lord and master in the land of the Pharaohs, was an exile in Ceylon.

In the old days when Arabi was a rebel even a Pasha might be passing round the advantages of British rule? To have only \$3,000 a year to live a pauper in Egypt. So the exile found when he came back to his old home.

"The Pasha is anything but happy. I believe the English to be a just and an upright people," he said. "Yet when I considered my own case I might be pardoned that I denied these attributes. When I rose in rebellion it was to redeem the land from oppression, and I counted on the aid of the English. We were too weak to oppose the might of Britain and I surrendered. True, the intervention of the English saved my life and I undoubtedly owe my liberty to the kindness of the Prince of Wales. But to what end am I spared? I am a pauper. My children are clothed in rags and in winter must wear the raiment of summer. If they are sick I cannot pay a doctor. I cannot send them to the government schools, and having no money to offer I cannot even secure them good employment. Lord Dufferin promises me \$10,000 a year whereas I receive only \$3,000 and I have fifty persons dependent upon me."

The Pasha never was a rich man, despite his opportunities. "All that I possessed was six hundred acres of land," he said. "Half I inherited from my father, and half I bought when land was \$10 or \$15 per acre."

An Oriental never knows the meaning of compromise. Arabi wants his land now that he has his liberty. Aff-

ter all what are six hundred acres among so many!

"I am an old man," said the Pasha, "with a voice of deep solemnity. On that dread day when all men come before Allah for judgment I shall stand with the prophet by my side and confront Mr. Gladstone and his government. Then it will be known that I have sought no sordid or personal end—only justice for my oppressed countrymen."

"And what of your country in these days?" was asked.

"It has progressed by leaps and bounds under British rule. The Khedive and the upper classes are rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Luxury assails you on all sides. Men live in splendor who would not have dared to exhibit their wealth years ago. The peasant, too, has shared in this increase. He is no longer a serf to be beaten and robbed and compelled to work without wages."

"But do not imagine that the British rule—to which the people owe their liberty and wealth—is beloved. The ruling classes are hungry for power, as in the old days. They are prepared even to spend money to regain it, for power often makes stronger appeal than gold. And now a new generation has arisen that knows not the evils of the past. In their eyes the British are merely the servants of the Khedive, and the good is ascribed not to them but to the ruler. The people are ignorant and give no thought to the affairs of government."

"But there is one thing that unites them all—rich and poor alike—the faith. We are Moslems and would have over us rulers of our own religion. When the day of trouble comes be sure that the people will respond to the call of the faith and not a man in Egypt will stand by your side."

Three British officers serving in the Egyptian army with accompanying Belgian mission of engineers which is about to survey the track of the future railway between Lado in the eastern Sudan and the Congo State frontier in accordance with the recent British-Congolese convention.

According to a report recently received here the pagan tribes in Southern Nigeria are about to be introduced to the most recent development of modern civilization. The first motor car to be used in the Protectorate is now on its way, a smart touring vehicle built to the order of the High Commissioner, Sir Walter Egerton, for his private use.

Hitherto road surfaces in Nigeria have been so bad generally speaking as to render vehicular traffic of the motor type impracticable, but new roads are being made and railways are springing up in all directions. With facilities for patrol and "spares," there is little doubt but that the motor car will meet, even in Nigeria at least, a measure of the success which has followed its introduction into other comparatively unknown countries.

## JUSTICE OF PEACE BLOWN TO ATOMS.

PATERSON, Feb. 8.—Justice of the Peace Cortez, was almost literally blown to pieces in his office by the explosion of an internal machine sent him by express. The office was wrecked and the detonation could be heard for blocks.

The Judge has actively aided the police in the capture of Italian law breakers recently.

Justice Cortez died at midnight.

## PREPARING SHELTER FOR THOSE MADE HOMELESS BY THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE



Tent for the Indians and Missouri Oklahoma tents for wounded