Victoria TWICE-A-WEEK Times

VOL. 33. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911. NO. 29.

OVER SCORE KILLED BY TORNADOES

MORE THAN HUNDRED REPORTED INJURED

Five Hundred Persons Homeless—Property Loss Totals Thousands of Dollars

Kansas City, April 13.—Tornadoes which swept parts of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas late yesterday afternoon and last night are known to have killed 25 persons, injuring more than 100, rendered more than 500 homeless and to have done thousands of dollars worth of damage to property.

According to dispatches received here to-day, it is stated there were several storms. The first tornado was reported at Eskridge, Kas., 25 miles south of Topeka, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Here many houses were destroyed and much damage done to the crops.

The storm which swept Eskridge struck Powhattan and Netawaka, Kas., nearby towns, then swept off to the northwest, striking Whiting, Kas., north of Topeka, where sixty houses were demolished.

Continuing to the northwest, Hiawatha and Manneville, Kas., were struck and three persons were killed and much property damaged.

At 8 o'clock last night a tornado struck Lawrence, Kas., killing two persons, injuring twelve and doing damage estimated at $175,000. This storm swept the town to southwest, to the northeast and after passing over the Kansas river continued towards Leavenworth.

An hour after the first tornado struck Eskridge yesterday afternoon a tornado swept through Oklahoma, parts of Arkansas and southwest Missouri. Bigheart, Okla., having a population of about 1,000, was the first town struck. The storm came suddenly, tearing [illegible] the heads of people [illegible] the streets, or [illegible] knocked down by flying debris, some meeting death. It was an hour after the storm before the first word reached Powhuska. A relief train was sent to the scene immediately.

At Bigheart four hundred people are homeless and the work of rescuing the dead and injured from the wreckage was carried on by the light of lanterns. Through the territory covered by tornadoes great damage was done to the crops and it is probable that the total loss caused will not be known for several days. The storms are declared by the farmers as freaks of atmospheric disturbances.

At Lawrence the local company of militia was drilling and did not know there was a storm until the roof had been taken off their building. As the last of them dashed out of the front door the second floor fell in. A side of the county jail was torn down and about 30 prisoners made a dash for liberty, but were prevented from escaping.

At Kempton, Mo. a man was picked up by the wind and carried the length of a block and then dropped in the sheltering doorway of a large office building. He was badly injured.

A fireman on a train at Eskridge, Kansas, was picked out of his cab, carried across the street and there dropped.

At Germantown, Kas., a merchant had a full crib of corn awaiting to be shelled. He left his store shortly before the storm. When he returned his crib had been torn down but the corn had been pretty well shelled and the grain was scattered over the ground. In many places houses were picked and carried several hundred yards before falling.

In Lawrence, a small house was carried about a block and then dropped into a tree, where it remained firmly lodged.

A late bulletin from Independence, Kas., states a rumor coming over a private wire at Kansas City to-day, says the town of Bigheart, Okla., was almost completely wiped out and that 28 people are missing there. Sixty persons are known to be injured.

Storm Sweeps Wide Area.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—(Later)—Meagre reports received this morning from the storm striken districts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, indicated that the storm covered a wider area than earlier information showed. The number of fatilities is still in doubt. The wire service was so nearly demoralized that definite news from many points was not obtainable.

When communication with Bigheart, Okla., was re-established this morning, it was learned that two persons were killed and 00 injured, thirty six seriously. Every business house in the town was destroyed, including two hotels, a school house and the railway station. The seriously injured were taken in a special train to Tulsa., Okla.

Whiting, Kas., at first reported to have been a severe sufferer, almost escaped injury. Communication with that town was not re-established until to day. The tornado did much damage in the farming districts, both north and south of here.

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FINDS RECIPROCITY POPULAR IN CANADA

SIR F. NEWNES HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING

Sentiment Stronger in West Than in East—Tells of Winnipeg's Fears

New York, April 13. — Sir Frank Newnes, the English publisher, who was in New York to-day on his way home from a month's tour of Canada, found the people of the Dominion overwhelmingly enthusiastic for reciprocity. He travelled from Montreal to Winnipeg, visiting the principal centres of population, particularly with a view to ascertaining the sentiment of all classes on the proposed tariff agreement.

"In the west I found the sentiment even stronger than in the east, with the exception of Winnipeg," said Sir Newnes. "In that city there is a feeling that the present relations with the United States should be undisturbed. Winnipeg will soon become the world's flour-making centre. A fear exists there that, with the tariff taken off wheat the great flour-making plants at Minneapolis and St. Paul would continue to lead the world and Winnipeg's development would be checked."

PHILANTHROPIST'S BIRTHDAY.

Chicago, April 13.—Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, whose benefactions to various colleges and benevolent institutions have exceeded $6,000,000, will celebrate his 91st birthday to-morrow, and will mark the occasion by distribution of $300,000 more.

MAXIMUM PENALTY.

(Special to the Times.)

Nelson, April 13.—Convicted of having given liquor to an interdicted person, William H. Moore was ordered to pay a fine of $300, or in default, serve nine months in the provincial jail with hard labor. This is the maximum penalty.

CARPENTERS GRANTED INCREASED WAGES

Number of Vancouver Employers Decide to Pay Higher Scale

Vancouver, April 12.—Inquiries at the Labor hall to-day elicited the information that out of the 116 carpenters who yesterday reported that their employers would not grant the demanded increase from $4 to $4.50 per day, many had been sent out to jobs to-day on receipt of the information that the bosses would pay the higher scale. The big firms, with the exception of the Ferrod Concrete Construction Co., are still holding out, said an official of the carpenters to-day.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

Hundreds of Houses Shaken by Explosion in Chicago.

Chicago, April 13.—Hundreds of houses were shaken about midnight when a nitroglycerine bomb was set off, supposedly by Black Hand agents, on the porch of a house at 853 Ewing street. One of the central points of panic was the Hull house, only a few hundred feet distant from the explosion. The explosion was heard for a radius of two miles. Hundreds of windows were broken. No one was killed in the house, which was badly damaged, but several persons within were thrown from their beds and injured.

One of the features of the explosion was the simultaneous ringing in of a false fire alarm from a box a mile away from the scene. The police believe that the bomb thrower had an accomplice who turned in this alarm in order to divert the attention of the police and fire department from the neighborhood chosen for the explosion.

TRIBUTE TO CANAL ENGINEERS.

New York, April 13.—Matthew Clark, the British engineer, who built the trans-Andean railroad which tunnels the Andes mountains at the height of 10,000 feet, arrived here to-day from Jamaica by the steamship Maglalene, full of praise for the Panama canal which he recently inspected. The adoption of the lock system, he said, was a stroke of genius and believes its opponents have already been confounded by the results. Mr. Clark is on his way to London.

RESIGNS MANAGERSHIP.

Vancouver, April 13.—D. J. Stewart has resigned the managership of the B. C. Electric railway after having been 13 years with the company.

THE JOYS OF EASTERTIDE.

RIOTS CONTINUE IN WINE DISTRICTS

RIOTERS SET FIRE TO CHAMPAGNE DEPOTS

Clashes Between Mobs and Soldiers—Number of Leaders Are Arrested

Rheims, Department of Marne, France, April 13.—Each day the riotous demonstrations in the grape growing region of the Department of Marne, which began on Tuesday following the action of the senate in adopting a resolution favoring the suppression of the territorial delimitations of the wine producing area, grows more serious and the government is taking severe measures to quell the outbreak. Pillage and destruction of property is going on to an alarming extent throughout the disturbed area and the sky is darkened by the smoke from the smouldering ruins of burned and sacked wine property. Millions of bottles of champagne have been destroyed.

Troops estimated to number 12,000 have been concentrated in the Department of Marne, which region resembles a great armed camp. The soldiers are being openly defied and on several occasions have been compelled to charge with drawn sabres before the rioters were dispersed.

At Vinay troops were actually held at bay while the mob of hundreds of discontented wine growers sacked and burned wine presses and a large amount of stores.

Women Lead Mobs.

Epernay, France, April 13.—Despite the fact that the Department of Marne is a vast armed camp with infantrymen and dragoons bivouacked throughout the night at almost every village in the champagne district, rioting broke out anew to-day and the flames of anger and vengeance swept the grape-growing region.

At Vinay, the rioters hastily threw up barricades with baskets, cases and debris of all sorts and succeeded in holding back the advancing troops, while another group of manifestants armed with torches entered the vast champagne depots. The mob smashed all the bottles of champagne they could find, broke the wine presses and then set fire to the buildings. Women were foremost in the work, singing snatches of revolutionary airs and urging on the riot.

When the troops reached Vinay the women lay down in the roads and defied the cavalry to ride over them. Eventually the troops succeeded in getting control of the situation and dispersed the manifestants.

The government officials claimed that the sacking and burning of wine property is being done by criminal elements which are flocking into the region from other districts.

The public square at daylight today presented a scene of desolation, where a conflagration started by the incendiaries threatened for a time last night to destroy the entire village and made twenty arrests among the ringleaders of the manifestants.

Gendarmes Charge Mob.

Rheims, France, April 13.—A courier who arrived here to-day from Venteuil, the wine depot in the Department of Marne, said an overwhelming force of troops occupied that town without bloodshed. There was considerable rioting yesterday at Venteuil, detachments of gendarmes being compelled to use their sabres before the mob, which had destroyed several large wine presses, could be dispersed.

ELECTION BILL MUST BE SETTLED

Council Resolves to Pay but Does Not Wave Any Flags Over It

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When the city council, at its meeting last night received the bill from Harold B. Robertson, the commissioner appointed to prepare the new voters' list, for the work which was done, the atmosphere was not noticeably charged with incense.

The bill amounts to $4,728.74, made up as follows: Mr. Robertson's fee for drawing up the Special Elections Act and putting it through the legislature, and his fee as commissioner, $1500; printing, $772.90; supplies, $55.04; advertising, $66; stenographers (four), $87.75; clerical help, $2,220.55, and other expenditures, $26.50.

The clerical help was paid for at the rate of $1 to $1.50 per hour, and there were twenty-three persons had a hand in the work. The bill was accompanied by the following letter from the city solicitor, which is perhaps the best indication of the spirit in which it was received by the council:

"The 16th section of the Victoria Special Elections Act makes the certification of the provincial secretary final and conclusive, and we must pay whether we like it or not. There is nothing to do except pay."

As the account had already received the certification of the provincial secretary this information was received with a general sigh.

Alderman Bishop moved that the account be paid.

Alderman Langley meaningly asked if there was no alternative and was solemnly assured that there was none. The certification put them out of court.

Mayor Morley struck the only optimistic note in the discussion. He said that they would know the ropes better next time.

The motion to pay was carried with grim enthusiasm.

GRAIN CASE IS PROVING COSTLY

MAY BE CARRIED TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Costs Already Amount to More Than Sum Originally Granted

Vancouver, April 13.—A case in which the costs already amount to nearly twice as much as the verdict was decided in the Appeal court to-day.

The action is that of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Limited, against the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, Limited. An award of $9,400 was made to the plaintiffs in the first hearing, and this was confirmed on appeal. The costs have already run to about $15,000, with the end not yet in sight, and there is little doubt that a final appeal will be taken to the Privy Council.

There are four separate contracts, of which two were for the delivery of spring wheat, one for white winter wheat and one for oats. The defendants having failed to deliver the whole of these orders, the result was that the plaintiffs had to buy the deficiency in the open market just when prices were at the highest. The suit was to recover the difference between the price paid and what it would have been if the defendants had made proper delivery. The defendants claimed that it was the duty of the plaintiffs to furnish the cars in which to ship the grain, and that this was not done. They also claimed that the price which the plaintiffs were to pay was to be fixed after the cars had passed the government inspectors at Calgary, and as no such inspection took place, it was impossible to arrive at any correct assessment of damages. To this the plaintiffs answered that it was not their business to provide the necessary cars, and as for the inspection, the defendants could not take advantage of their own default, as the grain would have been inspected as a matter of course if it had been shipped.

When the case was heard before Justice Murphy it was gone into at great length and involved such a wealth of detail that the hearing took 25 days. The decision then given was for the plaintiffs, awarding them $9,400. The appeal was heard in Victoria before the Chief Justice and Justices Irving and Galliher. Their decision is again for the plaintiffs unanimously.

The peculiarities of the case lie in the great amount of time it has taken and the great cost involved, it exemplifies very well the law's expense and delay, if not its uncertainty. C. W. Craig appeared for the plaintiffs and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper for the defendants.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON RECIPROCITY

BILL WILL BE DISCUSSED IN HOUSE TO-MORROW

Clause Regarding Future Negotiations Will Not Jeopardize Measure

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The Canadian reciprocity bill was reported favorably to the House to-day by the new committee. The committee also passed favorably on the free list tariff measure, but will not report until to-morrow.

The Canadian reciprocity bill was taken up first by the committee and after a brief discussion, Representative McCallum, its sponsor in the congress, moved that it be approved. This was done without division.

The free list bill, however, was not unanimously approved, the vote on it in the committee having been a strictly party vote, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans solidly against it. Republican members, with Payne as spokesman, declared that the proposed bill was hastly and ill-advised—that the measure had not been referred to the tariff board and that Chairman Underwood and his Democratic colleagues on the committee had not sufficient data to show what effect the changes would have.

When the House met Chairman Underwood submitted the report of the committee. The reciprocity bill will be called up to-morrow for discussion. Opposition to the reciprocity bill from the same Republicans who opposed it in the last session developed. Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, asked the privilege of filing a minority report.

The clause in the Canadian agreement bill, inserted by the Democratic House caucus, providing that the president continue negotiations with Canada to insure further reciprocal relations will not in any way jeopardise the bill itself in the opinion of present leaders of both parties. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, introduced the bill in the sixty-first congress, and President Taft himself concurred as to the added clause before it was proposed incorporated in the Underwood bill. Secretary Knox also was consulted.

ILLEGAL TO WED BROTHER'S WIDOW

Judgment Given in Interesting Case Heard at City of Vancouver

Vancouver, April 13.—It is unlawful in British Columbia to marry your brother's widow, according to a decision rendered in County court here this morning by Judge Lampman in the case of Herbert Baker.

After being refused a marriage licence in Vancouver, Baker went to New Westminster and secured one by making a declaration that there was no legal impediment to the marriage.

The court declared the marriage illegal, but allowed Baker to go on suspended sentence upon his paying the costs of the prosecution, $25.

WOMAN DRINKS POISON.

Los Angeles, April 13.—After begging her roommate, Agnes Zam, to enter into a suicide pact with her, Mrs. Olive Delair, 22 years old, arose from her bed at the county hospital Tuesday night. She re-entered the ward, and without being seen, drank the poison. She died half an hour later. Mrs. Delair was sent to the hospital two months ago suffering from nervousness.

SEEK SHARE OF FORTUNE.

San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—John D. and Adolph Spreckles, who were not named as beneficiaries in the will of their father, the late Claus Spreckles, involving about $10,000,000, yesterday filed in the state supreme court a brief covering a thousand typewritten pages, defending their effort, thus far successful, to have the will so assigned. Should their object be achieved they would receive about $2,000,000 each.

ALLOWED APPEAL.

Toronto, April 13. — The divisional court has allowed the appeal of Mary Hendry, of New Liskeard, from the judgment of Chief Justice Mulock dismissing her action against D. A. Wismer of Vancouver. Mrs. Hendry purchased land in New Liskeard belonging to Wismer and paid $850 to an agent named Weaver.

SILK MERGER AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 13.—It is stated on good authority that a merger of Montreal and outside silk mills has been formed to be known as the Belding Paul and Corticelli Silk Company. The total issue is probably about $1,600,000.

TOP HEAVY AND BADLY STOWED

OFFICIAL INQUIRY IN IROQUOIS CASE OPENS

Captain Eddie Hears Officers of Vessel at Sidney—Resumes in Victoria

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Acting under instructions from the department of marine and fisheries, Capt. William Eddie, examiner of masters and mates at Vancouver, opened an inquiry at Sidney this morning into the loss of the steamer Iroquois. All the surviving members of the crew and passengers will be called to give evidence, and the instructions of the government are that a strict inquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the disaster.

Capt. Geo. Johnston, who holds master's certificate No. 8205, was the first witness examined. He said:

"I watched the Iroquois from the wharf on Monday morning. The weather was very bad and I anticipated danger. It was unusually bad for that ship to go out in. The cargo was stowed in the usual manner, alright in fine weather, but certainly not in bad weather. There was cargo on the promenade deck. She seemed to be tender when she left the wharf. I said to the mate: 'The evil day will come some day, Johnny.' He said, 'Yes, I dread going from Fulton harbor to Port Washington to-day.'"

"What did you mean by evil day?" asked Capt. Eddie.

Witness—Capsize, that is what I meant. I am a deep water man, but I have relieved Capt. Sears in command of the Iroquois. I know the route to Vancouver or Nanaimo. There was a heavy sea when she sailed, and I would not have taken the vessel out in the conditions. When we threw her ropes off she rolled over considerably, but after a time she recovered.

"As a seaman, to what do you attribute the accident?"

Witness—Top heavy.

Cargo Stowed As Usual.

John Isbister had been mate for ten months and twenty days on the Iroquois. He said that on Monday she carried thirty tons on the freight deck. He was responsible for the stowing of the cargo, and it was done as usual.

"Do you consider that the stowing was detrimental to the safety of the ship?"

Witness—It was correct as far as I know. There was no cargo in the hold. The cargo was generally stowed on the freight deck, but not all of it. Some times I have found the vessel tender or cranky when the wind was blowing. She has carried more cargo. Her superstructure was not excessive. I think she was safe with the amount of cargo she had on the promenade deck, even with the weather as it was.

"I ask you as a mate and a seamen, would you arrange cargo in a similar manner?"

Witness—Yes.

"Even if you anticipated such rough weather as you experience amongst the Islands?"

Witness—Yes.

Isbister went on to say that the ship was well found. He had examined everything personally three weeks ago. The least draft of water she had on Monday when leaving the wharf was about eight feet—she was pretty well even fore and aft. Continuing, Isbister said:

"I remember meeting Capt. Johnson before leaving the wharf. All I remember him saying was that it was a pretty windy morning—the weather has changed considerably since last night. I don't remember any other conversation. Before leaving the wharf I went below and saw all of the ports closed and tight shut. There were windows on the freight deck. She headed on her regular course. About eight minutes later the cargo on the freight deck shifted, the heavy seas striking the vessel. This was the fertilizer and iron. When I saw what had happened I informed the captain that the cargo had shifted, and then went below with the deck hands and tried to right the cargo again. When told the captain asked: 'Is there very much of it shifted?' That is all—he issued no other orders at that time. A second sea struck the ship and shifted the rest of the cargo, and I went up and informed the captain again. The captain didn't say anything.

"I tried to get below, but she listed so badly I couldn't get there. I shouted to the deckhands below to come on deck and look after the boats and get them out. Before I could get them together she had listed so far that I could do nothing—she was going down. I then saw the captain coming from the wheel house. He walked along to me close to the companionway as if to go down to the freight deck. The captain sent to get the crew together to see what we could do for the passengers. While we were doing this the hull had gone down altogether and the house deck lifted clear of the hull, and we were all on this."

"Who?"

(Concluded on page 4.)