

YELLOW MEN BUY FIREARMS.

Japs Tell Vancouver Police They Will Protect Themselves.

They and the Chinese Quit Work and More Trouble Feared.

Vancouver Will Pay Costs and Canada Will Apologize.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9.—There were several arrests made to-day 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 serious from an international point of view, as indicated by the numerous cables he has sent and received from Tokio, all in code.

Mayor Bethune has not yet apologized to him or the Jap. Consul for the affront, though each has declared they expect a prompt disclaimer. 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 showing that Secretary A. E. Fowler, of the Japanese Anti-Asiatic League from Seattle, who attended the meeting to protest against the Oriental, at which the riots started, used immoderate language in detailing the excited crowd how the Orientals at Belknap 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 there belligerent and indignant, ready to fight, and not easily pacified.

All Chinese domestics and mill workmen in Vancouver quit this morning and announced their intention of striking 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 this morning, Chinamen swarmed 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, Sept. 9.—Hamar Greenwood, M. P., addressed the Canadian Club to-day. He dwelt at considerable length on the Vancouver situation. He said: "I read with regret in the morning papers of an outbreak on Japanese in Vancouver. Personally, I am all for the supremacy of the white races in North America, but when a white workman knocks down a Japanese immigrant in the streets of Vancouver he is starting a quarrel between two empires. Already, I have no doubt, the Japanese Ambassador is expressing the 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 sensitive but militant Jap."

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 a peculiarly unfortunate as it took place at a time when the problem of limiting Japanese immigration to Canada had about 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, clearly specified that "the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominion, and possessions of the Dominion, and to acquire and possess real and personal property, and to engage in any lawful business, and to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the Dominion, and to be treated as such."

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."

T. Noose, 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. Noose said that he had received no communication from his government, and he had no doubt but the good feeling of the Canadian Government would be trusted to make good what had been done without the formality of a demand by Japan.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Message. The anti-Oriental disturbances in Vancouver were a subject of consideration by the Cabinet Council this afternoon, and after the Council had adjourned the following telegram was addressed by the Prime Minister to the Mayor of Vancouver: "His Excellency the Governor-General has learned with the deepest regret of the indignities and cruelties of which certain subjects of the Emperor of Japan, a friend and ally of his Majesty the King, have been the victims, and he hopes that peace will be promptly restored and all the offenders punished. (Signed) Wilfrid Laurier."

The Federal Government has as yet sent no cable to the Japanese Government expressing regret for the unfortunate riots at Vancouver, but it is understood that when a full report has been received a message will be forwarded to the Emperor of Japan, assuring him that Canada has every desire to respect the terms of the existing treaty

guaranteeing the liberty of all Japanese subjects in this country.

Asiatics Must Go. Montreal, Sept. 9.—"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 some ease with William Galliber, 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."

PRISON HALF A LIFE.

GIRL BRIDE SUFFERS 16 YEARS AS SACRIFICE TO HUSBAND'S GREED.

Murders at His Command—Pleads Guilty as Told to; Remorse Drives Him to Suicide.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 10.—After serving sixteen years in State's prison—one-half of her life—Mrs. Wilhelmina Baehr was set at liberty to-day by the pardon of the Governor. She entered prison a girl, ignorant of the law, unable to speak English. She left it a broken, faded woman. Half of her life had been sacrificed to the greed of a husband old enough to have been her grandfather. In 1891 Wilhelmina came to Wisconsin from Germany. She was then scarce 15 years old. Her parents took a farm in the woods in Shawano county, and a few months afterwards she married a widower named Baehr, because her parents told her to.

Baehr was twenty-five or thirty years her senior and had children older than she. He was known as a grasping man, willing to do anything to get money. Wilhelmina became his household drudge. One night a traveller, Michael Sells, stopped at the Baehr home for the night. Apparently he had money. The greed of old man Baehr was excited and he resolved to put Sells out of the way. Accordingly he told Wilhelmina to put poison in the food she gave Sells for supper. She did so, and Sells died the next day.

Confronted with arrest, Baehr put the whole blame on his child wife and she was accused of the crime and put in jail. When her trial was called her husband advised her to plead guilty, telling her that if she did so she would escape with a light sentence in jail.

The girl did as she was told. Instead of giving her a light jail sentence, the judge sentenced her to State's prison for life. Her pleas of guilty did not realize how great her punishment was to be, and on the day that she was taken to prison she told her friends she would be back in seven months.

Soon after she entered the State penitentiary her husband committed suicide, driven to it, it is claimed, by remorse for her killing Sells. After Baehr's death the case of the girl wife in the State penitentiary was forgotten and she was left without friends.

Two weeks ago several wealthy and influential citizens of Oconto county in Wisconsin addressed her and made a petition for her pardon reciting the facts in the case was laid before Gov. Davidson. He investigated for himself and became convinced that justice had been satisfied.

While it was proven that Wilhelmina actually put poison in the food of a guest, her husband committed the crime, and she was almost a child, ignorant, and afraid of her husband, weighed in her favor. It is believed she would never have been convicted, or at least would never have received so severe a sentence, had all the facts been brought out in a trial. Her pleas of guilty, however, made the trial only a formality.

Mrs. Baehr will return to Shawano county, where those of her people who are still alive reside, and begin anew a life so sadly interrupted. She was a model prisoner, and learned to speak, read, and write English during the sixteen years she was in prison.

ROBBED IN DETROIT.

A Montreal Fruit Man Loses His Money—Two Women Arrested.

Windsor, Sept. 9.—John H. Grenier, a fruit buyer from Montreal, came to Detroit on Saturday night, and decided to stay over a day. This morning he caused the arrest of Helen Look and Cordie Smith, who he claimed, had robbed him of his \$400 bank roll. According to the story Grenier told the authorities, he started out to see the town, and reckoned not the cost. Along towards midnight the cabman who was driving the Montreal man and his new friends, demanded his pay.

Grenier paid for the money, but it was missing. The whole crowd were then driven to the police station, where the women were held. Grenier had telegraphed home for more money with which to resume his trip.

SMUGGLERS' NEW GAME.

Cigars Dropped From Atlantic Steamers Into Waiting Boats.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—An ingenious method of smuggling cigars into Montreal is under investigation in the Police Court in connection with the hearing of Maurice Desmarres, who is accused of having some connection with the smuggling. Detective Bourinet, of Ottawa, has been working on the case for some time. It is claimed that boxes of cigars to the number of 10,000 were dropped overboard on the incoming steamers into boats which were sent out from St. Helen's Island.

These goods were brought over from British and foreign ports by members of the crews, who were evidently in the deal. In this way the vigilance of customs officers at the docks was avoided.

VIRULENT HAY FEVER.

Hay Fever promises this year to be very severe, and many are already suffering. The most positive cure is "Catarhoxone," which destroys the germ and gives immediate relief. Cures quickly. Sold by all dealers. \$1.00 for two months' treatment.

Common Honesty. Our prices speak on those lines. Pants \$1, shoes \$1.25, overalls 60c up. We meet the wants of the worker. M. Kennedy, 240 James north and 148 John south.



LATEST PICTURE OF KAISER'S GRANDSON. This youngster, who, if he lives, will some day succeed his father as the German emperor, is a great favorite of his grandfather, and William Frederick Christian, as he was named, is just fourteen months old, having been born July 4, 1904.

LAST OF THE SELLS DEAD.

LOUIS WAS THE FOURTH OF THE CIRCUS FAMILY.

They Started as Peddlers and Followed Performances in That Way—Gradually They Got Into the Business, But They Were Circus Men by Absorption Only.

New York, Sept. 10.—With the death of Louis Sells on Thursday in Columbus, Ohio, there passed away another of the rapidly disappearing old time circus men. He was the last of the Sells brothers, who for more than thirty years had been in the circus business and who were known chiefly in the west.

The Sells show never was one of the first magnitude until about ten years ago, when James A. Bailey went into partnership with the Sells brothers. Mr. Bailey had bought the Forepaugh show. He could not give it the personal attention it needed, and so he combined it with the Sells show and gave the management of the business into the hands of Peter and Louis Sells.

Peter died about three years ago. A little more than a year ago, after the death of Mr. Bailey, the Forepaugh and Sells show was disposed of to the Ringling brothers, and Louis, the last of the Sells, went back to the old family place of residence and retired. He died of Bright's disease. He died rich, like his three brothers.

The Sellses were of Pennsylvania Dutch origin. Their father drifted out to Columbus, Ohio, where the boys were brought up. The family was poor. When young Louis was a boy he lived by peddling. That gave rise to the story that they were of Jewish origin. At first they had only one horse and a wagon. They used to go to the country in Ohio and Kentucky where there was no money. They sold neck ties, shoestrings, tin pans, some dry goods and knick-knacks generally. They were thrifty and saved money. Sometimes when a horse died on the road the brothers turned in and pulled the wagon into town, then they bought a new horse.

Several times the brothers ran up against a circus—the old wagon traveling circus—in its rounds. The crowds were out and they did an unusually large business at such times. That suggested that they should follow circuses. One of the first of which they attended to themselves was the Cooper and Whitley circus. For a time the circus people paid little attention to them. They became aggressive and got in the way. They were finally voted to be a nuisance and the circus people tried to prevent them from trailing along from town to town with their show. The Sellses were not discouraged. Threats did not move them. Finally the circus people took to stoning them and driving them away from the grounds where the shows were given. Many bitter rows occurred and blows were struck, but the Sellses kept right on.

With their experience in following circuses the brothers picked up a good deal of knowledge of the business. They studied its problems and at last started out for themselves. They got a few wagons, some cheap performers, a pretty good selection of animals—they were known as the Sellses and they were there. Their favorite stamping ground got to be Texas. They used to winter the show in Houston. When the season was over Peter and Louis used to go to Cleveland. Peter was the bright one of the family and sometimes did newspaper work. Louis used to be a conductor on a street car, and Peter sometimes worked at the same calling.

The brothers prospered that in the late 70s they quit traveling by wagons and bought a train. They were getting up in the world. Then they got a second train and ran Barry's circus in that. Barry was a brother-in-law who managed the concern. Money came in fast, but the brothers did not use it to improve the show. They put it into real estate in Kansas City and Columbus largely. One of the brothers, Allen, finally pulled out and settled in Topeka, Kan., where he speculated in real estate and got richer. Peter, Ephraim and Louis kept on in the show business. It was a second-rate show, but it satisfied the crossroads.

In 1890 Sells Bros. decided to go to Australia. Cooper & Bailey's circus had made a lot of money out there on one trip, and W. W. Cole, now with the Bailey people, had also made a fine clean-up on a trip he took. It cost Sells Bros. \$50,000 for transportation from San Francisco and back. They had about 150 people in the outfit, five elephants and about twenty trained horses. They relied on buying horses in Australia for rough work. The Sells boys had never been to sea before.

They were twenty-five days on the trip. The animals suffered a good deal from the voyage, and some of the horses grew sick. When the show landed the Government sent a veterinarian to inspect the animals, two of which were in bad shape. It was in October, and the weather was damp. The veterinarian passed the horses, but said they must be quarantined until the next day. A second inspection was had, and it was decided that the horses had glanders and must be killed. Some of the trained horses were sent to an island. The harness was cut up and the camp disinfected. The authorities said that the circus must return to the United States. Masonic influence saved the day and the show was allowed to open without horses. It had a lot of acrobats, some good clowns and the elephants were all right, and so the circus opened in Sydney to about two-thirds of the tent capacity.

A member of the Board of Aldermen made a speech to the people, telling them of the good faith in which the Sells brothers had come to Australia and pleaded for public support. Every performance after that was given to a crowded house, despite that it was a circus without performing horses. Speaking of the situation, an old employee of the Sellses said yesterday: "It was the most pitiful thing I ever saw in forty years' experience in the circus business. When we opened the band paraded around. Then came the animal cage, pulled by the men employed in costume, and pushed on an elephant. Then some more women. Then another animal cage, pushed by an elephant and pulled by the men. The men changed their costumes several times and pulled wagons in and out and then we gave the best show we could. "Gradually we got some old race horses and ponies and other hippodrome things. We tried to train horses for barbeck riding, but didn't succeed. They would shy and throw their riders. Well, we actually made money. We went to New Zealand against the protests of Ephraim, who was shy of the sea and said that when we landed on ship again it would be to go home. We did make some money after all. It was the last time an American circus ever went to Australia." After the return from Australia the Sells outfit continued its prosperous career. The firm paid larger salaries and became skilled in meeting emergencies. They even grew to be competitors of the Barnum and Forepaugh shows, and a deal was made with them regarding the merger of territory. Then came the departure of the Barnum show for Europe. That brought the Sells show into New York for the first time. They appeared at the garden for three springs. Louis and Peter were the active managers. It was at the Garden that they first did something original in the circus business. Mr. Cole was largely responsible for it, as the representative of the Bailey interest. They brought out Diabolo and his bicycle loop the loop stunt. It was predicted that it would be the greatest circus feature ever known up to that time. Louis Sells was sceptical to the last. It turned out to be a big money maker and was copied so extensively that it was so run to the ground that the present automobile looping of the loop succeeded it. "No," said the old-time circus man, who told the Sun reporter about the Sellses, "you couldn't really call them circus people. They were more money makers, hard fisted men, copiers of other people's ideas, but at all ways getting after the dollars and soaking them away. They grew to be circus men, if you designate them as such. They were the first of the purely commercial representatives that have transformed the business. They had their day and left their stamp on the business. The old-time days with their glamour, their romance, if you please, are gone. Happy go lucky days they were! Let's have a drink!"

AT FORTY

Some of the signs that life has passed its prime are: Excitement is followed by fatigues that are not quite worn off next morning—and the beginning of that slow decline is commenced which culminates at seventy. At forty men and women should be careful. Nature needs a little help, and no getting after the surplus vigor is created, the nervous system is invigorated. With increased appetite, sound sleep and strong nerves you are bound to feel better—you will surely feel the enormous push Ferronone has given you health; try it. Thousands of it every day, just one tablet before meals. 50 cents a box at all dealers.

SLASHES THROAT.

WOMEN SHOPPERS AT THE FAIR HORRIFIED BY JOHN KING'S ACT.

Man in Rage; Gets Razor—Cuts Self as Clerks Watch, Then, Bleeding, Dashes to Street.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—While scores of horror stricken women watched him, John King, a laborer, walked to the cutlery counter of the Fair store yesterday afternoon, asked for a razor, and a moment after being handed one, drew it across his throat.

A moment later, after severing his windpipe, and with blood gushing from the wound, he dashed through the crowd of shoppers, and while they watched as if spellbound, again raised the razor to his throat. At that time, however, he was seized by two men, who prevented him from carrying out his design.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock, the busiest hour of the afternoon at the store, that King entered. He walked directly to the cutlery counter. His clothes were in tatters, and there was a look about his pale face which commanded attention. Persons who had noticed him as soon as he entered the store heard his few words addressed to the clerk.

"I want to look at a good razor," he said. The clerk selected one and handed it to the supposed customer. King looked at the shiny blade as if in hesitation for a moment, drew the tip of his finger across it, then slashed it across his throat.

So quickly was the deed performed that even persons who were standing at arm's length of the man could not interfere. After it had been done the crowd of men and women seemed, for a few minutes, to be paralyzed with horror.

George B. Battel, 327 Robey street north, and O. B. Schubert, 175 Deming place, were the men who seized him after he had reached the street. As they did so a clerk who had watched the attempted suicide from her place behind a counter and who had stepped forward as if to assist the wounded man, then stumbled over in a faint.

As the clerk was being carried to the store sick room two other women fainted, and they, too, were carried to the sick room. King was carried, struggling and shouting to the room also, where he was attended by the store physician.

"O. why won't you let me kill myself!" pleaded the man. "Life no longer holds anything for me, and I want to die." As the men held him he continued to struggle to tear the wound with his hand. He still was struggling when a police ambulance arrived and took him to the county hospital. At the hospital the attending physicians said that although King's windpipe had been severed the wound was not necessarily fatal.

For some days the man has been lying at the Volunteers of America lodging house, Clark and Harrison streets. Physicians who have attended him, however, had said, been drinking heavily. His talks with the volunteer workers and visitors at the mission apparently caused him to look upon himself as a hopeless wreck.

"I'm no good to anybody, and I want to die. I think you ought to let me," he said to the nurse at the hospital.

CANADA WILL ARBITRATE.

Will Submit Fisheries Dispute to The Hague.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Canadian Government has from the United States Government that the Canadian end of the fisheries dispute between Newfoundland and the United States be submitted to the Hague Tribunal jointly with the matter of the Magdalen Islands. The Magdalen Islands fisheries and the points at issue are the same as in the case of Newfoundland.

Washington, Sept. 9.—While the conclusion of the modus vivendum in London Saturday by Ambassador Reilly and British Foreign Office has probably obviated danger of serious friction between the American fishermen and the Newfoundland colonial authorities during the present herring season, it is said at the State Department that the undertaking to submit to the Hague Tribunal the broad proposition as to the right of a British colony to limit by local legislation the number of fishing boats and the points at issue are the same as in the case of Newfoundland.

Dr. Dukses, who is the physician to Rugby School, gives the results of the physical examination of 1,000 boys, between the age of thirteen and fifteen, which was carried out on their admission to a public school.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS.

A Physician at Rugby Finds in Them Numerous Deformities.

London, Sept. 8.—Some remarkable facts as to the physical condition of the better class English youth are tabulated in a paper contributed to the Lancet by Dr. Clement Dukses.

These British boys, he says, may be regarded as a special class; strong and healthy, well fed, well clothed and reared mainly in the country.

The examination showed that 522 of the boys were above the normal height and 365 below it, while 113 were up to the average. Again, 472 were above the normal weight, 471 below, and 57 of the average weight. Further, 445 were above the normal chest measurement, 423 below, and 132 up to the average.

Of the 1,000 boys examined, 445 showed lateral curvature of the spine, 329 were knee-kneed, 329 were flat-footed, 126 pigeon-breasted, 60 had low-legs, 70 stammered, 12 were color blind, 12 suffered from myopia, 19 from aural deafness, 8 from nervous twitching and 3 from lisping.

Dr. Dukses goes on to remark that it is somewhat depressing to register in the twentieth century the large number of acquired preventible deformities (not momentous, it is true, but still indicative of inferior systems of nurture and education) which are presented by the most favored class of boys in Great Britain—deformities occurring between the time of nursery life and the completion of education in the preparatory school at the age of thirteen.

Shaving Brushes.

Large importation, amounting to about \$400 of shaving brushes from Europe just received. You require a shaving brush, do not fail to see our large and beautiful stock. The brushes are guaranteed not to come out of these brushes. Gerrie's Drug Store, 32 James street north.

Advertisement for Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes, featuring an image of the product box and text: "This is the box that holds the most delicious cereal made—a temptation to every poor appetite. SANITAS TOASTED CORN FLAKES"

have a flavor more tasty than you ever imagined could be captured and put into a box. Get it from your grocer.

Advertisement for The Times newspaper, featuring the masthead "THE TIMES" and text: "Advertisements speak to thousands daily. Do your talking through the columns of The Times and watch your business grow. The Daily and Semi-Weekly thoroughly cover Hamilton and district. RATES FOR ADVERTISING: For Wants, For Sales, To Let and Small Advertisements: 1c. a word one insertion, 2c. a word three insertions, 3c. a word four insertions. Semi-Weekly 1c per word"

Advertisement for New Shoes, featuring an image of a shoe and text: "New Shoes. Our shelves are now filled with STYLISH and GOOD SHOES for fall wear at POPULAR PRICES. SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATION. ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, except 1 and 2, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or those over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 20 acres, more or less. Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the railroad, merchant, doctor, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for entry on inspection made generally at any Sub-Agent's office may be made in person by the applicant at the Sub-Agent's office, or by the railroad, merchant, doctor, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for entry on inspection made generally at any Sub-Agent's office may be made in person by the applicant at the Sub-Agent's office, or by the railroad, merchant, doctor, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for entry on inspection made generally at any Sub-Agent's office may be made in person by the applicant at the Sub-Agent's office, or by the railroad, merchant, doctor, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader."

Advertisement for J. D. CLIMIE COAL, featuring text: "J. D. CLIMIE COAL. King West. D. L. & W. R. R. Co's. Scranton. Prompt delivery. The Magee-Walton Co., Limited. 606, Bank of Hamilton Chambers. Telephone 336."

Advertisement for SOLDER AND BABBITT, featuring text: "SOLDER AND BABBITT. All Grades. Write the Metal Men. THE CANADA METAL CO. LIMITED. William Street, Toronto."

Advertisement for Let Us Do Your Printing, featuring text: "Let Us Do Your Printing. WE CAN PLEASE YOU. Times Job Dept. Telephone 840."

Advertisement for THOMAS LEES DIAMOND RINGS, featuring text: "THOMAS LEES FOR Diamond Rings. The Finest Quality at Low Prices. LEES, Reliable Jeweler. 5 James Street North."

Advertisement for ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., featuring text: "ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. Phone 22. (Love & Farrell), Limited. Repairs neatly and promptly attended to. All kinds of house and factory wiring, fixtures, glassware, special tubes, ball and watchmen's clocks."