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MORE TROUBLE FOR THE EQUITABLE

Another Prominent Director Resigns from the Company

Jacob H. Schiff, in His Letter to the President, Declares He Sees No Hope of Reform in the Society Under the Present Regime, and That the Board Has No Use for Independent Men.

New York, June 5.—Jacob H. Schiff, head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, today tendered his resignation as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Schiff's letter tendering his resignation as a member of the Equitable Board was sent to President Alexander and is as follows:

New York, June 5. James S. W. Alexander, Esq., President Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Dear Sir,—In view of the proceedings at the meeting of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, held last Friday, I feel constrained after mature reflection to tender my resignation as a director of the society to take effect at once.

Throughout the recent controversy I have studiously refrained from any action which might add to the complications with which the society has been struggling. I have even remained silent in the face of many malicious and baseless statements regarding the business transactions between my firm and the society, which have been disseminated through your agents, notwithstanding your failure to publicly disavow and deny these statements.

The meeting of the directors last Friday offered, it seemed to me, a supreme opportunity for rescuing the society from the evil situation into which it had been cast by factional disputes and by the conduct of its officers. If you and Mr. Hyde had been able at the critical moment to rise to the occasion and had supported my

motion for the appointment of a committee of directors consisting of men of national reputation for high character and independent judgment with authority to select a chairman of the board with plenary powers, a just and effective reorganization of the management of the society and the restoration of public confidence might have been possible, but you and Mr. Hyde permitted the psychological moment to slip by and recognized the mistake only after the disintegration of the board of directors had begun and it was too late to repair the damage which had been done.

In view of the present situation it does not seem likely that there will be an opportunity for independent action in the board and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I can no longer be of service to the society by remaining upon its board of directors, of which I have been a member for twelve years.

Very truly yours, JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Another Director to Resign.

Cincinnati, June 5.—The resignation of Melville T. Ingals, as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will be in New York in a few hours. Mr. Ingals today gave out the following statement:— "I have not as yet resigned, but shall do so. I have hesitated in order to determine in my own mind what my duty was to the policyholders, and it seems to me that, with the spirit manifested by the majority in control, no further good can be accomplished by my remaining. The control seems now to be in the hands of Alexander and Hyde, chiefly through the men employed by the Equitable and interested either in that or its subsidiary companies, and it can't be expected that they will be in favor of any changes."

NO PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT SOON

Government Will Arrange for Special Supply Bill to Pay Salaries

Sir Frederick Borden Denies That Militia Force is Being Reduced—Supplementary Estimates All Passed.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—In the house today, Mr. Foster asked for a statement from the minister of militia concerning the proposed reduction of militia establishments.

Sir Frederick Borden answered that he would be prepared to give the house a full statement on the subject tomorrow. The so-called reduction to which the newspapers are now alluding, applied only to what are known as the training establishments. The actual strength of the militia force of the country was not affected one way or the other.

As compared with the establishments of 1904 there was practically no change at all. Two or three years ago the training establishments were cut down upon the recommendation of the new general officer commanding. So far as the bill of corps were concerned there was really no reduction this year.

The opposition consented to the passage of the only two items that remained of the supplementary estimates for the current year, one to provide for the operation of the Intercolonial, and the other for the operation of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The house then passed into concurrence in the estimates that had already passed committee of supply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier observed that as there was no prospect of prorogation being reached before the first of next month the government had thought it better to arrange for the vice-regal assent to a special supply bill. This will enable the government to pay for obligations that have been already incurred and to pay up arrears of salaries in departments where the funds have already been exhausted.

Mr. Foster consented to the passage of the government railway votes referred to above upon the understanding that full opportunity for discussion will be given when the supplementary votes for next year are reached. The premier promised that the supplementary estimates for next fiscal year will probably be laid before the house within the next fortnight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to Mr. Leonard said that the government had promised a deputation to consider the introduction of a bill dealing with trading stamps. The matter was still under consideration.

Dominion Analyst to Be Superannuated.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—Thomas McFarlane, Dominion analyst, has got three months leave of absence. He will be superannuated afterwards.

STEAMER BOUGHT FOR MONCTON SERVICE

Eighty Ton Craft Secured at Halifax—Deacon-Emmerson Wedding Tomorrow.

Moncton, June 5.—(Special)—The old Porier homestead at Shediac had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night, which started in the outbuildings and caught in the house, but was put out after a hard fight by the fire department. The outbuildings were destroyed and some fowl and pigs burned; loss about \$200.

William Stamp, a former well-known C. B. machinist, is here after an absence of twelve years. Mr. Stamp is now chief engineer of a Clyde line steamer. He came down from New York with the body of his uncle, the late Peter Jack.

F. H. Deacon, of Milton (Ont.), who is to be married Wednesday to Miss Emmerson, daughter of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, passed through to Dorchester this afternoon. He was accompanied by his father, mother and other family connections.

An eighty-ton steamer has been secured in Halifax for service on the Petitcodiac between Moncton and down river ports. The steamer is expected here Friday and commences regular runs at once. The price paid was about \$12,000.

LONDON COMMENT ON CANADIAN MATTERS

Montreal, June 5.—(Special)—A special London cable says: "An article in the Contemporary Review, by a Colonial, on Titled Colonials against Titled Americans, says: 'The world hears much of Americans and very little of Colonials. In London one would like to believe that it is because our imperialism is so wide that we see no difference between the girl born in Canada or Australia and the girl born in England, but when the Colonies are commonly included in that vague region known as abroad, and the vague thereof are described as foreigners, no such illusion is possible.'"

Colonial, referring to extravagance and vulgarity in modern society says: "It is due to many causes, but none of them can be traced to the influence of colonials, at any rate from Canada or Australia."

The Canadian Associated Press learns that the premier's explanation of his views with regard to a colonial conference in 1906 is not accepted as fully satisfactory by the more determined among the United free traders.

Whitelaw Reid, the United States ambassador to England is to be invited to the Dominion day banquet.

RUSSIA ORDERS NEW FLEET AS ANSWER TO PEACE TALK

Will Build Twice and Half What She Has Lost in Present War

200,000 Reinforcements Ordered to Manchuria—Czar and Advisers Decide That It Would Be Disastrous to Their Sway to Seek Peace—Americans Order Cruisers at Manila to Quit Port or Intern—Admiral Enquist's Ships Not in Such Bad Condition—Graphic Description of How Togo Annihilated Rojestvensky's Powerful Fleet.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, June 5.—President Roosevelt decided today that the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Lenzing, which have found refuge in Manila harbor, must be interned at once and be interned till the close of the war, or else depart within twenty-four hours.

This decision need not be construed as a hardship to the Russians. As a matter of fact it is an act of kindness, and probably will be hailed with delight by the wretched Russian sailors and the able Admiral Enquist, whose request to be allowed time for repairs need not be taken seriously.

Japan has known since Saturday of the whereabouts of the three cruisers, and for the United States to let them re-ent and sail out of Manila would be sheer cruelty to animals, even though the Czar should insist upon having a few more of his subjects butchered. So, now that Admiral Enquist has "saved his skin" by the formal request for "time to repair" by his men and ships can rest comfortably in Manila and wait for the dawn of peace.

Rojestvensky's Performance Disgraceful. As facts begin to filter about the great naval battle it becomes more and more apparent that the whole terrible affair was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of utter incompetence, and perhaps worse, on the part of the Russian officers, ever known in the annals of the world's sea fights.

That Admiral Rojestvensky, with the greatest war fleet of modern times at his disposal, with the most magnificent fighting machines of the age under his command, could make no better showing than he did seems almost incredible. The deaths of the thousands of Russian sailors seem almost like murder.

When the full story is told, if it ever is, it will most likely be seen that the battle was a rout from beginning to end; that on the part of the Russians it began in a panic and ended in panic; that Togo achieved his tremendous victory with as much ease and as much safety to himself as Dewey did when he leisurely pounded the Spaniards to pieces in Manila Bay, with this humiliating difference, the Russians that they had the meritorious right to a stiff return fight, which the Spaniards did not have.

Sifting the reports that have been received it would seem, governing broadly, that demoralization prevailed on the Russian fleet from the time of the first Japanese gun fire. It is probable then that the splendid Russian fighting machines became more dangerous to themselves than to the enemy.

Submarine Story Improbable. It is altogether probable that submarines played absolutely no part in the battle. It is not necessary to assume their presence to account for any of the results, but submarine talk is a sort of salve to the feelings of the defeated. It does not seem so bad to be sent to the bottom by some sort of mysterious agency that you could not see.

As a matter of fact it seems most likely, from all accounts now available, that Togo hammered at the Russian battleships with his big guns at long range, and by superior gunfire, aided by the cross, wretched and despicable inefficiency of the Russian commanders, threw them immediately into a state of confusion and disorder that speedily became panic. Then, having achieved this result, he slipped the leash on his pack of torpedo boats and they were able to complete the awful destruction with comparative safety. This will be found to be the real story of the battle, and howls about the comparative usefulness of the torpedo boat and the submarine will be found to be premature and mistaken.

One battleship with any sort of decent discipline and efficiency could sink a dozen torpedo boats in clear weather before they would get within miles of striking distance. That Togo used torpedo boats, and used them to great advantage is certain. That he sent them against the Russian ships only after he had pounded the enemy into a state of demoralization with his big guns, is almost equally certain.

Enquist Ran Away. A correspondent of the Sun at Manila cables a long story gleaned from Admiral Enquist, his officers and men. Although it is written entirely in sympathy with the unfortunate Russians, who are at Manila's guests, and colored from their point of view it is plain to see that the Enquist squadron has nothing to boast of.

Ill-natured critics might almost say that the Enquist outfit came pretty nearly running away. The injuries to the ships do not appear to have been severe. The Oleg was struck ten times, the Aurora six

times, and the Lenzing "has no visible wounds except in her funnels, but reports a hole in her hull." There was not a single ship of the fighting American fleet at Santiago that was not struck half a dozen times or more, and Sampson's ships are supposed to have had no fight at all. The Enquist cruisers, after Admiral Train spoke them, steamed at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, which no seriously damaged ship could do.

The Russian Story. The Russian story from Manila is illuminative, read between the lines, and is the first authentic report from a Russian source. This is part of it: "Admiral Enquist says that his squadron was complete when it entered the light on the morning of May 27. He exchanged shots with the enemy at 10,000 yards. He attempted to pierce the Japanese line and make a dash for Vladivostok, but he was attacked by cruisers and torpedo boats and forced to make a running fight.

"The main attack of the Japanese was concentrated on the Russian battleships. His own flagship was sunk and he transferred his flag to the Aurora. He was ultimately forced to flee to the southwest, taking the course at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and making his escape with three of his ships in the darkness. "He headed for Shanghai. A heavy sea was running, which threatened to swamp the vessels, owing to their injury below the water line, and in order to keep them as much as possible, he headed to the south. He saw nothing of the enemy and sighted only a few merchantmen until he encountered the formidable American squadron off Luzon.

Couldn't Withstand Jap Fire. "The admiral added that the battle was fought all day Saturday during misty weather. The high sea caused the warships to roll and pitch heavily, exposing their hulls below the water line to the shells of the enemy.

"The Russians did not know that the light had continued Sunday, and they were dumfounded when they received the news of the result. The officers state that the main damage to the Russian fleet was caused by shells. It is not believed that they were torpedoed.

"The Oleg had ten holes in the starboard side, three of them immediately over the main battery, and two on the port side. The Aurora has six holes on the starboard side, one being four feet in diameter, and two on the port side. Her funnel is destroyed.

"The Zentling has no visible hits except in her funnels, but she reports that she has a large hole in her hull. Her wardroom is flooded, and she has a slight list to starboard. Her pumps are working to their full capacity.

"Again the Japanese disappeared in the mist. When they returned the third time they crossed the bows of the Russians and completed their destruction of the heavy armored ships. By that time the cruisers and colliers had been forced to the right and were steaming in irregular formation, being constantly driven in shore. Finally the cruisers were moving in a circle protecting the transports and colliers, which were moving in smaller circles inside of the cruisers' circle. The Japanese enveloped them, putting them in like sheep and destroying them at a distance of 4,000 yards.

Russia Hasn't Had Enough. The destruction of Russia's navy will not bring the war to an end, cables the Sun's London correspondent, but may even prolong the conflict.

"The world has not yet learned," he (Continued on page 5, first column).

U. N. B. ATHLETES DOWN ACADIA TEAM

Won Intercollegiate Sports at Halifax by One Point

Score Was 45 1-2 to 44 1-2 Points—All the Events Hotly Contested—Howe of the Wolfville Team Had Five Firsts, While Barker of Opposing Team Had Three, and Squires One.

Halifax, N. S., June 5.—(Special)—By a margin of one point, the University of New Brunswick athletes defeated Acadia College, Wolfville, in the inter-collegiate sports on the Wanderers grounds here this afternoon.

New Brunswick scored a total of 45 1/2 points, and Acadia 44. There were ten events on the programme, and all were keenly contested. Acadia won six of the ten, her athletes making a clean sweep in the track events.

Summary— Pole vault—Won by Squires, U. N. B.; Height, 8 feet 10 inches. One mile run—Howe, Acadia; Time, 10:45 seconds.

High jump—Won by Howe, Acadia; Height, 5 feet 3 inches. 440 yard dash—Won by Howe, Acadia; Time, 1:03. Running broad jump—Won by Howe, Acadia; Distance, 21 feet 8 inches.

220 yards dash—Won by Howe, Acadia; Time, 2:15. 120 yards hurdle—Won by Barker, U. N. B.; Time, 2:05.

Putting shot—Won by Barker, U. N. B.; Weight, 34 feet 2 inches. Hammer throw—Won by Barker, U. N. B.; Weight, 8 feet 10 inches.

One mile run—Howe, Acadia; Time, 10:45 seconds. 440 yard dash—Won by Howe, Acadia; Time, 1:03.

440 yard dash—Won by Howe, Acadia; Time, 1:03. Running broad jump—Won by Howe, Acadia; Distance, 21 feet 8 inches.

SPECIAL COLONIAL CONFERENCE IF BALFOUR WINS NEXT ELECTION

Lord Lansdowne Made Definite Statement in House of Lords Yesterday.

London, June 5.—In the House of Lords today, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne made a clear and emphatic statement regarding the government's attitude in connection with the Colonial conference of 1906. He said the government most certainly would not lay before the country any conclusions regarding the fiscal question reached by the colonial conference of 1906.

If the government is returned to power at the next general election it would summon a special conference to discuss the preference and the conclusions of the special conference would be laid before the country.

AUTONOMY BILL UP AGAIN THURSDAY

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the house today that the autonomy bill would be taken up on Thursday and that the minister of justice would be present.

Port Hood Miners in Want. Sydney, N. S., June 5.—(Special)—The miners at Port Hood, Cape Breton, are in great distress, and have sent an appeal for assistance to the ladies of the Provincial Workmen's Association through the province. The men came to work two weeks ago, owing to the company not having paid them any wages since February last.

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE NOW AND THREE MONTHS AGO

London, June 5.—Accounts of President Roosevelt's interviews with Mr. Tasuara, the Japanese minister at Washington; Count Cassini, Baron Speck von Sternberg and other ambassadors, which are alleged to have been along the line of efforts to bring mediation, are receiving much attention here, but in diplomatic circles it is not believed that they will result in securing peace. The belief is firm in all quarters that Russia will continue the war.

At the Russian embassy it is declared that the war will be continued, and that the Japanese embassy it is said there is no expectation of peace, while the foreign office states that it does not know of any movement towards peace.

As far as can be ascertained, the British government has made no attempt to bring about intervention, though it is undoubtedly acquainted with the terms Japan will accept and is in a position to take up negotiations with France, Russia's ally, immediately, it is understood that such a movement will not meet with a rebuff.

Among the many advocates of peace in this country probably the most active is Sir Thomas Barclay, who was largely instrumental in bringing about the Anglo-French entente. Sir Thomas, who led a powerful effort for mediation between the combatants a few months ago, said to the Associated Press today:— "Three months ago the Japanese would have agreed to these peace terms:— "First, the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians and its return to the control of China under Japanese supervision. "Secondly, a Japanese protectorate in Korea. "Third, the surrender of the lease of Port Arthur and also the surrender of the

DOAKTOWN MAN LED CLASS AT MCGILL

H. C. Mersereau Awarded the Gold Medal for Graduates in Medicine.

Montreal, June 5.—(Special)—It was announced at McGill tonight that H. C. Mersereau, of Doaktown, N. B., won the gold medal of the graduating class, in medicine.

THE SPOT FOR FIRST CONSTRUCTION WORK

OF G. T. P. SELECTED

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—The first construction work on the G. T. P. will begin near Kakabeka station on a branch which will connect the national transcontinental line with Port Arthur, Fort William and the great lakes.

Kakabeka is nineteen miles west of Fort William. The Canadian Pacific will run alongside the G. T. P. at this point and in this way supplies can be secured easily for the new road.

The location plan was approved by the railway commission today and gives the company authority to build three and four miles east and west of Kakabeka. The railway commission has also approved of a route map showing the general direction of the whole branch from Fort William northward over 200 miles to a point where it will connect with the main line some fifty miles north of the village of Wabegoon.