

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS TALK OF PEACE TERMS.

If Indemnity is Too High it Will Pay Russia to Continue the War.

Delcasse Failed in Effort to Link France With Britain and Russia.

Small Body of Russians Repulsed and Made to Flee in Confusion.

A St. Petersburg cable: There is a significant change in tone on the part of some of the Russian newspapers, like the Novoye Vremya, which never heretofore have even admitted the possibility of the conclusion of hostilities until Russia had recovered her military prestige by a victory. To-day the papers discuss calmly the advisability of ending the war, if Japan's terms are reasonable. The payment of a big indemnity, they declare, would be too humiliating. The Novoye Vremya says bluntly that if Japan asks too much it will pay Russia to prolong the contest indefinitely; while the Russ argues that if representatives of the Russian people are called together Japan will see herself confronted by the whole nation, and she will readily agree to reasonable terms.

"Even the revolutionists" the Russ adds, "are not traitors. They are fighting the present rotten bureaucracy, and not the mother country. They would not tolerate a disgraceful peace."

Universal regret is expressed in official circles at the retirement of M. Delcasse, until recently French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was regarded as a true friend of Russia, was a personal friend of Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorff, and was a sincere and unequivocal supporter of the dual alliance. The Novoye Vremya says:

"We know how to appreciate true friends. We have some of them."

The Russ and the Slovo consider M. Delcasse to be the victim of trying to play the impossible role of connecting link between two rivals—Russia and Great Britain. The Slovo says: "M. Delcasse's policy was ever directed towards the isolation of Germany, but he forgot that an alliance with Great Britain would ruin any political system aimed against Germany. The British alliance has not helped France in Morocco but it has embroiled her with Germany. M. Delcasse pays the penalty by retiring as complications can be eased without him out of the Cabinet, and his retirement will not effect the dual alliance."

A Russian Reprise. Tokio, cable despatch says: Imperial army headquarters give out following: "At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of June 7th, a body of Russians, some 160 strong advanced from the direction of Sumatsoz, about a mile and a quarter east of Ainiyemmen, but were met and repulsed by us on an eminence lying north of that place. The enemy fled in confusion toward Niemying, seven miles northeast of Ainiyemmen. "One soldier and two saddled horses were captured. "With the exception of skirmishes between scouts on both sides there is no change to report elsewhere."

ASKS PEACE TERMS.

Lamsdorff and Witte Want to Know Japan's Terms.

A Paris cable: It is definitely known that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, seconded by M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, has initiated overtures through the Russian representatives to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here, began three days ago, and were the cause of the more hopeful view which the officials began to have. At the same time it was then and still is recognized that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte represent the peace element, and it is not yet clear how far the movement is shared by the Emperor.

Agree on Peace Views.

A Berlin cable: The interviews Baron Speck von Sternburg has had with President Roosevelt and the cable correspondence between the Ambassador and the Foreign Office here resulted in the President and the Emperor finding that they had identical views on the subject of peace and were nearly of the same opinion as to the method of drawing Russia and Japan together for negotiations. The joint view appeared to be that others, including France and Great Britain ought to be left out because to be sure of a community of views among all would be a low and cumbersome business and would impress Russia as taking on the character of outside pressure. It now transpires, that Ambassador Meyer's audience of Emperor Nicholas had been preceded by a family council at Tsarskoe-Selo at which it is expected a decision was reached that peace was untenable if Japan's conditions were not too unreasonable.

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED.

Russian Newspapers Angrily at the States—The Ships at Manila.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Russian press, notably the Novoye Vremya and the Russ, the latter frequently reflecting the views of the Foreign Office, display a great deal of resentment against the United States for violating the 24-hour rule in the case of the three Russian cruisers at Manila. The Russ quotes the American neutrality regulations, and contends that President Roosevelt in applying the principle that only injuries received during a storm, and not in battle, can be required in American ports, not only narrow the American regulations, but infringes recognized principles of international law. This paper declares that representations have been made to Washington on the subject. The Novoye Vremya is exceedingly sarcastic. After a slap at Great Britain for the alleged manner in which her vessels

in an endeavor to bring about a meeting of representatives of the two powers. It is pointed out in these circles that from the first Russia declared her preference to negotiating with Japan direct, and President Roosevelt, apparently acting on that line, is arranging the preliminaries for direct negotiations between Japan and Russia.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

Tokio Reports the Repulse of More Russian Attacks.

A Tokio cable despatch: Army headquarters have given out the following: A detachment of our forces which advanced from Lianichuan two miles east of Chenchangtsu, dislodging on the company of foot and fifty horse of the enemy, holding the hills north of that place, and at three o'clock on the morning of June 7 occupied an eminence east of Chenchangtsu and four miles northeast of Chenchangtsu.

"At 6 o'clock on the same morning the enemy attempted an attack of Soulaung-tao, ten miles north of Changtu, and on Taotun, five miles northwest of Changtu, and on Shihitutu, two miles north of Taotun. All attacks were repulsed. "The power by the transmission through their representatives at the belligerents' respective capitals that it is the solemn conviction of their respective Governments that the time has arrived for the warring countries to conclude peace. The President's offer seems limited to bringing the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia together to arrange the preliminary terms for the conclusion of a limited armistice, and the selection of a place for the future negotiations, and the plenipotentiaries, in the opinion of the Japanese, will take the next move, as it is not believed that Japan will divulge her terms until the plenipotentiaries meet.

THANKS FROM CZAR.

Rojevstsky Praised for His Bravery in the Fight.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojevstsky: "From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadron who have honorably done their duty for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not destined to crown your endeavors, but your boundless bravery will always be a source of pride to the country." "I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console you all."

(Sgd.) Nicholas. The peculiar wording of the message it attracting attention. The restriction of the Emperor's thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the talk regarding the surrender of the ships and the conduct of some of the crews. The messages of Admiral Enquist and Capt. Chagun, of the Russian cruiser Almaz, did not contain any intimation of misbehavior on the part of the officers or crews, and added that the officers and men may be consoled by the thought they performed their sacred duty.

PAID WITH DECORATIONS.

Shah of Persia Not Actionable in the French Courts.

Paris, June 12.—The court has decided that the Shah of Persia cannot be compelled to pay debts incurred in France, because he is a sovereign, and therefore not amenable to French law. The architect who erected the new pavilion at the Paris Exposition sent a bill to the Shah some time ago and received a decoration for himself and medals for the workmen. The latter rejected the medals and demanded cash for their labor. They sued the architect, who was compelled to pay them. This caused his bankruptcy. He subsequently applied to the court for authority to distrain the Shah's baggage on his forthcoming visit, but the court refused to issue such an order, deciding as above stated.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

TORY IN CHAIR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1893.

London, June 12.—Mr. James William Lowther (Conservative), Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon, in succession to William Court Gully, who resigned. This is the first time since 1893, that the Conservatives have been able to put one of their own party in the chair. Mr. Lowther was born in 1855, and was Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1891-92.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

A Blacksmith Attacks Him With a Revolver While Speaking at Flint, Mich.

Flint, Mich., June 12.—Vice-President Fairbanks was saved from being attacked by James McConnell, a blacksmith, by the timely interference of detectives who surrounded the speaker while he addressed an enthusiastic assemblage of 2,000 persons gathered in the public square.

Fairbanks had been speaking for nearly twenty minutes, when McConnell, who had been slowly making his way through the crowd, made a bold effort to reach the side of the speaker. His right hand was placed on a revolver in his hip pocket as he surveyed Fairbanks, and then he made a quick movement as if to attack the Vice-President.

In a struggle with four detectives, who seized McConnell, it was necessary to choke him into submission. While being placed in a patrol car, McConnell stoutly maintained that his time would come soon, and that he would be able to carry out his purpose and assassinate his intended victim.

Following the incident to the police station was a wildly infuriated mob of 5,000

WAS SHE POISONED?

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FARMER'S YOUNG WIFE.

Belleville, June 8.—In the opinion of the Crown authorities all the circumstances seem to point to the conclusion that Mrs. Harry Diamond, a handsome young matron of the Township of Elzevir, near Quinsboro', was murdered. It has been clearly established that her death was caused by strychnine.

The husband of the young woman and her mother-in-law who were the only inmates of the dwelling besides the dead woman both swore positively at the request that there was no poison in the house to their knowledge, and that neither had ever purchased any. The husband further testified that he had never bought any, to his knowledge. This negated the hypothesis that the poison might have been purchased by one of them at some previous time, placed in the cupboard, and accidentally taken by the unfortunate wife in mistake for salts.

In direct contradiction to the story of Mrs. Wm. Diamond, the mother-in-law, is the testimony of W. J. Atkins, druggist, of Madoc, who swears that the woman purchased sufficient strychnine from him to kill two persons. This purchase was made three years ago.

It was on Feb. 28th of this year that the tragedy occurred. On the day previous Harry Diamond complained that he was not feeling well, and his young wife prepared a dose of salts for him. He declared that he did not agree with him, and took some oil instead. The young wife said she would take the salts in the morning herself, and that she would place them in the pantry over night.

The mixed cup of salts prepared for the husband was left in the pantry, and in the morning Mrs. Harry Diamond drank them. She ate a hearty breakfast afterwards, and about 8 o'clock was taken deathly sick. The husband assisted her, and shortly afterwards she was attacked with convulsions. The young husband wanted to go for a doctor, but his wife was alarmed and would not let him out of her sight. Mrs. Diamond complained of having a bitter taste in her mouth. Between the convulsions the young wife told her husband she wanted to live, and that somebody must have put something in the salts.

Inspector John Murray is here on the case, and developments may be looked for in a few days.

IMMURED FOR LIFE.

Young Chinaman Suffering From Leprosy Sent to D'Arcy Island.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Sing, a Chinaman, has just been taken to D'Arcy Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, from which place he can never escape alive. Sing is a leper. He is the third suffering from this disease to be taken from this city to the lazaretto, where no steamers, save the supply boat, call, where nobody lives but a few other afflicted Chinamen; where the unhappy Celestial must simply wait and wait for a slow-coming death. Sing is but 21 and the disease is at present on him in but a mild form, so that he may linger for years, living a life in death. The Chinaman outwardly bears no marks that would attract special attention. The young man does not know what is the matter with him, and probably considers that he is suffering from injustice in being sent to the lonely island in the Gulf. But the action is necessary for the protection of the people.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

C. P. R. Company Acquires Railway on Vancouver Island.

Victoria, B. C., June 12.—The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and a land grant of a million and a half acres on Vancouver Island were finally transferred by agreement to the C. P. R. This afternoon Mr. Donsmuir retained the coal rights. The corporation is not known. The old board of directors resigned, and a new board of C. P. R. officials was elected, with Wm. Whyte president, and J. S. Dennis vice-president. The C. P. R. took immediate control, without a change on the staff of officials for the present. It is understood the new directors contemplate an active policy in the development of the land grant, and will place men in the field to explore and prospect the land, timber and minerals. People are pleased at the prospect of developments.

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK; FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED.

Three Explosions Took Place on Board Before She Foundered.

Circumstances Surrounding the Sinking of Other Submarine Boats Recalled.

A Plymouth cable: Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breakwater here this morning. The explosions are said to have occurred on board before she foundered. She had on board eighteen officers and men, including her regular crew and men who were in training. Fourteen of the number were drowned and the others were picked up. The disaster occurred while the "A-8" was proceeding to sea for practice, accompanied by another submarine boat and a torpedo boat. Three explosions were seen from the shore to occur on board the "A-8," which suddenly disappeared. Tugs and divers immediately proceeded to the scene.

The sub-marine boat lies in eighteen fathoms of water. The first intimation of the disaster came from the boat herself, signalling that she was submerged and could not come to the surface. A signal was received shortly before noon which said: "All right up to the present."

Diving parties immediately proceeded to the scene. Those who were saved were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower at the time of the disaster, and were picked up by passing trawlers. They were Capt. Candy, commander of the boat; Sub-Lieut. Murrech, a petty officer and a seaman. The lost boat was about 300 tons displacement and was launched in 1904.

The sinking of the British submarine boat A-8 recalls the sinking of submarine boat A-5 off Queenstown Feb. 16, as the result of explosions on board that vessel, and the sinking of the submarine boat A-1, off Portsmouth March 18 last year as the result of being run down by a steamer while the submarine boat was submerged.

The explosion on board the A-5 was described as being so violent that it was heard ten miles away, and shook the submarine's convoy, the Hazard, from stem to stern.

Six men lost their lives and twelve were seriously injured in this disaster. The disaster to A-1 was even more appalling. She was submerged near the Nave lightship, off Portsmouth, when she was run down by a steamer of the Don-ald Currie line, and all on board of her, eleven officers and men, were drowned. The loss of the submarine boat was not known for some hours after the liner had reported to the manoeuvring fleet that she had struck a torpedo, and after a long search the ill-fated submarine boat was discovered. It was presumed that the steamer, in striking the submarine boat, upset her, spilled the gasoline in the tanks, and rendered her helpless. The crew were batted down and were suffocated by the fumes of gasoline.

NORWEGIAN TRICOLOR.

FLOATS FROM FLAGSTAFFS IN PLACE OF THE UNION FLAG.

A Christiania, Norway, cable: The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted this morning over Akershus Fort and throughout the country in place of the Union flag. The substitution was attended by great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the Storting were assembled, and 30,000 of the public witnessed the event from points of vantage. The tricolor was hoisted in front of the quarters of the commandant of the fort, and the commandant read the resolution of the Storting dissolving the union with Sweden.

As the clock in the tower of the fort chimed ten the Union flag, which had floated there since 1814, was hauled down, the troops presented arms, the band played the patriotic air, Sons of Norway, after only a momentary interim, the first gun of a national salute boomed, the flag was broken open and the troops again presented arms. The people then uncovered and cheered wildly, the band adding to the general enthusiasm by playing the popular air, Yes, We Love This Country. First one and then another took up the words of the song, until the whole crowd joined in, after which round after round of cheering again greeted the flag. Three cheers were next given for the fatherland, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

Christiania, June 9.—The Department of Commerce has furnished all the consular generals with copies of the Storting's resolution, and has invited them to notify their respective Governments of the dissolution of the union.

Minister of State Loveland's appointment as Foreign Minister of Norway becomes effective June 15.

Stockholm, June 9.—Crown Prince Gustav on his return from Berlin to-day was met by the royal family, the Ministers and a large crowd of people, who cheered him enthusiastically. The city is decorated with flags.

WIRE-PULLING RESENTED.

Exciting Scene in the Montreal Conference.

Ottawa, June 12.—There was an exciting scene in the closing hours of the Montreal Methodist Conference this morning. For an hour or more a discussion had been in progress on the resolution recommending the organization of prayer circles and the devotion of effort towards the conversion of a multitude of souls in Canada. During this time Rev. Mr. Thomas of Lachute, Quebec, while he sympathized with the resolution, it did not altogether meet the object sought. What was needed was personal effort and the production of a virile type of Christianity. Mr. Thomas rather hinted that in the adjoining room, where the Stationing Committee were sitting, some undesirable have been things going on in matter was also touched on by Rev. T. E. Burke of South Mountain, who said: "There have been things going on in the room out yonder in the last twenty-four hours that every honest Methodist ought to be ashamed of."

This observation raised a great hubbub, some members of the conference shouting, "Oh, oh," and others, "Say it."

Rev. Mr. Burke—I will say it now if you want me to.

The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Ryckman—I think I must ask for a resolution.

Rev. Mr. Burke—The resolution is: "That this conference disapproves of the wire-pulling. We will put it in plain language: 'On the part of some ministers and some laymen in connection with this conference that seriously interferes with the work of the Stationing Committee.'"

Rev. G. A. Bell—Mr. Chairman, we cannot have anything like that. Mr. Hillyard—I will second Mr. Burke's resolution for the purpose of discussing it.

Rev. Mr. Manning—The reporters are here, and this thing will get into the

papers and create an impression that is contrary to facts.

Rev. Mr. Radley—I rise to a point of order. The resolution makes an accusation. Is it in order without any names attached to it?

Rev. Mr. Huxtable—I hope the resolution is not going to be discussed in this conference. It is altogether out of order. If men have done wrong things, ministers or laymen, let a specific charge be made out and give them an opportunity to defend themselves. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman—I cannot allow a discussion of this kind in conference.

Cries of "Withdraw."

Rev. Mr. Burke—I am not prepared to withdraw things which I know to be true.

The Chairman refused to allow further discussion.

FOR THE HIGHER CRITICS.

New York to Have a Roof Garden Library.

New York, June 12.—A new scheme in roof gardens has been devised by the New York Public Library. When its new Rivington street branch is opened on Saturday its patrons will find on the city's first roof garden library accommodations for reading and for enjoying the fresh air at the same time.

The building is four stories high. Its roof is forty feet square, and is covered by an awning. No books will be kept, for the reason that constant exposure to the air is hurtful to them, but the library and reading room, which will be on the third floor, will be plentifully stocked with the usual supply of good literature.

Any person who prefers to read on the roof may select his book or paper and carry it to the roof, and there read until he tires. At night the roof will be lighted with electricity, and the light shining through the plants, nodding in the cooling breezes, will make a restful and refreshing picture for the workers of the great East Side. A special custodian will be in charge of the garden.

MOTOR CAR ON FIRE.

Only Unpleasant Incident in Connection With Alfonso's Tour.

London, June 12.—The only unpleasant incident of the day in connection with King Alfonso's tour of the city occurred in Bond street this morning. His Majesty and three other persons were the occupants of a motor car and had passed through the shopping district without attracting unusual attention, when the car was discovered to be on fire. The King at once alighted and returned to Buckingham Palace in another motor car provided by detectives from Scotland Yard, who were in attendance on his Majesty.

Later in the afternoon King Alfonso and King Edward went in a motor car to Ranelagh, where a special polo match had been arranged.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day entertained some sixty gentlemen in honor of King Alfonso. The party included the Archbishop of Canterbury and a number of Ambassadors and Ministers. Premier Balfour, several members of the Cabinet, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

After the dinner the Spanish ruler was present at a brilliant ball given by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Wheat & Foot High.

Wheat, June 12.—To-day's crop report of the United States shows a very rapid growth during the week, some points stating that the grain has risen three inches in about as many days. A liberal supply of moisture and favorable weather continue to contribute to the vigorous maturing of the crop. In only scattered instances are untoward conditions reported. Yorkton branch shows the most advancement, the wheat being reported as eight, ten and twelve inches high at Eltite, Russell and Yorkton.

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