

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XIII

CHATHAM ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904

NO. 142

Strong Linoleum Value

Do you need a Linoleum for kitchen or bathroom—the chance is yours of buying one NOW, away below regular prices, you cannot afford to pass them by, they're the finest Scotch goods and the prices are exceedingly small.

Inlaid Linoleums at 90c, usual price \$1.25

Inlaid Linoleums, Frederick Walton's patent, every color goes right through to the canvas, patterns cannot wear off, and the designs are beautiful, on sale extra special at per yd. 90c.

Finest Scotch Linoleums, 65c quality, at 50c per square yard

Syndicate buying enables us to place before you this wonderful line of Scotch Linoleums. 4 yds. wide and in fine range of patterns. Regular price 65c, sale price 50c sq. yd.

Millinery.

The latest in broad rimmed sailors are here, clipped straw and fine braid, just what you need for the warm days, at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Duck Outing Hats from New York.

These are right up to the minute, made of linen with pretty leather bands, nothing quite so new as these, and at small prices, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40.

Lace Curtain Sale.

About five hundred pairs to choose from if you want to see them all, but some of this line are just what you are looking for.

Regular \$1.00 curtains at 89c.

Regular \$1.25 curtains at \$1.00.

Regular \$1.50 curtains at \$1.39.

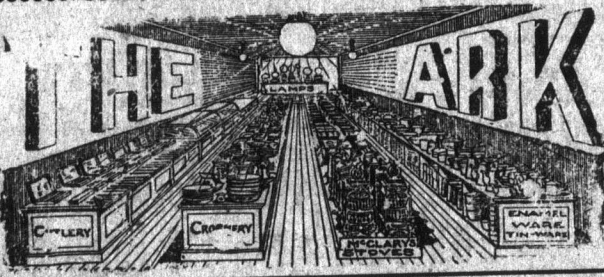
Regular \$2.00 curtains at \$1.75.

Regular \$2.50 curtains at \$1.99.

and some very special bargains in high price curtains.

THOS. STONE & SON,

Members of the Canadian Dry Goods Purchasing Syndicate, we save you Dollars.



IT WILL SURPRISE YOU

how much cooking you can do on a one burner, coal oil, gas or gasoline stove, during the warm weather, when the least possible heat is desirable. \$5.00 will buy a single burner coal oil or gas stove. \$4.00 for single burner Gasoline Stove. We have 2 to 4 burner Stoves also, these of course cost a little more money. Also separate Ovens guaranteed to give satisfaction 1.50 to \$3.00.

Your needs can be supplied at the right prices for you, in this Store.

Every size in Screen wire, Screen windows and doors, to keep out the flies.

PHONE 159 H. Macaulay, 89 KING ST.



We are sole Agents for -

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLOTHING

This is the best finished and most up-to-date ready-to-wear Clothing manufactured in Canada.

STONE & CO.

DUNDONALD IS DISMISSED

The Bourassa-Laurier Element Succeeded in Getting Rid of the Gallant Scottish "Forsigner."

The Meddling Minister "Vindicated" by his Colleagues and the Hero of Ladysmith Sacrificed.

Ottawa, June 14.—At to-day's cabinet meeting an order-in-council was passed relieving Lord Dundonald of the command of the Canadian militia. The order-in-council is as follows:

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"Report of the committee of the hon. the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th day of June, 1904:—

"The sub-committee, while drawing attention to the reasons which fully justify the steps taken by Mr. Fisher, deem it well to state that such explanation is not a necessary part of the record. Even if Mr. Fisher's action had been as erroneously stated, there would still have been no justification for the course pursued by Lord Dundonald. Lord Dundonald is an officer of the Canadian Government, a high officer, it is true, but still an official of the Government, subject to all the limitations which are usually imposed upon public officials in regard to the action of their superior officers. For an official to make a public attack upon ministers of the Government, under which he serves, is a proceeding so totally at variance with the principles which must necessarily obtain in the administration of military as well as civil affairs that it cannot with propriety be excused. It is impossible to characterize the speech of Lord Dundonald as a grave act of indiscretion and insubordination.

"In the subsequent proceeding, further evidence has been afforded of Lord Dundonald's failure to appreciate the position he occupies as a public official. It appears that he desired to make a further communication on the subject. Instead of sending this communication to the minister, he sent it to an Opposition member of Parliament, and then forwarded a copy to the minister, to whom it was delivered at the very moment when, as previously announced, a statement was to be made in Parliament.

A REGRETTABLE FAILURE. "Lord Dundonald's remarks as to what he calls political interference, as well as those in relation to the particular case which he mentions, indicate on his part a regrettable failure to appreciate the principles of British constitutional government.

"Lord Dundonald's recommendation of an gentleman for appointment as an officer of the militia would in itself have no force or effect. It could only become effective after receiving (1st) the approval of the Minister of Militia, (2nd) the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in council. The power of approval on the part of each of these authorities must of necessity carry with it the right of enquiry and rejection.

"In the case of members of the Cabinet, while all have an equal degree of responsibility in a constitutional sense, yet in the practical working out of responsible government in a country of such vast extent as Canada, it is found necessary to attach a special responsibility to each minister for the public affairs of the province or district with which he has close political connection, and with which his colleagues may not be so well acquainted. Mr. Fisher, while sharing with his colleagues the general responsibility already referred to, represents in a particular manner the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec. If, when it was proposed to form a new regiment in that district, he interested himself in the matter, he was making the organization effective, he was not merely exercising a right; he was discharging a duty both to the people of the district and to his colleagues in the cabinet, who would expect him to inform himself of all the facts and advise them before approval by the Cabinet of the proposed arrangements.

DEFENSE OF FISHER. "Mr. Fisher states that so far as his interference related in any way to politics, it was not to give the new regiment a political color, but to guard against that very evil which he had reason to believe was the cause of failure of some previous efforts to maintain efficient military organizations in the Eastern Townships. He interfered, not to have the regiment officered by his political friends, but to see that capable military men of all political colors received, as far as possible, equal consideration. That he did not seek to give his own political color to the regiment is abundantly evidenced by the fact that of eighteen names submitted to him, only one was struck out by him, and by the further fact that a majority of the gentlemen chosen for commissions with his approval are his political opponents. In the case of the gentlemen particularly mentioned by Lord Dundonald as having been rejected, it has been shown that he had never been in any way connected with the militia, and therefore was not regarded as a suitable person to have the rank of major; and that Mr. Fisher recommended for the place another gentleman who was also a political opponent, but who was well qualified by military service for a position of command.

"It should be added that at the time of dealing with that particular case, as set forth by Lord Dundonald, Mr. Fisher was not acting merely as a minister specially interested in the Eastern Townships affairs, although such position would have given him an undoubted right to advise; he was acting for and with the authority

of the Minister of Militia, who was absent from the capital, and, therefore, his action had all the force and authority of the action by the responsible head of the department of militia and defense.

WITHIN HIS RIGHT AND DUTY.

"In view of these facts it is difficult to reach any other conclusion than that the action taken by Mr. Fisher was entirely within his right and duty as a cabinet minister, and entirely in the interest of a non-partisan militia service. It is of importance to observe that the list from which one name was struck was completed by the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 31st of May. At that time the Minister of Militia had returned to the capital, and was in full attendance in his office, while Lord Dundonald was in similar attendance in his office in the same building. If Lord Dundonald had any reason to be dissatisfied with the list in its amended form, his obvious duty was to call on the responsible minister and invite a discussion of the subject. This he did not do. He made no representations whatever to his minister, but proceeded to Montreal, and made his speech attacking the administration under which he was serving.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

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RELIEVED OF HIS POSITION.

"The sub-committee deeply regret that an officer of Lord Dundonald's high rank should have been so misguided as to fall into these grave errors, and to pursue a course which, if ignored, would be fatal to the discipline and authority which are essential in both civil government and military service.

"For the reasons herein set forth, the sub-committee advise that the Right Honorable the Earl of Dundonald be relieved of his position as General Officer Commanding the militia in Canada.

"The committee of the Privy Council concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval."

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

"Earlier in the evening and before the above report was given out, the question was brought up by Senator Landry, who said: 'The order of the day are called I would like to ask the Government if there is any truth in the rumor that is afloat to the effect that His Excellency the Governor-General has refused to sign the list of the Major-General I suppose Parliament will be entitled to have that information before the newspapers, before the country, and for the reason I ask the question.' Senator Scott replied: 'I am not aware of it in fact I can speak very confidently that the Governor-General has not been asked to sign any papers involving the question that my hon. friend asks about. By that it is not to be understood that they may not be submitted to him. I merely say that up to the present time no such thing of the kind has occurred.'"

"So we understand," asked Senator Landry, "that the matter is to be submitted to the Governor-General here or to the proper authorities in England?" "To the Governor-General, certainly," replied Mr. Scott. "I suppose the hon. gentleman will take the occasion of the question I put to give the House the information he promised on the Dundonald incident," the Senator suggested. "Just as soon as anything definite has been done," the Secretary of State answered, "I shall be glad to inform the House of all the facts."

"I thought," observed Senator Landry, "that the House was not in possession of anything except what we have seen in the press, and the hon. gentleman has promised us some information." "Just as soon as any definite decision has been come to it will be communicated to the House," the Secretary of State repeated and with that the subject dropped.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent considerable time at Rideau Hall this morning and returned to a meeting of the Cabinet which sat until 2 o'clock.

London, June 14.—The Daily Chronicle says we can not portray Lord Dundonald's sitting in sackcloth and ashes to-day, for he has attained his real object in laying an important issue clearly before the Canadian People. That issue is whether the militia should be officered with a single eye to the adequate defense of the Dominion or with a partial view of securing votes and influence. The warmth of Laurier's reply shows the criticism proved something of great and tender importance to the Canadian Ministry. The Chronicle, in contradicting the statement of a political basis, for military affairs in Canada, points to the fact that the leading officers at the coronation and in the South African contingents were political opponents of Laurier. The Westminster Gazette says while no one doubts that Dundonald acted in what he conceived the public interest, his action was wholly inconsistent with the freedom upon which our daughter colonies insist. Premier Laurier himself explained that Canada was loyal because free, and the way to make her share her ties to the Motherland was to act as Dundonald has done.

ONE OF THE SCOTCH "FOREIGNERS."

The Glasgow Herald, on the other hand, declares that if Lord Dundonald was indiscreet, the provocation offered him was insulting. In view of Hon. Mr. Fisher's admission Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no shadow of room for rebuke. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes the Dominion is capable of negotiating her own treaties, why not command her own army?

WOULD NOT RECALL HIM

Attitude of the British War Office in the Case of Lord Dundonald.

Refused Also to Suggest to Him that he Resign—Implied Criticism of Meddling Ministers.

London, England, June 15.—It is understood that the real position of Lord Dundonald is that the War Office refuse themselves to recall him, and refuse also to suggest to Lord Dundonald that he himself resign. If this is so, it clearly indicates that the British Government are allowing considerations of party politics to impede the efficiency of the Canadian militia.

500 PERSONS WERE BURNED

Steamer General Slocum Burned Near North Brother's Island.

Half the 1600 Passengers Aboard the Boat Were Children—An Awful Catastrophe.

Special, Proctor's Wire.

New York, June 15.—Despatch from North Brother's Island states that excursion steamer, General Slocum with about 1600 on board took fire and burned up. More than half the passengers were children. Over 500 persons were burned or drowned.

GREY NOT APPOINTED

London, June 14.—The Daily Chronicle says it is authorized to contradict the report that Earl Grey will be appointed Governor-General of Canada.

HOME OF FRIENDLESS

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies of the Home of the Friendless was held on Monday afternoon, the president in the chair, and the following ladies being present:—Mesdames Stegmann, Seane, Hall, Laird, Johnston, Sheldon, McLean and Miss Ryan. The usual routine business was transacted and some matters discussed.

Following are the accounts:—Moonster, meat, \$15.48. A. B. Crow, \$3.50. Geo. Hayward, \$29.63. F. Wood, \$14.00. Matron, \$20.00. Maid, \$8.00. Taylor Bros., \$1.00. W. Gray, \$1.05. M. Cochrane, \$1.05. Public General Hospital, for Clarence Hugheson, \$30. St. Joseph's Hospital, for F. Hock, \$13.30. Dr. Mason, \$10.00. Dr. Rutherford, \$10.00. Dr. Rutherford, \$1.00. Received, board for Mrs. Quinn, \$4.00. For Lucy Dakin, \$5.00. City grant, \$160.67. Government grant, \$163.76. Donations: The firemen bought 39 loaves of bread, Dr. Battisby sent Judge Woods candy, lemons and oranges, Father James \$2.00.

BATTLE FOUGHT AT VANFANGOW

Russians Repel Japanese Attack but Suffer Severe Losses.

Kuropatkin Reports the Japanese Advancing—General Engagement Believed to be in Progress.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Lt.-General Baron Stakelberg, bearing to-day's date:—"A battle began at noon around the Russian position four and a half miles south of the station of Wanfangow (Vanfangow), the enemy making repeated attempts to dislodge our left flank. The attack was repelled and we retained our position. "The first regiment occupying the left flank of our position sustained severe losses. Its commander, Col. Khavastonnoff, and Adjutant Su-Lit, Dragostoff Nadochinsky, were killed. Gen. Gerngross was wounded, a shrapnel bullet shattering the right side of his lower jaw, but he remained on the field."

KUROPATKIN REPORTS.

Emperor Nicholas has received the following despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated June 15:—

"This morning the advance of two Japanese divisions was discovered northward of the Pu Lan Tien. The advancing forces at 2 p. m. were observed to extend from the village of Vond Chou along the valley of the Tassa, one division advancing by the Tassa Valley. The enemy halted at 4.30 p. m., occupying the villages of Tao Tsia Tung, Chang Tsia Tung and Lai Tsia Tung and the heights southward of Vani Chou. I have not received detailed information of our losses to-day, but Lieut. Tscherepakhin and several soldiers were wounded. According to our intelligence, no advance of the Japanese from Su Yen toward Taling Pass was observed to-day."

JAPANESE REPULSED.

The general staff has received the following despatch dated June 13, from Major-General Karkevitch:—

"During the night of June 11-12 the Japanese attacked our advance posts near the village of Utsien, south of Wan Fang Tien station and about the Pitswo Pu Lan Tien line. The Japanese were repulsed with loss. The same night, after fighting lasting until morning our detachments took possession of the pass and heights near the village of Lai Tsia Tung. Our losses in these encounters were four soldiers killed and 18 wounded. FORCED HIS WAY THROUGH. "During the evening of June 8, Lt. Lang, while engaged in a reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Ontachers, ten miles north-east of Al Yang Shenn, was attacked by two companies of Japanese. He succeeded in forcing his way through after a hand-to-hand fight."

"According to information 3.00 Japanees are marching northwards toward Hua Yen Sheng."

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Liao Yang, June 14.—The two officers who escaped from Port Arthur and arrived here June 11, after crawling through the Japanese lines, for four days, brought important despatches from Lt.-General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur—to Viceroy Alexieff. The general reports that the troops composing the garrison of Port Arthur are in excellent spirits, and says the bands play regularly in the park and that Port Arthur has not the appearance of a besieged fortress.

AS TO WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, June 14.—It appears from a question and answer in the House of Commons to-day that the fall of Port Arthur will mark the end of British supremacy of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shan Tung promontory. Earl Percy, the Under-Secretary, informed the House to-day that under the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1898 Great Britain's lease of this Chinese port was only valid so long as Port Arthur remained in the occupation of Russia.

SEIZED BY JAPANESE.

Che Foo, June 14, 11.15 p. m.—A fleet of junks loaded with flour and rice for Port Arthur was seized to-day off this port by the Japanese. Japanese have complained to the Taoist of Chinese, who, with foreign merchants here, are shipping goods to Port Arthur and that the Russians have established at Che Foo a station for receiving from Port Arthur wireless messages. Evidence of the existence of this wireless station are lacking.

LOCAL LEGAL

Single Court Osgood Hall, before Street J. re Canadian Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company and Hart. H. L. Drayton, for Miles Hart, appealed from order of Judge of County Court of Kent appointing one Frederick Stone sole arbitrator to whom all matters of difference the company and the applicant were referred under R. S. O. Ch. 301. D. L. McCarthy, for Company, contra. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Croquet!

The game that has stood the test of centuries must have some merits. There is no lawn game to-day that has given as much joy and pleasure to the masses as this ever popular and interesting game.

No lawn is complete without a set. Come and have a look at our selection. We have

Sets from \$1.00 up to \$3.00.

Ham-mocks.

A complete and superb assortment of superior goods at prices ranging from

75c. to \$4.00.

SULMAN'S BEEHIVE...

What You Can't Find at Most Stores You're Quite Sure to Find Here

Provided it's a good assortment of

CHILDREN'S SHOES

You are after. There's one thing this store prides itself on, and that is its stock of children's shoes, and the prices are low as the stock is large.

There's no lottery in buying of these.

Children's Slippers, sizes 8 to 10½, from 50c. to 1.25

Misses' Slippers, good at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Tuppill,

THE SHOE MAN.

Repairing Done at the store.