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NO. 89

BOOMING JEROME FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

Democrats Prefer Him to Hearst

Mayor McClellan Strongly in Favor of the Doughty District Attorney—Cable Despatches Tell of Horrible Conditions in Russia and That Panicky Feeling Prevails.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, June 18.—With District Attorney Jerome safely in Cape Breton, his friends today launched a somewhat sudden boom for him for governor this fall. The Post says: "Democratic politicians were discussing today the increasing mention of District Attorney Jerome as the Democratic candidate for governor. The discussion has been a matter of some interest ever since Mayor McClellan, at Union College, openly defended the district attorney's conduct of the insurance case. "The fact that the mayor was rapidly obtaining complete control of the local Tammany organization added significance to the utterances. Finally, the declaration of John A. Henneberry, who managed Mr. Jerome's two recent successful campaigns, that he recognized the 'set' toward Jerome, had seen evidence of his strength through the state, and believed that Mr. Jerome would be nominated, gave added importance to the matter. "Mr. Jerome's strength in the mind of the politician and the belief that Mr. Jerome would be nominated, has been in the public eye as no other Democrat of the state has been, and in two sensational campaigns he has demonstrated his ability as a fighter and as a vote getter. The fact that at intervals during the past five years he has been eliminated from public life by local newspaper attacks or political intrigue, only to win at the polls when election day came, is the one definite and clear cut notion that the upstate Democrats have of him.

Democrats Turning to Jerome. "The district attorney was prominently considered as a Democratic candidate when Dr. Cady Herriek was named. Exc-Senator David B. Hill made a trip to Mr. Jerome's office, and endeavored to sound Mr. Jerome. His general impressions were rather repulsive with the announcement that Mr. Jerome was not giving pledges, and Mr. Jerome was turned down. Both Exc-Senator Hill and Charles F. Murphy, who, in turn, rejected Mr. Jerome, are now politically impotent. Consequently their opposition will not be of importance. "Democrats are turning to Mr. Jerome, to cite their own explanations, because they see in him the one man whose force and vigor as a campaigner would materially contribute to pricking the Hearst boom. The Hearst boom, moreover, is being taken very seriously in Democratic quarters. Democrats are suggesting that Mr. Jerome believe that his methods on the stump would rattle the Hearst candidacy and make Mr. Hearst an even more pathetic figure than the 'poor Jim' of the past year."

Bialystok Massacre Horrifying. The situation in Russia continues to grow more serious. The Jewish massacres at Bialystok, according to the somewhat vague reports allowed to be sent out, appear to have been even more than usually wanton and horrifying. What will be the result of the first effort at a parliament no man can say. The despatches from Russia continue to be of the ugliest import. They bring stories of destitution, lawlessness, mutiny, riot and anticipated massacre of Jews. Another general railway strike seems to be impending. A St. Petersburg correspondent, dealing with the evidence of a coming revolution, says it is daily more apparent that the real fight will take place independent of the duma.

According to a cable from London, the Czar has signed a ukase dissolving the duma, and that it is now awaiting only Premier Goremykin's insertion of the date of dissolution. And a special cable from St. Petersburg tonight says: "The duma defiant. "The leaders of the duma today decided, in view of the importance of their work and the gravity of the national crisis, not to entertain any message from the throne for the prorogation of the duma. This decision will be presented to the duma in the form of a resolution, and unquestionably will be adopted with virtual unanimity. The decision of the leaders was taken in anticipation of the possibility of an imperial message fixing a time for closure. "It was further decided to act on the report of the parliamentary commission headed by Deputy Shepelin, now taking evidence at Bialystok, and to require the punishment of the persons guilty of the massacre without reference to the report of the minister of the interior. "A resolution has been adopted by the labor and peasant combination and presented to the duma, reaffirming the resolution adopted at the labor and peasant demonstration at Torik, Finland, yesterday declaring that the duma would not honor the second portion of the foreign loan recently raised, on the ground that the loan is payable by a government which the nation. It is expected that President Aurnoroff will refuse to present this resolution."

A special cable from Vienna says: "The Austrian and Polish papers which sent correspondents to Bialystok publish (Continued on page 7, sixth column.)

LOOKS LIKE A CLUE IN THE CREAMER MYSTERY

JURY DECIDES HACKETT KILLED IDA MAY AHERN

Only Two Hours Reaching a Verdict, But Make it Murder in the Second Degree—Prisoner Plainly Nervous Before His Fate Was Announced and Seemed Dazed Afterwards—Trial Has Occupied Six Days.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 18.—"We find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter," was the verdict rendered by the jury in the court of king's bench tonight, after an investigation which had occupied six days, in the trial of James Hackett for the murder of Edith May Ahern, at Cole St. Paul on April 3.

The address of counsel to the jury and the charge of the judge consumed the whole of the morning and afternoon sessions of the court, and at 6.30 p. m. when Chief Justice Lacombe had concluded his charge in both English and French, he adjourned the proceedings for two hours, saying that he would return at 8.30 to receive the verdict of the jury if they were then prepared to render it.

His lordship's summing up was a clear-cut statement of the evidence which had been tendered. He pointed out that the defense relied upon an alibi and had brought witnesses to prove that the accused was at home and in bed at the time he was alleged to have been seen at

Cote St. Paul with the little girl. It dwelt upon the main facts in the testimony adduced by the principal witnesses and explained in detail with the jury to decide on the evidence and bring in a verdict according to their conscience. When the court recessed at 8.30, as the jury filed into the box, the prisoner, whose face was somewhat pallid, scanned them closely, as if trying to read in their features the fate that was in store for him, and then, in a nervous manner, he glanced round the court. His attention was, however, again riveted on the jury when the clerk of the court commenced to call their names, and from then on until the verdict was formally rendered his eyes never relaxed their steadfast gaze on the twelve men who held his fate in their hands. And when the verdict was returned, he still kept his eyes turned in the direction of the men in whose judgment he was guilty of murder in the second degree, until an intimation from the police in charge of the dock caused him to disappear in jail to await his sentence.

They first visited the Creamer house and subjected Creamer, his wife and little Geneva to a rigid cross-examination. Detective Williams was shown the branch line of a railway generally paid, while the trunk line did not. This might be the reason incorporation was sought for a separate company to handle the branch lines. Mr. Lancaester thought the G. T. P. Railway Company should build the branch lines. The application for the branch line company was approved by the committee that the G. T. P. Railway Company wanted to avoid some of the obligations it had entered into in its contract with the government.

Mr. Emmerston said the bill had been thoroughly considered by the railway committee. When in that committee it had been amended by the insertion of a number of safeguards. No new principle was involved in the bill. He could see no reason why it should not be given a third reading. Mr. Pringle objected to the bill because it proposed to build branch lines from the trunk line, and because it did not respect the principle that railroads should not be paralleled within thirty miles of each other.

Would Have Railways Six Miles Apart. Hon. Mr. Emmerston said that even if parliament had years ago laid down the principle that there should be no parallelism within thirty miles, it would not be possible to maintain that principle hereafter in view of the demand for railways in the west. As far as he was personally concerned, he believed nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of granting the demand of the people of the west for railways. Mr. Cochrane—Then you would allow railways to be built within ten miles? Hon. Mr. Emmerston, in reply, said railway experts held that six miles of good country on either side of a railway would provide it business for profitable operation. They also held that a farmer should not be at a greater distance than six miles from a railway.

Mr. Lancaester complained that the present bill was a departure from the legislation of 1903 and 1904, because it put the branch lines in the hands of another company than the G. T. P. Company, and this interfered with many arrangements made with the original company, and might result in great injury to the country, for the branches were the money making part of a company.

Favors Some Elasticity. Hon. Mr. Emmerston, in reply, said that parliament would not be departing from the usual course in passing such legislation as was proposed. There ought to be some elasticity in such matters. In the case of the South Ontario and Quebec road, that charter was given to the C. P. R., and there was no opposition. There were two great lines in the west, the C. P. R. and the Canadian Northern. Between these lines a territory had to be served. It was necessary for this new trunk line to get feeders. The trunk system would be fed by Canadian traffic. There were applications almost daily for other lines crossing the G. T. P. trunk line. They were granted. No one would object to that. The more railways in the west the better.

Canadian trade would benefit by these roads. There were rival railways opposed to these branches. All companies were of one mind. The G. T. P. was selfish, but what they all had had to do was to work for what was good for the country. Because somebody said, years ago that there should be thirty miles between all railways in the west was no argument for him. He was not holding a post-mortem examination on what was said in Hansard.

Mr. Lancaester—But you have a contract with the G. T. P., and that contract should build the branches. Hon. Mr. Emmerston—We have a contract with the C. P. R., and they do the same thing. Borden Wants Reasons. R. L. Borden said that the country had pronounced upon the bill by the fact that the G. T. P. did not build the branches. The G. T. P. would not build the branches. The minister had said there were financial considerations. That might exist to some extent, but he would like to thoroughly understand what they were and why it was that the G. T. P. did not build the branches. The country was interested. Hon. Mr. Emmerston said that the G. T. P. might build the branches, but the company would be handicapped in the financial work in floating all the bonds separately. There would be the G. T. P. Calgary branch bonds, the G. T. P. Brandon branch bonds, and so on. In this instance (Continued on page 7, third column.)

SEARCHING PARTY FINDS A THREAD

Corresponds Exactly With Material That Little Ralph's Dress Was Made Of—Detectives Believe That Children Are Lost and Their Bodies Will Be Found in the Woods—Take No Stock in Kidnapping Theory.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Sackville, N. B., June 18.—The Creamer children were lost in the woods is the opinion of F. W. Sumner, Chief of Police Tingley, Detective Williams of the L. C. R., and Sheriff McQueen of Dorchester, who today visited the scene of the mysterious disappearance. These gentlemen arrived in Sackville by special train this morning and went to Cape Tormentine by early train. From Cape Tormentine they proceeded a team and drove to Spence Settlement, where the Creamers live. They were accompanied by Justice Riley, of Malden.

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WANT GOVERNMENT TO DISMISS PRESTON

Minister of Interior Will Investigate London Office Before Deciding.

Opposition Serves Notice They Will Move for Agent's Dismissal on Going Into Supply—Laurier Denies Story About Aylesworth's Resignation—Sunday Bill Up Tomorrow.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, June 18.—Mr. Boyce of Algoma, asked the premier if the government intended to take any steps to recover the amount of defalcation which Daniel MacLean, secretary-treasurer of the pilotage commission, had been guilty of appropriating. The fund of the orphan and widows had been depleted to the extent of \$47,000, which MacLean is said to have admitted to have been short to that extent. A return containing all the correspondence was presented to parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could not give an answer today. Mr. Fielding said it was the first he had heard of the matter, but it would be at once referred to the minister of marine, who was not present.

Colonel Hughes asked if there was anything in the Ottawa journal story that Mr. Aylesworth had resigned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"My friend is altogether too credulous. Mr. Cinqmars, in his statement at the bar of the house, accused him of stating in the London edition that a vote for Hyman was a vote for the hierarchy, Laurier and Sharrett. He made no such statement. A member on the Liberal side shouted: "Bring him back!"

Mr. Monk asked the private bills committee, refusing Eileen Mary Mackintosh a divorce, was referred back to the committee. Mr. Aylesworth said he never saw a clearer case, and the woman was entitled to relief. Life, to be tied up in the way mentioned by the woman, would be intolerable. After Preston's Scalp. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that morning sessions would begin on Wednesday. The house went into supply on \$50,000 supplementary for immigration. Mr. Monk asked Mr. Oliver what he was going to do with Mr. Preston, as all the labor bodies wanted his dismissal. Mr. Oliver replied that the government would make an investigation into the London office, and they would be remedied. Mr. Monk insisted upon getting a definite answer, but Mr. Oliver said that the government would require time to look into the matter. Mr. Monk gave notice that he would move a resolution on going into supply to dismiss Preston. The item of \$50,000 was passed.

Winnipeg Church Tower Collapses. Winnipeg, Man., June 18.—(Special)—A building under construction, which housed the foundation stone the tower in New Broadway street, M. thodist church, collapsed this morning. The church is nearing completion and the loss will be about \$19,000.

Sackville Store Changes Owners. Sackville, N. B., June 18.—(Special)—M. E. Hold & Co., stationers, of Amherst, today bought out the Sackville book store owned by Ald. W. I. Goodwin. It is understood that Mr. Goodwin will leave shortly for the west, where he may locate.

Lieut. Colonel Beattie Dead. Windsor, Ont., June 18.—(Special)—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Beattie, an ex-mayor of this town, is dead of blood poisoning, aged seventy-six years.

KIDNAPPER CAUGHT WITH 'STOLEN' CHILD Philadelphia Boy Abducted a Week Ago Found in Vacant House

John Kean, a Former Bank Clerk and Stock Broker, Confesses His Crime and Said He Needed the Money—Penalty is Life Imprisonment.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Freddie Muth, the seven-year-old son of Jeweler Charles Muth, who was kidnapped from the Muhlenberg public school last Tuesday, was found this afternoon in a vacant house here, and returned to his grief-stricken parents.

John Joseph Kean, a member of a respectable New York family, one time bookkeeper of the Harlem Bank, a stock broker, and more recently a real estate agent, is the abductor. Driven by the commission of a comparatively small offense to the heinous crime of child stealing, he occupied a cell in the central police station with life imprisonment staring him in the face. The kidnapper was taken to the point of a pistol only after he had been fired upon, and when he realized that escape was impossible, Kean is a married man, and the father of three children. He gave as his reason for abducting the Muth boy that he needed money.

From the day of the kidnapping until the arrest this afternoon Kean had kept the child in three vacant houses in west Philadelphia. Meantime the entire detective and police force of this city were conducting an unremitting search and the authorities of other cities had been roused with a description of the boy and his captor.

HILLS SCHEME MAY LOSE CANADA TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Such is the Opinion of Wm. Whyte, Second Vice-President of C. P. R.

He Says if St. Paul and Minneapolis Merchants Decide to Out Prices the Whole of the Northwest Trade is Lost to the East—Talks of Fourth of July Celebrations Being Planned in Winnipeg.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 18.—"If Mr. Hill after completing his railway connections can induce the wholesale dealers of St. Paul and Minneapolis to cut their prices for Canadians then the entire western trade of the dominion will be lost to eastern Canada if the country itself is not lost to the British empire."

This rather startling statement was made here tonight by Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he states that 100 miles of the double track between Port Arthur and Winnipeg will be completed by the time the new crop is ready to move. He also says a good many American business men are settling down in Winnipeg and the dominion will be lost to eastern Canada if the country itself is not lost to the British empire. He considers this step as most unfortunate. He knows men who have made money in Winnipeg and some of these are the organizers of these Fourth of July celebrations. "Yes," he added, "a parade and regular Fourth of July orations appear to be in order."

Warm at Chatham. Chatham, N. B., June 18.—(Special)—The government thermometer registered eighty-nine and a half today, the highest this season.

SICKENING STORY OF JEWISH MASSACRE

G. T. P. BRANCH LINE BILL UP

Much Opposition to Allowing Separate Company to Build the Roads

EMMERSON FAVORS IT Declares That the West Needs All the Railways It Can Get, and That Six Miles Apart is Far Enough in a Good Country—Carvell Moves Again for Lines to St. John and Halifax.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, June 18.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Line Company bill was introduced in committee today. Mr. Lancaester opposed it on the ground that no good reason had been given why the branches should not be built by the G. T. P. Railway Company but by another company. He understood that the branch line of a railway generally paid, while the trunk line did not. This might be the reason incorporation was sought for a separate company to handle the branch lines.

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Horrible Mutilation. "In one corner of the yard was a demented Jewess trying to cover the face of her husband, but her efforts were vain, as the pulpy flesh simply oozed from beneath the inadequate covering. From the wounded in the hospital the correspondent heard many pitiable stories. Here is the account of a badly wounded merchant named Nemyanskiy. "I live in the suburbs. Learning of the program I tried to reach the town through the fields, but was intercepted by roughs. My brother was killed. My arm and leg were broken, my skull was fractured and I was stabbed twice in the side. I fainted from loss of blood and revived to find a soldier standing over me who asked: 'What are you still alive? Shall I bayonet you?' I begged him to spare my life. The roughs again came, but spared me, saying: 'He will die; let him suffer longer.'"

"The correspondent who adopts the pitiless tone towards the government holds that the program undoubtedly was the best and attributes the responsibility to the Police Lieutenant Shermatoff and says the distinctive characteristic of the outbreak on which it differs from the excess at Odessa, Kishinev and Kiel, aside from bestiality, is the comparatively small amount of actual robbery committed. The participants seemingly were not inspired by motives of loot, but of murder and destruction pure and simple. He also holds that the participation of the troops has been amply proven and quoted Deputy Shepelin as saying that this is clearly shown by the demoralization of the ordinary consequent on the removal of all restraint. The correspondent declares that not only the soldiers but their officers also participated, and that he himself was a witness as late as Saturday to the shooting down of a Jewish girl from the window of a hotel by Lieutenant Miller of the Vladimir regiment. The governor of the Province of Grodnov, who happened to be passing at the moment, ordered an investigation.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—The embargo on news from Bialystok was lifted today and the Associated Press staff correspondents were for the first time allowed to telegraph directly from the sacred city a picture of the scene of ruin and desolation left in the wake of the mob. According to frequent bulletins order was restored and maintained throughout the day, in spite of the incentive to disorder in funerals which were in progress almost all day long, but the atmosphere is supercharged and a slight event may suffice to precipitate a renewal of street fighting. The authorities apparently realize this, and hope to avert such a catastrophe by a strong show of force. On one occasion the whole garrison was called out on some alarms and the streets were literally packed with horses, foot and artillery until day danger was passed. The story told by the Associated Press correspondent is a sickening one, and there are indications that he has been prevented by the censorship from giving some more ghastly details about the condition of corpses, the utter bestiality of the mob and the inability of the troops to cope with the danger. The first days of the rioting, it is evident from the despatches that the excesses were of the character of a three-cornered fight between the military, the mob and armed members of the Jewish band, who instead of submitting passively to slaughter as their unarméd co-religionists have done heretofore, carried the war into the enemy's camp and fought bravely, though without inflicting appreciable loss on the troops, among whom no serious casualties have been reported. A Sickening Story. Horrible details have been sent out by the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, who arrived in Bialystok in company with Deputy Shepelin on Saturday, and who managed to send his story by messenger Sunday afternoon. The correspondent, who accompanied Shepchin directly to the hospital, expressed by a corollary remark, says he was personally killed by the sights he witnessed there. "Merely saying that the corpses were mutilated," the correspondent writes, "is impossible to describe the awful faces of the dead have lost all human semblance, and corpses simply are crashed masses of flesh and bone soaking in blood. It is impossible to conceive of such brutality. The corpse of Techer Apestev lay on the grass with the hands tied. In the face and eyes had been hammered in. In the main, rioters entered his home and murdered the rest of his family of seven. When the corpse arrived at the hospital it was also marked with bayonet thrusts. "Beside the body of Apestev lay the corpse of a child of ten years, whose leg had been chopped off with an axe. Here also were the dead from the Schlachter home where, according to witnesses, soldiers came and plundered the house, killed the wife and son and a neighbor's daughter, and seriously wounded Schlachter and his two daughters. "I entered the apartments of the Lapidus brothers, which were crowded with people who had fled from the streets for safety and ordered the Christians to separate themselves from the Jews. A Christian student named Dikar protested and was killed on the spot. Then all the Jews were shot. "In one corner of the yard was a demented Jewess trying to cover the face of her husband, but her efforts were vain, as the pulpy flesh simply oozed from beneath the inadequate covering. From the wounded in the hospital the correspondent heard many pitiable stories. Here is the account of a badly wounded merchant named Nemyanskiy. "I live in the suburbs. Learning of the program I tried to reach the town through the fields, but was intercepted by roughs. My brother was killed. My arm and leg were broken, my skull was fractured and I was stabbed twice in the side. I fainted from loss of blood and revived to find a soldier standing over me who asked: 'What are you still alive? Shall I bayonet you?' I begged him to spare my life. The roughs again came, but spared me, saying: 'He will die; let him suffer longer.'"

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His lordship's summing up was a clear-cut statement of the evidence which had been tendered. He pointed out that the defense relied upon an alibi and had brought witnesses to prove that the accused was at home and in bed at the time he was alleged to have been seen at

Cote St. Paul with the little girl. It dwelt upon the main facts in the testimony adduced by the principal witnesses and explained in detail with the jury to decide on the evidence and bring in a verdict according to their conscience. When the court recessed at 8.30, as the jury filed into the box, the prisoner, whose face was somewhat pallid, scanned them closely, as if trying to read in their features the fate that was in store for him, and then, in a nervous manner, he glanced round the court. His attention was, however, again riveted on the jury when the clerk of the court commenced to call their names, and from then on until the verdict was formally rendered his eyes never relaxed their steadfast gaze on the twelve men who held his fate in their hands. And when the verdict was returned, he still kept his eyes turned in the direction of the men in whose judgment he was guilty of murder in the second degree, until an intimation from the police in charge of the dock caused him to disappear in jail to await his sentence.

They first visited the Creamer house and subjected Creamer, his wife and little Geneva to a rigid cross-examination. Detective Williams was shown the branch line of a railway generally paid, while the trunk line did not. This might be the reason incorporation was sought for a separate company to handle the branch lines. Mr. Lancaester thought the G. T. P. Railway Company should build the branch lines. The application for the branch line company was approved by the committee that the G. T. P. Railway Company wanted to avoid some of the obligations it had entered into in its contract with the government.

Mr. Emmerston said the bill had been thoroughly considered by the railway committee. When in that committee it had been amended by the insertion of a number of safeguards. No new principle was involved in the bill. He could see no reason why it should not be given a third reading. Mr. Pringle objected to the bill because it proposed to build branch lines from the trunk line, and because it did not respect the principle that railroads should not be paralleled within thirty miles of each other.

Would Have Railways Six Miles Apart. Hon. Mr. Emmerston said that even if parliament had years ago laid down the principle that there should be no parallelism within thirty miles, it would not be possible to maintain that principle hereafter in view of the demand for railways in the west. As far as he was personally concerned, he believed nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of granting the demand of the people of the west for railways. Mr. Cochrane—Then you would allow railways to be built within ten miles? Hon. Mr. Emmerston, in reply, said railway experts held that six miles of good country on either side of a railway would provide it business for profitable operation. They also held that a farmer should not be at a greater distance than six miles from a railway.

Mr. Lancaester complained that the present bill was a departure from the legislation of 1903 and 1904, because it put the branch lines in the hands of another company than the G. T. P. Company, and this interfered with many arrangements made with the original company, and might result in great injury to the country, for the branches were the money making part of a company.

Favors Some Elasticity. Hon. Mr. Emmerston, in reply, said that parliament would not be departing from the usual course in passing such legislation as was proposed. There ought to be some elasticity in such matters. In the case of the South Ontario and Quebec road, that charter was given to the C. P. R., and there was no opposition. There were two great lines in the west, the C. P. R. and the Canadian Northern. Between these lines a territory had to be served. It was necessary for this new trunk line to get feeders. The trunk system would be fed by Canadian traffic. There were applications almost daily for other lines crossing the G. T. P. trunk line. They were granted. No one would object to that. The more railways in the west the better.

Canadian trade would benefit by these roads. There were rival railways opposed to these branches. All companies were of one mind. The G. T. P. was selfish, but what they all had had to do was to work for what was good for the country. Because somebody said, years ago that there should be thirty miles between all railways in the west was no argument for him. He was not holding a post-mortem examination on what was said in Hansard.

Mr. Lancaester—But you have a contract with the G. T. P., and that contract should build the branches. Hon. Mr. Emmerston—We have a contract with the C. P. R., and they do the same thing. Borden Wants Reasons. R. L. Borden said that the country had pronounced upon the bill by the fact that the G. T. P. did not build the branches. The G. T. P. would not build the branches. The minister had said there were financial considerations. That might exist to some extent, but he would like to thoroughly understand what they were and why it was that the G. T. P. did not build the branches. The country was interested. Hon. Mr. Emmerston said that the G. T. P. might build the branches, but the company would be handicapped in the financial work in floating all the bonds separately. There would be the G. T. P. Calgary branch bonds, the G. T. P. Brandon branch bonds, and so on. In this instance (Continued on page 7, third column.)

St. Petersburg, June 18.—The embargo on news from Bialystok was lifted today and the Associated Press staff correspondents were for the first time allowed to telegraph directly from the sacred city a picture of the scene of ruin and desolation left in the wake of the mob. According to frequent bulletins order was restored and maintained throughout the day, in spite of the incentive to disorder in funerals which were in progress almost all day long, but the atmosphere is supercharged and a slight event may suffice to precipitate a renewal of street fighting. The authorities apparently realize this, and hope to avert such a catastrophe by a strong show of force. On one occasion the whole garrison was called out on some alarms and the streets were literally packed with horses, foot and artillery until day danger was passed. The story told by the Associated Press correspondent is a sickening one, and there are indications that he has been prevented by the censorship from giving some more ghastly details about the condition of corpses, the utter bestiality of the mob and the inability of the troops to cope with the danger. The first days of the rioting, it is evident from the despatches that the excesses were of the character of a three-cornered fight between the military, the mob and armed members of the Jewish band, who instead of submitting passively to slaughter as their unarméd co-religionists have done heretofore, carried the war into the enemy's camp and fought bravely, though without inflicting appreciable loss on the troops, among whom no serious casualties have been reported. A Sickening Story. Horrible details have been sent out by the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, who arrived in Bialystok in company with Deputy Shepelin on Saturday, and who managed to send his story by messenger Sunday afternoon. The correspondent, who accompanied Shepchin directly to the hospital, expressed by a corollary remark, says he was personally killed by the sights he witnessed there. "Merely saying that the corpses were mutilated," the correspondent writes, "is impossible to describe the awful faces of the dead have lost all human semblance, and corpses simply are crashed masses of flesh and bone soaking in blood. It is impossible to conceive of such brutality. The corpse of Techer Apestev lay on the grass with the hands tied. In the face and eyes had been hammered in. In the main, rioters entered his home and murdered the rest of his family of seven. When the corpse arrived at the hospital it was also marked with bayonet thrusts. "Beside the body of Apestev lay the corpse of a child of ten years, whose leg had been chopped off with an axe. Here also were