

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENT
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1908.

LET THE COUNTRY KNOW

The country is closely watching the efforts now being made by the government to cover up the full extent of the evils in the public departments. The Civil Service Commission drew aside a part of the curtain and the country caught a glimpse of the conditions behind. But the commission stopped half way, having left much untouched, but having told the people enough to lead them to suspect the worst concerning those branches of the public service in which is spent the greater part of the public money. The rottenness of one or two departments was exposed after a fashion; but it was clear that the government could not pretend that enough had been done.

The government has now adopted a scheme which may serve to deceive some of the taxpayers and to keep many others somewhat in the dark until the elections come. It is going to have one man investigate. He is not to investigate all departments, but only some features of one—the Marine. To assist him the government has appointed two lawyers who previously have been of use to the Liberal party in emergencies and who are generally held to be too closely identified with that party to be able to act the part of impartial investigators holding the public welfare paramount and ignoring any and all partisan considerations.

Mr. Borden drove a coach and four through the government's investigation pretensions yesterday in the resolutions are offered and the speech by which he supported them. Public spirited and independent men in every province will read with conviction his assertion that "the public interest imperatively demands the appointment of an independent commission with full powers to make a thorough and searching investigation into the several departments of the public service." The government will not appoint an independent commission with power to go into every branch of every department. The country, having read the Civil Service Commission's report, or a summary of it, understands why the government prefers to kill time by a partial investigation rather than throw the door wide open.

The country ought to know the whole story. It will not do to answer charges of graft and maladministration by saying Canada's trade has grown by leaps and bounds. The country's progress, people will see, would have been even more rapid if the politicians and their favorites had not been picking the country's pockets while flatterings it concerning its growth and prosperity. An independent commission might name the grafters, big and little. The country ought to know. It is bad politics to try to conceal the facts, and they have a poor idea of the intelligence and independence of the electors who believe their patience has no limit.

THE FREDERICTON VOTE

The result in Fredericton yesterday was a temperance victory rather than a Scott Act victory. Had the license forces captured the city their gain would have been great. The temperance people have prevented the legalizing of the traffic they are fighting, and they are entitled to celebrate, for from that standpoint the success scored yesterday is a signal one. But, if the vote is to mean prohibition in Fredericton, much of the energy and zeal exhibited in the campaign closing yesterday must be directed toward enforcement of the law, and to this zeal and energy, money and method must be added. The Scott Act will not enforce itself. Left to itself, indeed, it rapidly becomes a source of civic revenue through fines collected from men whose law-breaking is licensed, after a fashion, by those supposed to enforce the law. The Scott Act can be enforced, but courage and intelligence and money are needed—and that aggressive public opinion which objects to third offences being tried as first offences, or to any other

practice which robs the law of its effective striking power.

Fredericton voted for a dry season yesterday. It should be made dry. Men who sell liquor there now will be law-breakers subject to very unpleasant penalties. The temperance people probably realize that if the Scott Act is not enforced now in Fredericton many of the men who yesterday voted for local prohibition will be likely to lose interest in the cause and so make it easier for the license party to reorganize with some prospect of success. If Fredericton is made really dry for a considerable period not a tenth of its population will complain; probably not a fiftieth. Most of those who voted for license yesterday probably did so because they were disgusted with conditions under the Scott Act. There was cause enough, for their disgust, for a law, after all, is a law, and Fredericton, under a prohibitory law, permitted the open sale of liquor to all and sundry. The election of yesterday leaves no small responsibility upon the temperance leaders and voters. The liquor men imported a speaker and fought openly for the open saloon door. For them the check is severe. It is a fact not to be overlooked that as soon as the public sees an attempt to promote the liquor trade by organization, it objects. The public is used to temperance organizations. Liquor organizations for the purpose of influencing public opinion are a flat failure.

STRATHCONA'S REASONS

Canada's interest in the matter of fast Atlantic steamers is based upon Imperial and business considerations. It matters little who form the company which builds the ships if they prove fast enough and promote trade and travel along all-British lines. The strength of the All-Red line is questioned by some who say trade cannot be diverted from its natural channels unless by expenditures which result will not justify. But that begs the question. New York is not the natural port of Canada. More, the short way to the East lies across the country, not across the United States. The Dominion is to be populous, rich, productive beyond the range of present estimates. The natural channels for trade and travel are British and Canadian, not English and American. There is no question but that we must have fast ships—as good as the best—on both oceans. The question is, When? The Colonies are ready. The matter awaits a decision by the British government. If not now, in the near future the British government will give the requisite assistance. This, added to the liberal colonial subsidies, will launch the ships. Lord Strathcona, at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, submitted a paper on the subject of the All-Red route. In it he advanced these arguments in favor of the project:

1. The service would improve the communication between the United Kingdom and Canada, and enable mails and passengers to be conveyed between the two countries more rapidly than at present.
2. It would draw a certain portion of Canadian travel, which now passes by way of New York, back to its proper channel, and by its geographical advantages, and its quicker service to the United States secure many American passengers and some of the mail traffic to western points.
3. It would provide a faster service than at present to New Zealand and Australia, saving at least ten days to the former and two days to the latter.
4. It would utilize an alternative route to the East, possessing natural advantages which have not been properly utilized.
5. It would strengthen Great Britain's position in the Atlantic, and furnish additional armed resources to aid in keeping the route open in time of war.
6. It would assist in giving Great Britain the control of the Pacific trade, which may pass out of our hands if the route is not utilized.
7. It would provide armed cruisers on the Pacific.
8. It would be available for the conveyance of troops and supplies to the East, and less liable to interruption than any other route.
9. It would bring the different countries in closer touch with each other, and help the consolidation of the Empire.
10. It would be provided at the cost of the different parts of the Empire, and not fall entirely upon one or another.
11. It would supplement the Pacific cable to Australia, which is under joint government control.
12. It would supplement other steamship routes, and could not fail to assist the commercial expansion of the different parts of the Empire, as well as lead to extra travel.
13. Canada, New Zealand, and Australia want the service; and the proposal has certainly been received with much sympathy in the mother country.

PARTY ORGANS

The Victoria Colonist touches a question of much interest to all Canada in discussing the future of the Toronto News. This question is the relative value to the

people of independent newspapers and of those newspapers which are controlled by some political party and which defend that party's acts and policies, right or wrong. The Colonist says:

"It was announced in a somewhat formal way that the Toronto News is to become the recognized organ of the Conservative party. This would have been learned with general regret. The News has been doing excellent work for the promotion of good government in Canada. Claiming to be in an independent position, its statements of fact and its expressions of opinion carried great weight with them. It is true that in the great majority of cases its attitude upon public questions was strongly condemnatory of the Laurier ministry, but it is also true that these were more effective than those of the recognized party organs because the News was not recognized as a party organ. For the News to depart from its independent position would be like turning the hands of the clock backwards, and the change would be a questionable advantage to the party to which it will give its support. We are glad to see the report corroborated."

The News frequently is described as a Conservative paper by organs of the Liberal government. This description is a tribute to the value of independence, for the Liberal journals which use it do so because they know people will be influenced more by the views of a truly independent newspaper than by one which wears the livery of any party. It is strange that not a few men in Canada misunderstand this question. These men actually seem to think that an independent newspaper should not take sides. They are thinking of a neutral newspaper, and not an independent newspaper; and neutrality as a newspaper policy means dry rot and uselessness. The Colonist is quite right in saying that the public would lose if the News were to become a Conservative organ. The News condemned the Ross government because it was weak and wasteful, not because it was a Liberal government. It condemned the Ross government because it was upholding the public interest, not because it was a servant of the Conservative party. And the incidental support the Whitney party received from the News was much more valuable coming from a non-partisan journal than it would have been had the News been controlled by Mr. Whitney and been bound to refer to all occasions that the king could do no wrong. That section of the public is growing rapidly which regards with distrust any newspaper which can see no question except through partisan glasses. Hard fighting is often necessary to oust a government that has outlived its usefulness. But that government's successors are worthy of support only so long as they prefer the public welfare to all other considerations. In Canada to-day the need for a vigilant and fearless Press is greater than at any time in the country's history.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

St. John is the place for the Dominion exhibition when New Brunswick's turn comes to get the grant. It is now possible that this province will not have its turn until 1910. If that proves to be the case St. John should take systematic advantage of the time it would thus have at its disposal to make the requisite preparations for organizing and housing the big show.

St. John is not likely to have a wholly satisfactory exhibition of any sort until it establishes an annual show, secures a trotting track in connection with its exhibition grounds, and maintains a permanent, continuous exhibition management. Some time ago there was talk about presenting a drill hall site to the militia department in exchange for the department property on the Barrack square. Of late the militia department appears disposed to place the new drill hall on the Barrack site in opposition to the wishes of most of the military men interested, and no definite time for building the drill hall has been fixed. The project is likely to develop signs of life as the Federal elections approach, but meantime it will be more or less nebulous. As the case stands the exhibition association's tenure of the present site is temporary at best. The time has come to outline a definite exhibition policy and find a site for new buildings where there is ground enough to have a half-mile track for racing purposes. It is possible to secure such a site in several places on the outskirts of the city, where railroad and trolley connections would be available for freight and passengers. Assuming that it is necessary to leave the present site and to erect buildings suitable for modern exhibition purposes, there must be an early examination of the whole situation by the interests concerned, in order that the desired development of exhibition plans may not be crowded into too short a time to permit of due consideration and proper preparation for the demands of the future.

St. John will expect the Dominion grant. But St. John must be ready to make good use of it and to give a successful show such as will appeal to exhibitors in every part of the country. To do this a definite plan long in advance of

the event is necessary. This plan should include preparation for a yearly exhibition.

THE UNITED STATES AND WAR

In attempting to persuade Congress that the United States needs four more new battleships as soon as they can be built, Mr. Roosevelt intimated that a great war was possible. Congress refused to vote the money, which means that it did not take the President's hints seriously. Nevertheless, what he said and what was said by senators who are regarded as inspired by him has given the country something to talk about. One senator named Japan and said the two countries were likely to be forced into war by circumstances beyond their control, in which case the western coast of the United States would be found unprotected and unprotected by battleships. For these reasons he considered the time had arrived, not for war but for measures calculated to promote the national security. The construction of four battleships, in his opinion, would minimize the danger of war. Senator Beveridge advocated the four battleships as a measure for the preservation of peace. He significantly said no one knew what information the executive head of the republic had in his possession when he sent down the message in favor of the navy being strengthened by the addition of four more battleships. He noted as an important fact that in no other message had the President made such a recommendation, on his "solemn responsibility." If the subject could be discussed in executive session, he added, there would be no doubt about the action of the Senate in respect of increasing the number of battleships, the inference intended to be conveyed, according to a Washington despatch, being that "the situation is so grave it cannot be openly presented."

If this is mere talk it is talk of a very dangerous sort. A contemporary suggests that the American attitude toward China is at the bottom of it: "The deliberate interference by the United States in the plans of Japan and Russia to take upon themselves the responsibility of the administration of the whole of Manchuria within their respective spheres without reference to the sovereign power, China, is ominous. The steps taken by the United States on the one hand and Japan and Russia on the other with respect to Manchuria, as explained in a previous reference to the subject in these columns, are calculated to land the three powers unexpectedly at any moment in a position from which withdrawal that is not compulsory might become very difficult if not impossible. If the United States is to continue to pose as China's best friend, it must be backed up by a sufficient naval force to give the necessary weight to its contentions. This is the obvious explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's anxiety to increase the United States navy, and of the new idea now becoming so familiar to the people of having permanently two big fleets, one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic."

If the American people see that their rulers are building a big navy for the purpose of forcing an entrance to the Chinese market on better terms than Japan and Russia are disposed to agree to, they will not fancy the investment.

JOHNSON'S ERROR

Some time ago Governor Johnson, of Minnesota was "spoken of" by several influential Democratic newspapers as a possible candidate for the presidency. At present it seems improbable that the Democratic party can get rid of Bryan, and it must be confessed that there are thousands of Democrats who believe he can win. Governor Johnson, it now develops, is one of those misguided Americans who expects that some day the United States will absorb Canada. It is reported that "the nourishes the belief that the North American continent will ultimately have but one flag, the Stars and Stripes. He can see no reason for the continuance of the imaginary division between the Dominion and the United States, and suggests that were the trade barriers removed that flag would follow the United States products into Canada."

Many Canadians who read of Mr. Johnson's "belief" will be likely to think that no man who founds beliefs upon information that is wholly inaccurate, or who "believes" without having any information at all, is likely to become president of the Republic. Mr. Johnson is far behind the times. Twenty years ago many of his countrymen "nourished" the belief now credited to him, but in recent years the better informed public men and newspapers of the United States have come to regard Canada as bound to develop along its own lines and to remain politically independent of the Republic beside it. Mr. Johnson evidently knows nothing of Canada and has yet a whole lot to learn about his own country. It is somewhat astonishing to find a man of his position and ambition so out of touch with the trend of North American development and so careless in discussing topics upon which his information must be of the slightest. Aside from our national spirit, our independent trade routes

and markets, and our confidence in the future, the Toronto World reminds Governor Johnson that the United States system of government is inferior to ours: "Nor should it be forgotten that political conditions are also working straightly against the disintegration of Canada and the transformation of her provinces into states of the republic. The constitution of the United States was a remarkable effort even if it has not altogether justified. As it stands, the citizens of the United States are fettered by the dead hands of men who met the problems of their day and generation with wonderful skill, but who could not foresee the course of years nor realize the very different and equally grave crises which were to come. The republic today presents many aspects which do not appeal to Canadians, who will, it cannot be doubted, prefer their own free constitution. That constitution has not yet reached its final form and is necessarily a compromise between the simple parliamentary organization of the motherland and the rigid federal system of the United States, with its elaborate series of checks and balances. But as a means to the great end of government, Canadians may be pardoned a preference for their own constitutional system and a determination to work out their own national salvation. Nor is it perfectly clear that it may not be for the ultimate good of both North American peoples to preserve their separate identities."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The local government's cold storage at the station is calculated to give the promoters a chill.

Hon. L. P. Farris has been remembered by the Federal Government. He has served his party faithfully. Beyond that his qualifications for his new job are not impressive. However, it's public money, so who cares?

Hon. Mr. Robinson says if anybody is going to charge his administration with graft the accused will do well to demand an investigation. That is quite true. Public men should not say more than they mean, and if they mean graft, they should present formal charges and back them up with evidence, or give their reasons for thinking an investigation would justify their assertions. If these reasons are convincing the house would not hesitate to proceed upon them.

The Solicitor's Return

Robin, give another chirp in the apple tree! Robin, come and pull a worm and cock your head at me!

After the weary quest up and down the hills—
Castles on the green hills, spires in the haze—
Cities by the river-lights, bridges far away—
Here again and here again, nevermore to roam again.

Here again today!
After all the pedant quest in among the
Parchments old, and red and gold, in monastic
Hic and hoc, and Languedoc, Caxtons,
Elvish—
Here again and here again, nevermore to pack again,
And seek the secret and the years!

After playing gambol at a painted wall—
Pea-green damsel, purple man'selle, king,
Saturn and sirens, and ruin and morose—
Here with eyes to see again the haycocks
Down the road again.

Lounging in the grass!
Robin, give another chirp in the apple tree!
Robin, come and pull a worm and cock your head at me!

—W. E. Leonard, in The Century.

The Singing Heart

The May number of Scribner's Magazine has a tribute to Thomas Bailey Aldrich by Robert Bridges, who calls his lines "The Singing Heart." In part they run:

Minstrel of the Slinging Heart,
Flute-voiced 'mid the noisy mart,
Oft men stopped their tasks to hear
Your pure voice, unpriced and clear,
Singing softly in the crowd—
Winning, bright, and never loud.
While the shrouded pliers displayed,
You serene, content, apart,
Lured them simply with your Art,
Tollers lingered on the road,
Listened, felt their lightened load,
Hummed the tune and trudged along
To the music of your song.
With them on the arduous way
Went some spirit, grave or gay,
Summoned by your magic spell,
From that star where visions dwell.
What a troop the Muses brought!
Sprites your pliant Fancy caught—
Hamadryades from the hills,
Naiads from the whispering rills,
Prudence and fair Fortitude,
20th and sweet Marjorie.
Now beside the Ivory Gate
Weary pilgrims pause and wait,
Singing softly in the crowd—
Eager still to catch the strain,
Mute the lyre, the singer's place
Taken by an alien face!
But amid the noisy mart
Still they miss the Singing Heart
Still repeat his tuneful words
Like the carolling of birds.
Closed the Gate, the evening falls—
"Great is Allah! Told the knell!"
"Farewell, Singing Heart, farewell!"

A Word of Warning

(London Free Press.)
It would be well for the Ottawa government to remember the fate of Hon. Mr. Pugsley when he interfered in provincial politics in New Brunswick. Ontario can attend to her own housekeeping.

Say Assassin Killed Raisuli.



RAISULI

If the information from Morocco that the bandit Raisuli has been assassinated is true, a man who was a power and terror of the Moroccan Hills, has ceased to trouble the government with his many raids and sensational kidnappings. Raisuli has occupied the public attention to a very considerable extent during the last few years by his aggressive activity in Morocco, where, besides carrying on a pretty constant warfare against the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times. Just a plain, ordinary bandit, with extra large ambitions, was Raisuli, when in May, 1904, he challenged the world's attention by seizing and carrying off the Sultan, he has captured several foreign persons of prominence and held them for ransom. He has been described as the most picturesque bandit of modern