

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

NO PUNISHMENT YET.

The committee which collected and disbursed a relief fund after the terrible St. John disaster in New York, has made a report of its stewardship. The amount subscribed was \$125,000. Of this more than \$80,000 was spent in burying the dead, 703 of whom were interred by the committee. The total number killed was 953, of which 897 were identified. The cost of the funerals left little for the relief of those who were rendered destitute by the accident, but fortunately such destitution was not as extensive as might have been supposed.

The outstanding feature of the matter now is that none of the men whose criminal conduct was responsible for the extent of the disaster has been punished. The horror and grief due to the greatest calamity of the kind ever known were followed by a universally echoed demand that an example be made of those whose criminal carelessness and greed had ended so many lives in a fashion so horrible. A coroner's jury and a federal grand jury placed the blame officially upon the shoulders of the guilty. The officers of the steamship corporation, the captain of the steamer, and the inspectors who certified that she was safe and properly equipped in every respect, were indicted. But no indicted man has been brought to trial, and none of the federal inspectors, whose responsibility is greatest, has been removed from office. No one explains why the prosecution halts half way and appears likely to stick there. The evidence taken at the inquest abundantly justified the indictments found. Yet there is now no further news of the announcement that the funerals of those buried by public subscription cost \$80,000. The current of life is swift in New York. It begins to look as if no lasting lesson had been learned as a result of the disaster. To permit the indictments to sleep is to invite other inspectors with corrupt tendencies to license other death traps.

AFTER THE WAR.

The Far Eastern chickens are not all hatched yet, and St. Petersburg believes, or affects to believe, that the war is only beginning, but for all that the chickens are being counted. One writer assumes that Japan will become the unchallenged adviser of China and that Korea will become a Japanese dependency. This view is put forward in one form or another in several well-informed quarters as a result of the Russian defeat at Liao Yang and the seeming inability of the Russians to hold Manchuria. The British would be disposed to give Japan a free hand in the East, and the United States, like Britain, expects great things commercially from the "open door" policy to which the Japanese are pledged. As both these great powers are by interest and sentiment favorable to Japan, final victory for the Mikado would mean that Russia would have to accept the full consequences of eight long months' tidings such as have come to St. Petersburg from the Far East. The surprise of the Russian fleet by Japanese torpedo boats—a disgraceful affair in itself from the Russian standpoint—the defeat at the Yalu, at Nanchan, at Vafangow, at Newchwang, at the Motien Pass, the battering of both Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, and Russian collapse at Liao Yang—what more dismal chapter of events can be imagined?

If an automatic form of government has any advantage this may be among them, that it begets a spirit of submission to the ruling power, which will outlast even a fearful succession of disasters to the national arms. It can well be guessed that there would have been terrible scenes in France or in the United States had either country been waging a foreign war and had received for eight long months' tidings such as have come to St. Petersburg from the Far East. The surprise of the Russian fleet by Japanese torpedo boats—a disgraceful affair in itself from the Russian standpoint—the defeat at the Yalu, at Nanchan, at Vafangow, at Newchwang, at the Motien Pass, the battering of both Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, and Russian collapse at Liao Yang—what more dismal chapter of events can be imagined?

Japan's place in the family of nations is secure. No one would be in great haste to undertake her chastisement if the policy she asserted in the East were not wholly pleasing to outsiders. Recent events have shown that to be allied with the Japanese carries many advantages, while to be at war with them is to engage a whirlwind. There will be no more treaties like that

BROTHERS IN KHAKI.

President Roosevelt is charged with sending a negro regiment to the scene of the United States army manoeuvres at Manassas for political effect. The charge is probably as silly as many others made during a presidential campaign, but the talk among white troops from the South who are now on the ground for the coming war games shows how amicable are the relations between the white and the colored men in khaki. The New York Herald quotes an officer of the First Maryland Regiment as saying:

"They may make the ammunition inspection as careful as they like, but I think I'll pass a few ball cartridges to some picked men of my company, and if they put us up against those negro troops in tomorrow's fight, there may be some real casualties to report."

A white officer from Texas pleasantly remarked:

"I'm from Corsicana, and I guess you know what we do with the black skins down our way. When they get offensive we shoot them down there, and I guess maybe that may happen to some of them up here. Count on us. We're fit to stand with you for almost anything on this nigger proposition."

At last accounts ammunition was being most carefully inspected to prevent any negro-hunters from securing ball cartridges during the distribution. The suggestion has been made that the colored men, who hail from Connecticut, should not participate in any sham fighting but should be restricted to guard duty. The colored men object, apparently preferring to risk being shot rather than undergo the slight which would be put upon their regiment by exclusion from the real business of the manoeuvres. The situation would be humorous were it not that there is really some risk that a few hot-heads from the negro-burning states may precipitate a row.

The disposition among partisan Democrats is to blame the president for the present ugly situation. Southern Democrats insist that the Republicans encourage the negroes to become offensive. A case in point is the recent speech of Governor Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, in which he charged President Roosevelt with an effort to force social equality upon the Southern people, adding, to the negroes present: "If you ever try it there will perhaps be a lot of dead niggers, but never any social equality. If a black nigger should offer to escort a young white woman to church, her father, if he were a true Southern white man, would kill the brute as he would a mad dog."

Such utterances as this and the negro phobia talk at Manassas, coupled with recent occurrences in Georgia, show that the colored man who desires to vote and to carry a rifle in defence of his country, or for the purpose of sporting a uniform, receives a curious kind of encouragement.

TAKING BITTER MEDICINE.

Very few nations could have received without serious disturbance at home any such series of shocks as Russia has sustained since the war began last February. It is noteworthy that while Russia is continually pictured as a country where disaffection is rife a most expatriating and disheartening succession of disasters has been followed by no general outbreak of dissatisfaction with the empire. The assassination of de Plehve was not due to the war, but to other causes. To some extent, no doubt, the Russian public has been deceived by spurious despatches from the front, and the spread of information concealing or misrepresenting the facts. But in St. Petersburg the worst has long been known or guessed.

It may be that a democracy would not have gone to war in any such condition as Russia was in Manchuria in February. But one may well wonder what would have happened by now in France or the United States had either country been waging a foreign war and had received for eight long months' tidings such as have come to St. Petersburg from the Far East. The surprise of the Russian fleet by Japanese torpedo boats—a disgraceful affair in itself from the Russian standpoint—the defeat at the Yalu, at Nanchan, at Vafangow, at Newchwang, at the Motien Pass, the battering of both Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, and Russian collapse at Liao Yang—what more dismal chapter of events can be imagined?

PERILS OF SIEGE JOURNALISM.

The Che Foo correspondent, who slays and spares not, but who stayed his hand for a brief season while the armies were grappling about Liao Yang, is at work again. We are indebted to him for news of a new horror outside Port Arthur and incidentally for a glance at the troubles of the heroic Russian editors who are printing a newspaper in the beleaguered city whenever the hail of Japanese shells is not prohibitive. The news in Port Arthur is such as would warrant the local newspapers in issuing extras every few minutes, albeit the circulation must be confined to the garrison who do not require to be told that something extraordinary is happening most of the time.

It is known from previous issues of the Port Arthur dailies, however, that the Russian newspaper men have continued throughout the siege to print most interesting journals, filled with shocking facts and some most extraordinary fancies, the latter dealing with the losses of the "fanatic" Japanese. This enterprise is perhaps excusable, for while it does no great harm to the Japanese, it encourages the defenders of the city by informing them at short intervals that all of the besiegers in sight lie dead outside the walls.

There has been a lull at Port Arthur for some days. While there has been a pretty steady bombardment the terrific assaults reported recently have not been so numerous. The biggest news which has come to the ears of the Port Arthur editors of late was that of the destruction of nearly 700 Japanese who-report has it—obliged the Russian engineers by massing themselves over an extensive mine some distance from the main defences, and remaining there just long enough to be blown sky high.

Whether this report be true or not, it was the cheering sort of news needed by the subscribers of the most enterprising Port Arthur newspaper. But the Che Foo man reports that owing to an accident in the newspaper office, the journal was issued in greatly reduced form, a single sheet of small size appearing in place of the usual output. The nature of the accident is not described, but it may be conjectured that a Japanese shell wrought this cruel check to Russian journalistic enterprise. The last time the office was moved, apparently, the editor selected a shelter which was not really bomb-proof, although no doubt the agent claimed that it was absolutely safe and demanded entrance rent on that account.

That even a miniature paper was issued after this catastrophe shows how devoted to duty the besieged newspaper men are and how determined they are to live up to the advice of the editor Bennett to get the news under all circumstances and then make a fuss about it. Late news from Port Arthur gives little idea as to the progress made by the besiegers, but it seems certain that before very long all newspapers issued in the great Russian stronghold will be printed in Japanese.

DISCUSSING CHAMBERLAIN.

The Canadian Associated Press has not a very enviable record for accurately summarizing public utterances in Great Britain, and there may be reason to doubt the correctness of its report of Mr. Chamberlain's recent utterances. A full report of that address will be interesting in view of the epitome of it already published in Canada, in which Mr. Chamberlain is credited with an intention to stifle the Canadian milling industry for the benefit of British millers. The Ottawa Free Press, which accepts the cabined summary as accurate, says in part:

"Mr. Chamberlain's declaration to a correspondent, embodied in our special Canadian cable despatches from London today, that he proposes to impose such a duty on flour as will result in the whole milling of wheat being done in Great Britain, read in conjunction with his recent speech at Welbeck Abbey, throws a light upon his policy that will probably result in an entire change in the attitude of the colonies with regard to his scheme. This is a new Chamberlainism, which threatens the extinction of the Canadian milling industry, and it is safe to say that it will be met by the most uncompromising opposition in this country. The two foremost milling interests in Canada would have their principal market closed against them and their career of prosperity would receive a check from which it is doubtful if it could ever fully recover. This is Mr. Chamberlain's bait to the British agriculturists; and in throwing it out his opportunity has carried him much too far."

The proposal to transfer any extensive industry from Canada to Great Britain, a proposal meeting that Canada would be expected to produce raw material and stop at that, would of course be very warmly opposed in Canada. But Mr. Chamberlain has been charged with making some such proposal before, and he said subsequently that he never contemplated any policy which would interfere with the natural expansion of industries in Canada. Therefore one may, in the absence of complete proof to the contrary, doubt that he has so directly contradicted himself as would be implied in the words quoted by the Free Press.

Many men are of many minds as to just what Mr. Chamberlain does propose. The general principle he put forward has many friends who would be glad of details. Canada is not now called upon to

accept or reject his policy. There will be time enough for that when he has received a mandate from the British electors or another Colonial conference is called. Just what he did say in his latest speech cannot long be doubtful. Outspoken advocates of his plan in Canada will hope that he made no such proposal as the Canadian Associated Press has credited to him.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Agar continues to do a little campaigning in the county. He has it all to himself now.

There have been 570 murders in Mississippi thus far this year. The Republican vote is being steadily but surely reduced.

Marquis Oyama is a great fighter, but not an enthusiastic reporter. If he were a chief of staff in the Czar's army he would be court-martialed for reticence.

Something like a general stir in politics is likely to follow Mr. Borden's visit. The Conservatives will no doubt describe the situation throughout the province and the question of candidates here and elsewhere.

Advocates of harbor improvements are singularly silent. They may be heard a few weeks hence when the Winter Port business begins and there is complaint about docking room. It is already too late to mend matters before next spring.

Six hundred men are to make surveys for the Eastern Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but whether that means an election this year or not until next year would be hard to guess. The route through New Brunswick is evidently far from settled as yet.

At a time when pretty nearly everything is said to be adulterated it is somewhat surprising to learn that the Inland Revenue department after examining thirty-six kinds of tea has found them all genuine. Tea is tea in Canada, evidently. In some places it is something more deadly.

"The greatest battle of recorded history," is the New York Evening Post's description of the conflict at Liao Yang. As the soldier of today fires a dozen shots where the soldier of Laisie fired one, and the rapidity and range of the artillery have increased in the same way, Liao Yang is easily the greatest struggle known.

While the aldermen are discussing municipal ownership they might sift a report that the Street Railway might have been acquired by the city some time ago for \$700,000. It is said that when the matter was mentioned to certain aldermen they promptly whistled it down the wind. Today they may not be so sure that course was wise.

Reference was made recently to the peculiar views of the London Times and St. James Gazette in regard to the powers of the Governor-General of Canada. The Toronto News asks: "Can it be that the Canadian press discusses British questions with the solemn unwisdom and pretentious misinformation which distinguishes British press comment on Earl Grey's appointment?"

To Humphrey, Quartermaster General, Washington: What has become of your theory that rice eaters could not fight meat eaters? Yours in haste, KUROPATKIN. —Atlanta Constitution

That theory fails. What we want to know now is, Can the rice eaters keep up with the meat eaters long enough to finish the job. The meat eaters are very rapid on the home stretch.

A British cruiser found the Czar's "volunteer" warships near Zanzibar, and delivered to their commanders the Emperor's orders. The Russians will go home and sin against neutral commerce no more. To meddle further with British merchant ships would mean that the Russians would be treated as pirates. They understand that, and there is no likelihood that they will precipitate trouble.

General Kuropatkin reached Mukden before the Japanese, and also before the bulk of his own army. The extent of his casualties, the number of guns and the condition of stores he lost, and the actual number of the troops now moving north, are not yet known. The lack of definite news as to the progress of the Japanese flanking movement is a strange feature of the situation now.

Kuropatkin has telegraphed for another army corps, says the Toronto Globe. He will need at least six months in which to reorganize at Harbin for another forward movement. It will, therefore, be April of next year before the Russians are again in a position to challenge Oyama's hold of Manchuria. Under these conditions, further resistance at Port Arthur will be suicidal. We may expect the fall of the fortress very soon.

The Herald is assured by those in a position to know that the plans and specifications for rebuilding the R. C. B. drill hall in this city are complete, and work on the structure, the front of which will be built of brick, will be undertaken at once. Much credit is due to Mr. Gibson, M. P., for urging on the military authorities at Ottawa prompt attention to the work.—Fredericton Herald.

If any man knoweth anything definite

about the cost, construction or site of the St. John drill hall and the present status of the question now is the time to speak out in meeting.

Then pen used to be mightier than the sword, but the Japanese success in keeping all the war correspondents eight miles away from the firing line shows that the sword has turned the tables. The Japanese and Russian generals prefer to write their own battle stories. The Russian accounts are more vivid if less plausible than those sent by the Japs. But the Russians have never had a victory to report, and the Japanese have had nothing else.

When all worked so harmoniously together for the success of the Champlain festival, a difference of opinion concerning the future abiding place of L'Acadie's flag will not be sufficient to mar recollections of a great success which was most creditable to the city. It might be pointed out to the chief participants in last evening's little discussion that to pursue the argument would interfere with the duty which is now said to be paramount and which certain newspapers describe in the words: "Keep both hands on the Union Jack."

Quebec makes complaint of a party of harvesters from the Maritime Provinces who, in their merry progress toward the wheat fields, are said to have amputated the wooden leg of a citizen at Glumet, on the ground that the limb produced too much noise when the owner walked. The harvesters shortened no wooden legs during their stay in St. John, and the Quebec story will be received with doubt unless it turns out that the owner of the wooden leg is an official of the railroad whose lack of cars stood between these harvesters and their far distant destination.

Rifles soon become old-fashioned. The United States army is to have next year a new magazine weapon with an effective range of more than two-and-a-half miles from which twenty-five aimed shots a minute can be fired. The barrel is to be covered almost entirely by wood, as experience has proved that rapid firing heats the metal so that soldiers are unable to grasp it. The rifle which was being adopted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war is to be turned over to the militia. The new army rifle is said to be the best yet—as was said of its predecessors.

Newport society continues to elicit sarcastic comment from the more conservative newspapers across the line. Upon discovering that two fashionable entertainments were to be held on the same night, the New York Evening Post says:

"Life is short, and to deprive a man or woman of even a single opportunity to enjoy the refined and intellectual amusements of Newport society is worse than stealing candy from a baby."

Recently the Post said of Mr. Harry Leder, a society leader and champagne agent, that he had persuaded the smart set to dine not with a monkey but with himself. Equally biting was its statement that if the wishes of Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg, a New York Republican politician, had been consulted, the White House would long ago have been turned into a Quiggery.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, under whom Canadian artillerymen saw service in South Africa, and whose record as a soldier is very high, is now traveling in the Canadian West. A contemporary says in this connection: "More striking than anything else in the personal appearance of Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington are the long moustachios, which sweep with military precision on each side of the distinguished officer's face. The story is told, and told in all seriousness, that the native ladies which he commanded during the Zulu War, 1879-79, were so incensed when he removed the said facial appendages for a season that many of them deserted the British standard and rejoined their fractious brethren, having lost the respect for their white leader, with the disappearance of his moustachios."

As You Make It.
To the preacher life's a sermon,
To the joker life's a jest;
To the miser life's a money,
To the lazzar life's a rest.
To the lawyer life's a trial,
To the poet life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient
That needs treatment right along.
To the soldier life's a battle,
To the teacher life's a school;
Life's a "good thing" to the grafter,
It's a failure to the fool.
To the man upon the engine
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
To the merchant life's a trade.
Life's a picture to the artist,
To the rascal life's a fraud;
To the man who loves his life,
Life is lovely to the lover.
To the player life's a play;
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the drey.
Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty to the shirk.
To the heaven-blessed romancer
Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make it—
Brother, what is life to you?
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

In County Sligo an ancient couple were married on the 12th inst. They had been sweethearts 40 years ago, but parents objected to the match, and the youth had gone to America. He returned with a fortune to find his old love still going.

There is no plant which animals so detest as the catnip plant. A goat will stare rather than eat it, and those destroyers of everything green, the locust and army worm, will not feed upon it.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 10, 1904.

A Special Offer.

Suits to Measure, \$12.00.

We have placed a large range of Very Choice Cloths which we have just received in one lot and for the balance of this month will make from your choice of them,

Suits to Measure, = \$12.00.

We guarantee good workmanship good trimmings and perfect fit. Samples sent and measurement blanks sent on application.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,
199 and 201 Union Street.

WAUKEGAN

Barbed Wire Fencing.

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Weak Men Cured in 30 Days.

Not a penny down. Simply drop me a postal card with your name and address, and I will forward you at once one of my latest improved high-grade Electric Belts. Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will only half what other belts cost. If not cured, you return the belt to me at my expense and YOUR WORD WILL BE GIVEN. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect belt ever invented and nine in ten always when used.

WILL SEND YOU
This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without using the battery in any way. It is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicose, Dropsy, Loosens, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and Weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

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BIG PRIZE MONEY FOR DEWEY AND MEN FOR MANILA VICTORY

Washington, Sept. 8.—The treasury department has been sending checks to the officers and men of Admiral Dewey's fleet in payment of the awards of the prize money made by the victory of the American fleet at Manila.

It is expected that among the 2,000 men will get their checks within six or seven weeks. Among the checks so far sent out are those of Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lamberton, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, wife of Captain Gridley, of the Olympic. The check to Admiral Dewey is for \$18,310, and that for Mrs. Gridley for \$8,816. Admiral Dyer, of Melrose (Mass.), who commanded the Baltimore as a captain, will receive \$8,001.

The total amount to be divided is \$376,372 and as a rule the officers and men will receive sums amounting to about three-months' pay in proportion to their regular salaries. This was increased to some of the commanding officers, the smallest sum to any of the crews is \$60.

MONTREAL JOCKEY KILLED IN A RACE.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—(Special)—In a steeplechase race at Delamere Park this afternoon, George Irwin, a Montreal jockey, and his horse were killed. The horse failed to clear the first jump and fell, with his rider under him. The animal's neck was broken, and the jockey, with a fractured skull, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he died six hours later without regaining consciousness. Irwin was a young Irishman employed by H. H. Learmonth, who owned Midamus, the animal killed.

Terrible Deed of Demers.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A special from South Dayton (N. Y.), says Mike Michesscock, employed at the Canning works, shot his wife and two children while they were in bed this morning, and then shot himself. It is believed that all will die except the wife. It is thought he suddenly became insane.

Cats Suddenly.
You have seen the hurry to get drug store. Group develops the lungs are affected—then it's too late. Keep Catarrh from coming on. It's all sold instantaneously. Something magical about the way it cures catarrh and bronchial troubles. Catarrh cures, coughs, cures in nature's way. Both pleasant and guaranteed—that's Catarrh.

Three Seamen Killed on Portsmouth, Eng. British gunboat, Com gunnery ship, Exceller firing practice off breech lock of one out, killing three others.

Tug Little has set where she pulled the bar and plied her. The tug is badly and forward keel.

Fruits to do th enter either on su with bread—never