

Anti-Boer Campaign

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SCIENCE FAVORED BY FINE OBSERVING WEATHER.

From All Points Astronomers and Meteorologists Report Successful Observations of the Eclipse Yesterday--Some Valuable Photographs.

Barnesville, Ga., May 28.—Amid perfect conditions, and with no hindrances or defects to prevent success in the varying phases of the solar eclipse were observed by the government astronomers at the United States observing station here today. The photographic work was unusually successful. Five cameras made 20 exposures, all of which are believed to be good, the large photo-heliograph producing three perfect negatives and one flash negative just as totality ended.

At the expected minute the corona flashed out in double filament form of great beauty. Several solar prominences were distinctly observed on both the following and advancing limb. Those on the approaching limb, however, were more distinct and continuous. The corona extended about half a degree from the sun's limb, in the direction of the eclipse, with streamers plainly visible.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—The United States appropriated liberally for today's great work and observation parties were established at three places in the south and at Tripoli in Africa by the naval observatory. Prof. S. J. Brown, United States astronomical director, is in charge of the naval parties in the south which number about 60 persons, with headquarters at Barnesville, Ga. The preliminary work was in charge of Prof. Milton Uppgraft.

A carload of delicate and costly apparatus was placed in position, three large buildings being erected on a prominence at an altitude of 1,000 feet. A large scaffold was put up and a tent pitched. In one of the large buildings in the polar axis upon which was mounted various cameras and photographic telescopes. The telescope is revolved slowly by means of a water clock. The entire station for visual observation of the corona was also placed in position in this building.

Upon the scaffold the large photo-heliograph, with six inch lens, was installed. There is, of course, a dark room where the plates will be developed and on this particular building the observatory is open and the records of the all important event. A branch of this naval observatory party was stationed at Griffin, Ga., a few miles away, in charge of the work of those temporary observatory is on the estate of Georgia's experimental farm, which is also a high point. Both to the east and west the country is open and afforded a splendid view, not only of the eclipse itself, but the shadow as appeared from the west coast of the continent.

The station was selected for the express purpose of making spectroscopic analysis of the various phenomena of light. In this particular the work of the observatory differed widely from that at Barnesville. The third government station was located at Pinehurst, N. C. Prof. A. N. Skinner was in charge of the work at the most part of the same character as that performed by the Griffin observatory.

Prof. Skinner superintended the erection of one of the largest cameras ever constructed. This station is manned by five members of the observatory staff and a number of distinguished specialists. The eclipse station of the Cabot observatory was located at Sileam, Ga. The party was sent out from the home of the observatory, Oakland, California, by Prof. James Dolbear, a noted astronomer of San Francisco, and members of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. Prof. Charles Burckhalter is in charge of the party.

The permanent staff of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago, located their station at Wadesboro, N. C., with Prof. Edward E. Barnard in charge, who placed in position a magnificent photographic telescope of six inch aperture and focal length of 62 feet. This telescope is capable of producing pictures from 16 to 20 inches in diameter. Massachusetts Institute of Technology sent a delegation in charge of Prof. A. E. Burton.

Prof. W. H. Pickering directed the party sent out by Harvard. Blitch observatory, Boston, sent out A. L. Kitch and party. Their work was confined to meteorological observations, a study and record of the shadow bands and the velocity of the eclipse wind.

New Haven, Conn., May 28.—Efforts of the Yale astronomers this morning to take scientific observations of the solar eclipse proved unsuccessful. Madrid, May 28.—Intense interest was displayed in the solar eclipse here. A number of excursion trains were run to Arganmilla Elchi, Navalmaral and Plasencia, where astronomers from all countries of Europe assembled. M. Flammarion represented France and Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, Great Britain.

Enormous crowds of sightseers occupied the different points of vantage. The influx was so great at Plasencia that many had to sleep in the railway cars. Bright sunshine and a cloudless sky prevailed everywhere. The British astronomers arranged to take photographs every ten seconds. M. Flammarion estimates that some time must elapse before the complete results of the observations are known.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—The accuracy of results at Griffin will not be known for some time, as the photographic plates will not be developed at present. A few minutes before totality clouds drifted across the sun's face and cut off a good portion of the light. It is a disputed question whether there was any haze before the sun during totality.

Dr. Brown, the director of the observations, thinks there was a very slight cutting off of the light on this account, as does also Dr. Humphreys. Prof. Mitchell and others of the observers, however, who watched this particular phase of the eclipse, say there was no interference, or if there was, so slight as to be imperceptible. The report of Prof. Alfred E. Burton, in charge of the expedition from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Washington, Ga., reads:

"The weather here was perfect. Time of totality one minute and 25 and 2-10 seconds. The magnetometer showed no disturbance in magnetic declination. Seven sketches were made of the corona."

Prof. W. H. Pickering, at the head of Yale's expedition, furnished the following statement: "We secured 36 plates with intra-mercurial apparatus and 34 with other cameras, aided by 19 assistants. The plates will be developed in the Cambridge observatory. The corona resembled that of the 1888 eclipse. Two large solar protuberances, Venus and Mercury, were conspicuous. The inner corona was visible in the telescope several seconds after totality was over. There was no dark band around the moon's limb during the partial phase and no detail on the moon during totality."

Washington, May 28.—Advices received at the naval observatory from its agents in various points in the south show that the favorable weather prevailed for observing the solar eclipse today, that the contact occurred very close to schedule time and that the programme arranged was carried out without a hitch. Three parties were sent out from the observatory, viz: One to Pinehurst, N. C., in charge of Prof. Stimson J. Brown, Captain C. H. Davis, superintendent of the observatory, was in communication with these officials by telegraph and during the day he received the following advices: "Pinehurst, N. C., May 28.—Clear sky and favorable, permitting successful observation of the eclipse. All 17 instruments successfully operated. Contact occurred very close to predicted time. Corona very fine. Mercury only star visible."

(Sgd.) A. N. Skinner, Prof. Uppgraft, at Barnesville, Ga., and Prof. Brown, at Griffin, Ga., merely reported that their observations were successful. In Washington the weather was slightly cloudy, which somewhat marred the opportunities for getting a satisfactory observation of the eclipse. The eclipse arrived just a few seconds ahead of schedule time, but the irregularity was so slight that an ordinary observer could not have discerned it.

The trained star gazers declare that the contact came from five to eight seconds before it was due, but the difficulty of seeing just when the actual contact was so great because of a cloud which passed that they cannot quite agree among themselves. They do agree, however, that it was one of the most remarkable predictions in the history of astronomy, it being doubtful if ever before the time of the arrival of an eclipse was so accurately announced in advance. The first contact was scheduled to take place at 44 minutes and two seconds past 7 o'clock, meridian time, which is 8 minutes and 15 seconds faster than Washington time. A few seconds before that time the edge of the sun and moon were in contact but it was several seconds later before the naked eye, looking through smoked glass, could tell that the eclipse was actually taking place. From the moment of first contact until the moment of the nearest approach to totality, at exactly 9 o'clock, the light faded gradually until the eye was in a condition of haziness.

There were no attempts at photographing the instruments for such purposes had been sent south. The observers at the waters in Washington was to catch and record the time of the first and final contact and the exact moment of the nearest approach to totality. At exactly 9 o'clock 90 per cent. of the sun's face was obscured. The final contact was scheduled for 16 minutes and 15 seconds past 7 o'clock. Each of the three watches kept a different time. One of them recorded 16 minutes and 10 seconds, another eight seconds and a third seconds later, the discrepancy being due probably to difference in the strength of instruments. The phenomenon of the moon's shadow bands which was promised as a result of the eclipse, was not observable here.

Mr. Beger, who watched through the 26 inch instrument, took particular pains to see whether the other phenomenon promised—that caused by the sun's rays falling through the leaves of trees was present, and he was rewarded for his pains. With an unshadowed sun the rays streaming through leaves produce little circles of light on the ground beneath. While the shadow was on the sun today Mr. Beger found that these circles were changed to crescents.

Unofficial reports which have reached Washington indicate that the eclipse was visible to a greater or less degree in its entire path of totality. Particularly fortunate were the observers in the southern section of the country where the weather seemed to be unusually favorable for obtaining the photographic data which the scientists were so anxious to obtain though in some portions toward the gulf the weather was cloudy. In some of the southern cities during the period of totality stars were visible almost directly overhead. In Richmond a most striking case was that of a star which was seen to be more surprising as there was not a cloud in the sky.

Toronto, May 28.—The eclipse of the sun was successfully observed at the Toronto observatory. Contact times and other photographic data were taken. The weather was perfect. The diminution of light was very marked as was also the case with heat. The time of contact was 7 hours, 51 minutes, 35 seconds, being five seconds earlier than the computed time. The last contact was at 19.16.34, being seven seconds earlier. The photographic record of temperature shows it fell five degrees between 8 o'clock and the time of greatest observation and then rose steadily.

KNOWS NOTHING OF PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons today the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said he had no information in regard to the reported negotiations for peace with the Transvaal.

BUT ONE DAY'S MARCH FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Roberts Now Camped Eighteen Miles from the Transvaal Metropolis—Advance May Have Entered the Place—A Strong Desire for Peace.

LONDON, May 28.—Lord Roberts announces his arrival at Klip River, 18 miles from Johannesburg.

LONDON, May 28 (undisputed)—The war office just before midnight published the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Klip River, Transvaal, May 28, 5.35 p. m.—We marched 20 miles today and are now 18 miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us; but they abandoned one after the other as we neared them."

"We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into train and to leave this station, as some of the West Australian mounted infantry dashed into it. French and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about 10 miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon. The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses."

"Ruddle occupied Senekal on May 24. No report of what took place has reached me yet."

"H. J. Whigham has just returned to Johannesburg from Pretoria, where he went disguised. He writes that Kruger has all the arrangements made for flight, presumably to Holland. A special train, provisioned, is always ready with steam up. The train waits some distance from Pretoria."

LONDON, May 29, 2 a. m.—Lord Roberts is now within a day's march of Johannesburg and Gen. Buller has been ordered to march on Monday with what result is not known. The war office says: "The demoralization of the Transvaal is remarkable. French and Ian Hamilton's forces are everywhere. Everyone is weary of the war and full of fear as to the coming of the British. Operations were being carried out for marching Pretoria with telephonic communication. Fourteen points in the line of defenses were connected with headquarters and with the Transvaal forces. The only defensive measure adopted. There were no other visible preparations. The railway line is now in the hands of the British. The salaries of the officials and judges have not been paid or have been paid only in national bank notes, which will be worthless when Lord Roberts arrives. The seat of government will be removed to Delagoa Bay railway station and then, if necessary, to Lydenburg."

Steyn and Kruger's Complaints. "Both President Steyn and President Kruger complain bitterly of Lord Roberts' unfair tactics in refusing to meet the Boers in positions chosen by them and in eternally turning them by flank movements."

"Around Johannesburg a few trenches have been dug, but no other steps have been taken for defense. The railway line is blocked with refugees from the west and southwest. The government is now endeavoring to reassure the public by telling them that the British will not outrage and plunder them, but it is too late. The previous misstatements are bringing their rewards."

"Food is very scarce and prices rule high. The proposal to release the British prisoners of war due to this cause. Members of the government and of the volksraad express approval of the proposal, but President Kruger is violently opposed to it."

"One form of infernal machine which meets with much approval is to be laid under the rails of various lines. A pressure of some weight on the engaged will cause this to explode with most terrible effect."

Everyone Wants Peace. "There has been a decided change in public opinion, which has become quite English. The burghers on commando are not so numerous as they once were. In the towns the rabid anti-English is less rampant. People are thinking of their property. The party eager for surrender is now very influential and includes the principal leaders at the front. The intelligent public feel that the game is up. False news no longer has any effect and the lying reports of the newspapers are universally disbelieved. Although the hand of the enemy has been very heavy on news of all kinds recently, everyone believes the worst."

The government has arranged to continue the agitation against the British occupation of the two republics on the continent of Europe, in Great Britain and in the United States. Great efforts are to be made in this direction and no expense will be spared. I have excellent reasons for believing that the Bewar-pleasers' rights have been sold to a French syndicate without the sanction of the volksraad. The government hopes by this means to bring about French intervention for the protection of French

rights in the Witwatersrand and thus to cause England grave difficulties. "The conduct of United States Consul Hay is admirably discreet and meets with universal praise alike from Boer and British sympathizers."

Both Urges Peace. "Another despatch from Lorenzo Marquoz says: 'Gen. Louis Botha is at Pretoria, urging President Kruger to arrange peace terms. Runaway burghers from Laing's Nek passed through Heidelberg last week. Wounded officers with their families are leaving Johannesburg and Pretoria for Lydenburg. President Steyn occupies the house of the British resident at Pretoria. 'Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marquoz Monday from Pretoria said it was believed there that the British would be at the capital for a month. Nevertheless, there was much unrest and anxiety.'"

The morning papers generally regard the Boer organized resistance as near an end. Predictions are made that the British flag will fly at Johannesburg today and at Pretoria Saturday. One view is that Lord Roberts may pass Johannesburg and move straight on Pretoria.

Sympathy Just in Time. Durban, May 28.—James Smith, the American district messenger boy who is carrying a message of sympathy from Philadelphia to the Boer army, is expected to arrive in Durban today. He is expected to be met by President Kruger, who has arrived at Lorenzo Marquoz; and President Kruger has sent his private car to convey him to Pretoria.

Attitudes of Boer Leaders. LONDON, May 29.—The Lorenzo Marquoz correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "Commandant General Botha consulted the Transvaal government a few days ago and in the strongest terms urged capitulation, recognizing that the struggle is utterly hopeless. Neither persuasion nor force will be of any avail. The Boers are in a state of mind which is equally emphatic for peace; but Kruger is still obdurate. The strong feelings of the Boer people, however, may at any moment carry the point, even against the wishes of the Boer leaders."

While the reports of a possible border conflict between the Boers and the Portuguese are not credited here, the uneasiness of local officials continues. All sorts of sensational rumors are afloat. The latest of the hauling down of the Portuguese flag at the Portuguese consulate in Pretoria.

Kruger Warns People to Leave. LONDON, May 29.—The Morning Post has the following despatch from Lorenzo Marquoz, dated Monday: "President Kruger has issued a public proclamation warning all people to leave Johannesburg or to remain there at the peril of their lives, as it might become necessary to destroy the town and the mines."

Have Men Enough. LONDON, May 29.—The war office announces that no further enlistments in the reserve regiments will be accepted after the 1st of June.

The Mines to Be Blown Up. LONDON, May 28.—According to a despatch from Johannesburg, the leading public questions, touching upon the extension of the international to Montreal, President Kruger has issued a public proclamation warning all people to leave Johannesburg or to remain there at the peril of their lives, as it might become necessary to destroy the town and the mines.

No Understanding. Washington, May 28.—In the course of a speech in favor of the adoption of a resolution expressing the senate's sympathy for the Boers today, Mr. Wellington (M.A.) referred to a secret understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain. When Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts) demanded proof that such an understanding existed, Mr. Wellington said that, in the

concurrently with, though independently of the European powers in the protection of the life and property of foreigners in China, Admiral Kempff has not at present any intention of making a hostile demonstration in the Behr river. It is more probable that he is at Taku solely with the purpose of getting as near as possible to Minister Conger and the American legation at Peking, just as it was proposed two years ago when riotous conditions prevailed near the Chinese capital. Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, called at the state department today, and had a long conference with acting Secretary Hill, but neither of the parties would make any statement as to what was talked about.

AN AMERICAN SHIP IN CHINESE WATERS.

Washington, May 28.—A cablegram received at the navy department today, stated that the Newark had been assigned to act as flagship of the senior squadron commander, and that the vessel sailed from Nagasaki last Saturday, and arrived at the Taku forts yesterday. Rear Admiral Kempff is the senior squadron officer described in the despatch, and his visit to Taku, the nearest point to Peking attainable for large vessels has attracted much attention. It is understood that there is already a formidable fleet of European warships gathered at Taku, and since the withdrawal of the Waresing, the American fleet has been unrepresented at that port. While prepared to act

ARMORY AND RIFLE RANGE FOR ST. JOHN

Important Speech by Hon. Dr. Borden Last Night--Determined to Turn All Canadian Foot Into Mounted Infantry--Praise for the 62nd.

Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, made an important speech last evening, to the officers and men of the 62nd Fusiliers. The minister came here yesterday at noon, and has since been the guest of Lieut-Col. H. H. McLean, Horsefield street. Accompanied by the latter he visited the proposed site of the new rifle range, near the Shamrock grounds, and he gave his approval of the place chosen. This leaves everything ready for appropriation proceedings to be carried on.

Returning, Hon. Dr. Borden was entertained at luncheon at the residence of Lieut-Col. McLean, where he met the staff and captains of the 62nd Fusiliers, and their wives. The minister then drove to the drill shed, accompanied by Col. McLean. He was there to meet a delegation from the city relative to the request for a new drill shed. But, unfortunately, the two parties failed to meet, the civic delegation having been there and gone just a few minutes before the minister arrived.

Last evening the 62nd Fusiliers had a march out in honor of the presence in the city of the head of the militia department, under command of Major Sturdee. They marched from the drill shed by way of St. James and Prince William streets to King, making a splendid appearance, and marching excellently to the music of the battalion's brass band.

The battalion was halted in front of the Royal hotel and was reviewed by Hon. Dr. Borden and Col. McLean from the hotel balcony. The band played a number of airs. The scene was a very pretty one in the light of red fire burned on the balcony, and was enjoyed by a large gathering of citizens on the street and in nearby buildings.

The Fusiliers marched back to the drill shed via King, Charlotte, St. James, Sydney and Broad streets, and Dr. Borden and Col. McLean drove down immediately after them. Within the drill shed, Col. McLean assumed command and formed the battalion in three sides of a square with officers and band in the center. Then Col. McLean introduced Hon. Dr. Borden, to whom he said the militia was much indebted, and who took great interest in his department.

Dr. Borden's Address. "It was lengthy and interesting and contained several important statements. He said it gave him great pleasure to meet the battalion and have the opportunity of saying a few words on behalf of himself and the militia of Canada. Col. McLean had, he feared, spoken too highly of him. He had been a militia man since 1865, and he sympathized with the troubles as well as the pleasures the militia had in carrying out the Queen's regulations and bearing, as they did, the grief of our gracious Queen whether in peace or war."

New Rifle Range. In reference to matters about which Col. McLean had spoken, (the new rifle range and drill shed), Dr. Borden said he had great pleasure in informing the battalion that whatever else might take place, it had been decided to give the St. John militia, at the earliest possible moment, the advantages of use of what would probably be the best rifle range in Canada, and he had taken the means, under the advice of Col. McLean, to arrange for securing this. He hoped the militia would take advantage of the opportunity to gain for themselves a full knowledge of the use of the rifle.

As to the New Drill Shed, the militia had now the opportunity of using this drill shed, such as it is. Though the construction of drill sheds would come under the public works department, yet, as head of the militia department, he was prepared to do everything in his power to improve the position of the militia in St. John as to drill shed accommodation. As to whatever might be considered necessary in the future, he was prepared to meet the heads of the St. John battalions to consult, and he would be happy to cooperate so far as in him lay, and he was sure the government of Canada would be prepared to give the local city of St. John accommodations equal to that enjoyed by any city in the Dominion.

To the St. John militia he would say the local services shown to Canada and securing this. He hoped the militia's large contribution to the noble contingent to South Africa, would not be forgotten. The militia department and the government of Canada quite understood that the 62nd and all the battalions in St. John had contributed more than their full quota to the noble army in South Africa, fighting the battle of Queen and Empire, and they might understand that, when the question of accommodation of the forces in St. John would be finally considered, these facts should not be lost sight of, and he had no doubt that when a vote for drill sheds in different parts of the country would be made, full justice would be done St. John.

Government or City Property. He said that if a drill shed was decided to be built now on property owned by the government, he had no hesitation in saying that at the earliest possible time a vote would be taken. If it was thought to build a drill shed at a point other than on government property, then there might arise the question of exchange of properties between the government and the city. This would be a matter for the future between the military authorities at Ottawa and the city. As head of the militia department at Ottawa, he would be prepared at all times to enter upon negotiations with

the authorities of the city as to what such a drill shed should be located. Comrades in South Africa. He congratulated the officers, non-commissioned officers and men upon the magnificent showing their comrades have made in South Africa. They had every reason to be proud of it. On every occasion of victory crowned the British arms and Canada's volunteers had been in front rank. Witness Paardeberg, who had it not been for the opportune advance and courage of the Canadian volunteers there might have been some doubt as to the result. Through the noble charge, Canada's volunteers Cronje and his soldiers became prisoners to the Queen of England again at Mafeking, as the result of a magnificent march of the Canadian artillery, which was unsurpassed in the annals of war, we were told that the aid of Canadian artillery was claimed at least twice to the British arms. So he and all people and the militia of St. John might well take congratulations to themselves for to the Canadian militia was a material advance to the British arms in South Africa.

When the Canadians Arrived. Until Canada's contingent reached South Africa, nothing but misfortune had attended our arms and efforts. Since then, though he would not say this was the only reason—matters had mended for the Empire. We were not taking too much credit to ourselves when we claimed at least some part in the British triumphs in South Africa, and Lord Roberts and the war office had recognized this claim. Imperial Federation. We heard much about Imperial federation and we had specialists in this country who never put on the red uniform but who saw a great deal about the consolidation of the Empire in times of peace. But the soldier had done more by simple registry of their names as men prepared to fight the battle of the Empire than all these gentlemen talking about Imperial federation. The soldiers were the men on whom the Empire depended in the present and in the future and they it was who had solved the question of Imperial federation. Soldiers cared not about representation in the Imperial parliament or in Imperial government, all they wanted to know was that when the Imperial government goes to war it does so in the cause of liberty, justice and for the good of civilization through the world; and if Great Britain was in danger or the Empire in peril, they were ready to go to the front and assist in the Imperial parliament or government the people and militia of Canada were ready to come forward with their best men and spend their money and spill their blood in the noble cause of the Empire of Great Britain, no matter what the cost. It was not the Imperial government that was in danger, but the Empire itself. It was not the Imperial government that was in danger, but the Empire itself. It was not the Imperial government that was in danger, but the Empire itself.

Praise for the 62nd Officers. He spoke of the splendid character of the officers of the 62nd Battalion, who had spent time and money in upholding the militia, and referred especially to his friend Lt. Col. McLean. He referred again to the rifle range and the drill shed and said he hoped it would be his pleasure to ask parliament to vote a large sum for a drill shed in accordance with the requirements of the forces here. He regretted he had been unable to meet the city delegation in regard to the drill shed, but at an early opportunity would be happy to discuss the matter and hoped a drill hall would be constructed which would be a credit to the Dominion and do justice to the loyal and patriotic volunteers of St. John. He put forward three requirements of the militia man. The first was that he must be a man of brains capable to care for himself independently and yet under the officer's orders. Militia work had been looked on by some as a huge picnic, but he said it was business, as the sending of a tenth of the militia force to South Africa showed, and he proposed that it should be business. To Have Mounted Infantry. A second was that the militia must have mobility. His wish was to have loosen for the infantry of Canada and he proposed, as far as possible to make the infantry mounted infantry so that they could move rapidly from point to point. Expert Riflemen. Thirdly, the militia man should be an expert rifle man and, with the new range, it would be the local men's funds if they did not make themselves expert with the rifle arms provided them. Dr. Borden's excellent address, which was reported by the press, was followed by a hearty cheer for him and then the battalion was dismissed by Major Edwards. Dr. Borden was entertained at the 62nd Fusiliers Officers' headquarters for an evening. He goes to Fredericton today to attend the University of New Brunswick centennial celebration.