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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1905

**THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH**

Japan has twice defeated Russia decisively; once when she banished the Russian flag from the Pacific and thrust the Czar's legions out of the vast territory he sought to steal; a second time at Portsmouth when the Mikado set his Christian foe and all the world a noble example by showing mercy to the innocent millions to whom a renewal of the war would have meant misery or death. The first victory was physical, the second moral; the first was necessary to Japan's existence as a nation and it won for her recognition as a first class power in point of strength; the second exalts her to a still higher place in the eyes of civilization, as showing that she is not only infinitely brave and resourceful, but war but also humane and wise in the hour of victory. All the world wondered at the victories of Togo and Oyama; all the world will pay the tribute of respect to the nation whose Emperor's concessions made possible the Peace of Portsmouth.

Peace, after considerable delay and obstacles which appeared insuperable, came with a rush. Already in some quarters surprise is expressed because the Japanese modified so extensively the scope of the terms they first proposed. They asked much, and it is seen now that they prepared to concede much. But conceding much they have kept enough. The purposes to serve which Japan went to war are served. Nineteen months ago the shadow of Russia was across all Eastern Asia. Manchuria was occupied, Russian intrigue in Korea's capital implied coming Russian domination of that peninsula. Already Russian agents, spies and woodcutters had crossed the Yalu. Port Arthur, the fortress and Dalian the entrepot, were permanent pledges that Russia had come to stay. The robbery of Japan after her war with China in 1894 was to be followed by a policy which would exclude her from the mainland, shut up her teeming, restless and resourceful people in their narrow islands, whence they must watch the Slav, already wonderfully rich in territory, batten upon all Manchuria and Korea. So matters stood when Togo struck at Port Arthur.

How will they stand after the Peace of Portsmouth? Today Japan is on show room for empire, and there is no one to question. The sun-disk dominates all the waters in which her interest is vital. Port Arthur--in Russian hands the chief menace to her future--is her own as long as she pleases. Dalian, the fast city representing Russia's vaulting ambition in the Far East, is a Japanese city. Korea, a territory half as great as all the islands of Japan, is virtually a Japanese province. Russia is banished from the ice-free ports to which she had driven her way, and the section of railroad giving her a commercial outlet in warm water is in Japanese hands. The sea of Japan is a Japanese lake. The important half of Sakhalin is Japan's. The ships taken from Russia at Port Arthur and raised carry the Japanese flag.

Japan's industrial progress was not seriously disturbed by the war. Her credit now will be very high. Her prestige is multiplied. She will begin in serenity an era of tremendous commercial expansion. She finds herself acknowledged by the world as the leader of all the Asiatics, the senior partner in the Far East. Distrust of her growing power will be modified in nearly all cases and removed in most by her wisdom and moderation in the recent crisis. In her case no nation, Russia least of all, will mistake wisdom and discretion for fear. The ball is at her foot.

And how does it stand with Russia? The Czar and the bureaucracy were ready--as the Russian people were not--to fight on rather than pay the full price of defeat. But all the world knew that further fighting would mean fresh disaster. Driven from the sea, and unable to withstand the Japanese on land, the Russians would have been forced to relinquish Vladivostok and Harbin. Persistence in such a case is not courage, whatever it may be. In Russia's case the proud and cruel has been humbled; the blustering giant, challenged, is seen to have had bulk without strength.

Russia, as a British authority expresses it, has accepted terms which are the best evidence of recognition of crushing defeat. "The Russian envoy has already given account to what is tantamount to the aban-

donment for at least a generation of Russian influence in the Far East. Tokio will usurp the place of St. Petersburg. Russia has been violently thrown back upon her old path of advance by Japan, who is determined that her adversary shall retire so far that she will not be able again to make the spring which carried her in half a dozen years from the line of the Amur to the warm water of the Gulf of Pechili. For all practical purposes, Port Arthur was as much Russian territory as the backwoods of New England were English when France and England fought for their possession. Russia put forth all her might for its defence, and her failure was just as colossal and epoch-making as if Port Arthur had been Sebastopol. Indeed, the consequences of distant defeat are vastly graver to Russia today than were the consequences of the actual loss of the Crimean arsenal half a century ago; the penalties of such defeat are a hundred times more serious. The Russian moujik may have heard nothing of Port Arthur, and he will not be sensible of its loss; but the Russian government will know the change and feel it most bitterly every time there crops up for discussion any question of Far Eastern policy. It is not merely the amputation of one of its extremities that the Russian Empire has undergone; it has lost a vital limb. X-rays might just as well have said that Persia was not really defeated when the fleets had been sunk at Salamis and Mykale, and Marston and his host had been routed at Plataea, as the Czar said that Russia had not been vanquished in these eighteen months of war."

The future of Russia must occupy much of the world's attention hereafter. Has the Czar learned wisdom? The author of the Hague Tribunal has lost his fleet, and presumably must build another with all speed. His army organization is execrable. Official robbery is the wolf that devoured thousands of the loyal soldiery and their relatives at home during the recent months of strife. Will Nicholas think more of reconstructing the plans Japan has shattered than of creating the domestic ills that have kept his throne rocking for more than a year? His decision will mean hope and liberty and peaceful progress, or slow revolution in which his people will wrest from him and the ruling class the rights denied them. Of necessity Russian ambition and greed and intolerance will cease to plague the world for a season--the season of the Bear's repudiation. But that Russian tradition will be abandoned is scarcely to be expected. But the shock of this war and the knowledge born of it will inevitably mean reconstruction in one form or another, from above or below. The Czar has been weak and foolish. It is too much to expect that he will shine in the role now forced upon him by the great problems at his door.

The war has shifted balances somewhat in Europe and has exerted important influences in many directions. Germany is for the present relieved from pressure on her eastern frontier, and is relatively stronger as concerns France. The British and French have drawn together perceptibly. Germany too will be watched narrowly in regard to her Chinese conquests by Japan. The British profit more than any other outside power by the war. The Anglo-Japanese alliance made Japan's victory possible. Japan's victory proved Russia's weakness, a relief to Britain as respects India. There, too, an opportunity is afforded to "shutter up" certain "doorways in the north" while Russia is quiescent.

The "open door" policy being now assured British and American trade in the East will take on new proportions. The United States as a growing Pacific power, intent indeed upon becoming the dominant power in the Pacific, will be brought into commercial collision of a new sort with Japan, and out of that may grow anything.

The optimists who were early to decide that Russia was beaten and who were hopeful of the Portsmouth conference from the first find their judgment happily confirmed. All the world will hail the news with gladness. To most people will come a lifting of the heart at the thought that the unpeppable barbarity and suffering attending a great war are over, for the misery was pitiful despite the Christian methods of the "japan" Japanese to render the struggle humane in the sense that the rules of civilized warfare were scrupulously adhered to.

**A FOOL JURY**

No wonder there is much newspaper protest over the verdict of the coroner's jury which turned loose Charles Gow with a certificate of character at Norwood (Ont.). Gow and some boon companions who were enjoying a midnight drink decided to have some "fun." They had it. It involved one, perhaps two funerals for a family named Hill. The Hill family, it appears, was not a popular one. The driving party decided to give them a scare. They began to yell for the purpose of causing the Hills to look out from the windows. The Hills did so, suspecting no evil. Gow, who has been a soldier, had with him a Winchester rifle. He fired three shots. The first grazed the head of the father of the family, standing beside his children, in the house, which was his castle. The second killed Tommy Hill. The third wounded his sister. Gow and the others drove on without stopping to investigate. The surviving members of the Hill family did not spend a pleasant night. The mother was

nearly crazed by grief and shock. Gow gave himself up next day when he heard the news. The jurymen who heard all of the facts, "were out some minutes," after which profound deliberation they found a verdict of accidental death, adding a complete exoneration for Charles Gow, "who confesses that he did the shooting." The jurors keenly sympathized with the erstwhile hilarious Mr. Gow in his passing illusion. What they thought about the Hill family, and the necessity for punishing grossly criminal carelessness or worse, we are not permitted to know. The man who fired the deadly shots was familiar with firearms, knew how far a rifle would carry, and the effect it would produce. The direction taken by the bullets argues against the theory of random shooting. Rifles that kill and wound in that fashion are aimed. The frenzied mother says the jurors, one and all, should be hanged. But of course she is only an excited woman. The jurors are foolish enough to command much pleasing attention hereafter in the section in which they live. Presumably they will know enough not to go to their windows next time Mr. Gow is abroad and shouting; but that is doubtful.

**AFTER A TRIAL**

The Subway Tavern, an experiment sanctioned by Bishop Potter, and opened with solemn ceremony including the singing of the Doxology, is now a year old. The plan excited a great deal of criticism of one sort and another at its inception. The consecrated saloon had many advocates and many enemies. The period of criticism was not long. Most New Yorkers forgot the Subway saloon once it ceased to be a novelty. But now its existence is recalled by several articles reviewing its year of existence and comparing its present condition with the promises made for it when Bishop Potter stood sponsor. These articles will interest observers who were awaking the result of the experiment.

The Tavern, several writers agree after a recent examination, is not a success from any standpoint. It has made no impression upon the squalid neighborhood in which it is established. None of the dives which surround it seems to have suffered any diminution of loathsome prosperity. So far as can be learned the reading-room and decent social features which were to lift the Tavern above other places have been dropped or neglected. These features have not attracted. The non-alcoholic beverages offered to the ever-thirsty crowd of wayfarers have not proved profitable. The temperance end of the saloon is today somewhat dirty and generally desolate. The bar proper pays a fair percentage, not because the patrons are being elevated and prefer the higher atmosphere of which the Tavern boasts, but because any place where strong drink is sold is bound to drive a thriving trade in that part of the city.

The Subway Tavern, though it is no longer very clean or very attractive to the fastidious, pays its way. Its managers still contend that they do not sell liquor to persons who are intoxicated; but they are ready to sell "all anybody can hold." There are dirtier saloons near by. There is bigger than ever. There is little likelihood that Bishop Potter will sanction any more saloons like the Tavern popularly called after him. The patrons seem to have been the addition of another group in a neighborhood where a man could not throw a stone without breaking the window of a saloon or a pawnshop.

**AN INFERNO**

Russia is to retain that part of Sakhalin which she has used as a penal colony for those of her convicts who are described as "violent." There is a worse fate than banishment to Siberia. It is imprisonment at Sakhalin. Japan will develop half of the island and its future inhabitants will be free and contented. What the Russian half of the island will be like we may learn from this description of the arrival there of a party of "violent" prisoners and their fate thereafter--

"First among the prisoners come men with fetters on their legs and linked together in pairs, the clanking of their chains making a lugubrious noise. Next come half a dozen men, each without fetters, but secured by the hands to a long iron rod. Then follow female prisoners, and after them the most affecting part of the whole--the wives and children who have elected to accompany into exile their husbands and fathers. Behind them are allowed three pounds of bread and one-half pound of meat each day, and they are not forbidden to receive visits. But when they arrive at frequent intervals their lot is a pitiful one. Their cells are damp and fungus-covered, their food is less than the allowance during the journey, and their work in the salt mines is most exhausting. Many of the prisoners are very ignorant. Few of them can read except the Caucasians, but they are all put to the same laborious work, and in the event of their being physically unable to perform their allotted tasks their punishments are very cruel. The English cat-o-nine tails is nothing to the terror of the birch. In this instrument of torture the prisoner is so fixed that he can neither move nor cry out, and while things bound at the end with pointed tin strike his back at frequent intervals. Other tortures to which prisoners are subjected are too dreadful to write about, and during all these tortures the prisoner is prevented by guards from obtaining even the poor relief of a scream. Surely the horrors of the salt mines of Iletskaya are nothing compared with the abominations of Sakhalin."

Had Japan kept the whole island this inferno would have been blotted out. Now it may continue until the Russian people break the back of the bureaucracy.

**BAD FOR BUSINESS**

The not uncommon idea that war is of great commercial benefit to the neutral nations who capture the business neglected or created by the belligerents is corrected by the Wall Street Journal. The more

certain aspect of war, it points out, is that it is largely destructive of capital which would otherwise be better employed: "It is doubtful, however, whether, except temporarily and in certain lines of trade, the United States has really profited by the existence of the war in the far east." The increase in commerce, which may be shown as a result of the war is more than counterbalanced by the losses by reason of the diversion of so much of the world's capital from the enterprises of peace. It is economically unsound to hold that destruction of property such as is caused in war is a benefit to the world. Certain lines of American industry have undoubtedly been made more active by reason of this conflict, and the volume of our exports has increased thereby, but what is this as compared with the probable impetus which would have been given the business if the millions which have been used in the war had been employed in the promotion of new enterprises in the United States as well as in other parts of the earth.

"The war between Russia and Japan has cost more than a billion dollars. Nearly all the cost of the war has been defrayed by the loans which have been floated in the principal markets. The war has been financed by the rest of the world. The billion dollars or more which it has cost, have, therefore, been diverted from works of constructive enterprise to works of destructive energy. This cannot be a benefit to any part of the world, least of all to the United States, which is in the process of a marvellous development and needs all the capital which can be procured to finance its immense possibilities."

Ultimately Japan will profit immensely by the war, great as her expenditure in money and men and energy has been. To Russia the loss is absolute. Her fleet was reckoned worth \$100,000,000--or cost that Japan is in possession of property that cost Russia nearly \$300,000,000 more. Japan steps forward at a cost to be recovered presently. Russia is forced backward and pays dearly for every mile of the retrograde movement. For her the war has been a ruinous speculation. She did not believe Japan would fight in the first place or could fight to advantage even if she was willing. Russia cannot afford to repeat the mistake.

**THE DIFFERENCE**

The difference, in financial return to Canada, between exporting a cord of pulp wood and manufacturing paper from that wood is set forth by the manager of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company in the Pulp and Paper Magazine:--

"Suppose a cord of wood is worth \$3.50. When exported out of the country all the benefit Canada derives is from the amount of labor expended in cutting this wood and the stumpage paid the government. By converting this into mechanical pulp, it means an additional expenditure of \$7 per cord for both labor and material, all of which can be obtained and produced in Canada. By converting a cord of wood into chemical pulp, it means an extra expenditure of about \$15 per cord for the material and labor. All of this labor, and all material except sulphur, which comes from Sicily, can be produced in Canada. By converting these pulps into paper you have a finished product worth \$40 at least, and the difference between \$3.50, the value of the original cord of wood, and \$40 is all for labor and material, the most of which, and would be, manufactured in Canada, were the business sufficiently large. All this is in addition to the large amount of capital which has been invested in limits, water power, mills and machinery."

Those who object to the placing of an export duty on Canadian pulp wood suggest another means of "fostering" the pulp industry which appears to be about equally objectionable. This is that the government subsidize freight steamers to enable Canadian pulp makers to compete with Scandinavian pulp in the European market. Also, according to the Ottawa Free Press, "a bonus of \$3 per ton has been suggested." But subsidy and bonus are only makeshifts. The natural market is growing, and it will be better than the artificial one proposed. It is estimated that if one-tenth the pulp wood now cut in this country were turned into pulp here the Dominion would gain more than it would by exporting the whole cut.

A policy of forest preservation and the utilization of the water powers would enhance the great advantage Canada already has in the extent of her woodlands. The world outside faces a wood famine in view of the tremendous and rapidly increasing demand for pulp wood. An immense development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, therefore, is certain. A wise government may do much to promote the growth of pulp making; but it will not go extensively into the bonus business."

**WHY NOT SENATOR MCKEOWN?**

Of the two existing Senate vacancies it is conceded that one must be filled by the elevation of a St. John man. For this position of honor and emolument there are many aspirants and not a few "claimants," but the number of men whose merits in the present circumstances will command consideration in influential circles is small. During the last few days the impression has been gaining ground that Hon. H. A. McKeown is to be appointed when the time comes.

Of Mr. McKeown's ability and fitness it is almost unnecessary to speak here since among Liberal leaders and by party men generally his eligibility will not be called in question. It is not the purpose here to in any way reflect upon those whose names are put forward at this time and whose friends are pressing their

**FARMER'S FEET**

Hundreds of Farmers have used Foot Elm with the most satisfaction. It keeps feet healthy and tough, and makes hard day's work easy to do with ease and comfort. \$100.00 in prizes to users--send stamp for particulars of 25 cts. for 18 powders. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

claims; but it may be well to recall a few circumstances which must weigh in Mr. McKeown's favor. When his party needed him Mr. McKeown has not hesitated to lead in the fighting, although in nearly every case he did so at a personal sacrifice from the material viewpoint and in opposition to the views of personal friends, who, with reason, warned him against the disadvantages of subordinating his own business interests to the profit of his party.

Elected at the head of the poll in a memorable general provincial election and earning the solicitor generalship, Mr. McKeown might have retained that commanding position in provincial politics until the further promotion which was inevitable in his case had arrived. But his party called upon him to resign the hard-earned advantage and enter the Federal arena at a time when Dominion issues were confused in these constitutions and when the Liberals saw that their strongest man must be placed at the head of their forces. Mr. McKeown was well aware on that occasion that there was stiff fighting and no likely reward ahead, but he accepted the responsibility put upon him by his party. Again, when the general Federal election came and the situation here from the Liberal standpoint was still more threatening, Mr. McKeown was the standard bearer. His party will gladly say of him that any other candidate they could have chosen would have been more decisively beaten on those occasions. These sacrifices, from a business standpoint, were great. These events are comparatively recent, and a review of them is by no means a complete recapitulation of Mr. McKeown's party services. His appointment to the Senate would be generally popular. The arguments in his favor cannot be successfully challenged.

**NEIGHBORLY INTEREST**

Our American friends are beginning to take a neighborly interest in the Canadian tariff. Consideration of the coming activity of the tariff commission causes them to feel a tingling of the pocket nerve. The Herold, in the course of an extended editorial, laments the long continued folly of the fiscal attitude of the United States toward Canada, and argues convincingly that our tariff making is now a matter of great interest to the people of the Republic. The Herold fully appreciates our recent progress and our excellent prospects: "In the last decade Canadian industries have made a tremendous progress, and hundreds of thousands of Canadians, who years ago believed that the industrial wellbeing of their country depended upon easy access to our markets, are now of the opinion that it does not much matter whether or not they sell their products in the United States. From a somewhat industrially dependent people, the Canadians have grown, in a short space of time, into an exceedingly independent people. They have a stalwart faith in the future greatness of their country, and are convinced that in all that makes for national progress their rate of advance is now more rapid than that of any other country in the world--not excepting the United States. Percentages of increase in production and trade are not always to be relied upon in making comparisons; but it cannot be gainsaid that ten or fifteen years ago the most enthusiastic of Canadians would hardly have dared to forecast the present industrial production and foreign and world-wide commerce of the Dominion."

This sort of thing in a representative better. A readjustment of the German tariff proved anti-American. With the sole exception of England, Canada imports more American manufactures than any two other countries combined, and Canada could make many of these wares itself or buy them in Europe. "This," says the Herold, "is where we are vulnerable, and of this the existing government of Canada is fully aware." The Herold expects Canada to decide upon a "three-column" tariff--maximum and minimum rates, as well as a preference for British and certain of the Colonies. Hence, it says, the maximum rate, as things stand now, would be applied to American goods, "and it is hardly necessary to say that where these commodities are of a kind that can be, without too much discomfort, made in Canada or bought in Europe, the maximum duties will in all probability be placed at a point that will turn Canadian patronage either to home industries or to those who favor Canadian producers in their tariff regulations."

Without assuming that the government has just this plan in view, it is somewhat entertaining to find the Herold seriously disturbed by what it conceives to be the outlook: "In view of the character as set forth above of our Canadian trade, it is quite probable that a preference for British goods would cause us greater commercial loss than would come to our industries through an application of the German maximum tariff; for the reason that, to quote an extent, the agricultural products and meat supplies which would displace ours in the German market would be diverted from markets where they are now finding customers, and if barred from the German market our products would by change fill the vacancy thus created. But why our Canadian trade the conditions would be widely different. The cotton goods, carriages, boots and shoes, steel and iron wares, electric apparatus, etc., for which we do not find a market in Canada could not be sent elsewhere for sale. The result with us would be just so much less production, with all that such a cessation of work implies. It is therefore sufficiently obvious that the manufacturing East, no

less than the agricultural West, has reason to urge prompt action by Congress in the line of tariff revision."

But however sound the Herold's estimate of the value of our markets is, the question of tariff revision in the United States is controlled by the extreme protectionists. They will not agree to any such concessions as the Herold has in mind.

The stage being now clear, Castro is about due to make his long-threatened onslaught upon the United States.

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**Lightning Fires Farmers' Property.**  
Lanadowne, Ont., Aug. 30--(Special)--All the outbuildings of William Earle, a prominent farmer, caught fire in an electrical storm here today and were destroyed; loss \$3,500.

Sunderland, Ont., Aug. 30--(Special)--During a terrific thunder storm today Joseph Coyles' barn containing most of his season's crops, were destroyed; loss \$2,500.

Open Saturdays till 11 p. m. St. John, N. B., Sept. 2, 1905.

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SUITS and OVERCOATS to Measure, - \$12.00 to \$25.00  
PANTS to Measure, - - - - - 3.50 to 7.50

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

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Dr. Springett, wife of Bristol, says in his farewell address to his flock--"It is hard for a vicar to know all the people in a parish, but I find I can always make the acquaintance of many parishioners who want a little ready money. These are always the first to welcome me to a new parish."

**HEWSON Bannockburns**

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