

POOR DOCUMENT

JULY 28 1909

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28 1909

FIVE

This Week Only \$2.88 A Pair

Men's Low Shoes, Blucher Cut Pattern in Patent Colt, Russia Tan Calf, Gun Metal Calf sold all season at \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 at

\$2.88 A PAIR

To thoroughly enjoy summer foot comfort men should wear Low Shoes so cool, so comfortable so refreshing.

SEE OUR WINDOW

WATERBURY & RISING
KING ST. UNION ST.

Special Prices on Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Laced Shoes at \$1.25 pr. Ladies' Dongola Shoes, patent toe, 1.45 pr. Fine Kid Slippers, two straps, 1.50. Strong Leather House Shoes, 70c.

Rubbers for **WETMORE**, Garden St., Slipper Soles and Everybody

SAVED \$ \$ SAVED

BY BUYING OUR READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

W. J. HIGGINS & Co. 182 Union St.

BOY WANTED

One Smart Energetic Boy to Learn Woodworking. Also One Thoroughly Competent Bench-hand. Apply

HAMILTON & GAY,

Factory, Erin Street.

EULENBURG SCANDAL

WILL NE'ER BE PROBED

Accused Prince Mental and Physical Wreck, and Retrial Out of the Question.

BERLIN, July 25.—For the second time Prince Philip von Eulenburg has broken down before his judges, and once more the case has been adjourned sine die. As is well known, the prince is accused of perjury and subornation of perjury with regard to an alleged scandal of nearly a year ago. He was tried for this offense and broke down. For the greater part of the year he has lived at his country seat, Liebenberg, where he has been constantly under observation both of the police and of medical men employed by the police to watch the course of his illness, and to report whenever, in their judgment, he was well enough to stand trial. According to the report of these medical experts he had recently improved in health. They reported further, that the prince pretended to be worse than he really was, and that it was no uncommon thing for him to simulate serious illness when, as a matter of fact, he was in fairly good health.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

At a stroke the Prince, once the favorite of kings and emperors, probably the most powerful man in Germany, took his seat in the dock, yellow and haggard, and listened to the charges brought against him—charges which would have agonized the bluntest feelings. After replying to the questions of the president of the court as to his personal career, he complained that he was unable to follow the proceedings, that there was danger should the trial continue, that he would be subjected to serious attacks of palpitation of the heart, and that his life in consequence might be endangered.

The president then took Prince Philip von Eulenburg over the report of the medical men in the service of the crown, who had him under observation, but all their statements as to stimulation, etc., were indignantly denied by the defendant. Thereupon the crown prosecutor insisted that the prince should be placed under arrest, in order that he might not have access to medicines which help the simulation of heart disease, and, further, that he might not be able to bring influence to bear on hostile witnesses. The court, before deciding this, heard the opinion of medical experts, all of whom opposed arrest as dangerous under the circumstances. This was followed by the evidence of experts as to whether the prince was really at the present time in a position to follow the evidence against him. There was almost a general belief on their part that he was not, and even those experts who formerly gave it as their opinion that the defendant was simulating now admitted that he was unquestionably very ill. The president thought that, in order to set matters right, the defendant should be again medically examined in the presence of the court and jury. This was done, but while the doctors were at their work the wretched defendant became suddenly with one of his heart attacks, his pulse mounting to 145 beats.

A PITIABLE SPECTACLE

It was a pitiable spectacle which was presented to the public when Prince Philip von Eulenburg was brought into the court. He was ghastly pale, and was lying full length on a stretcher, with the medical men at his head and feet, and his eyes closed. The most hardened believer in Prince Philip von Eulenburg's alleged simulating must have seen that the man was at death's door. The medical men were again examined as to what should now be done, and on the strength of their evidence the court adjourned the case until appointing a day for its resumption. The court was speedily cleared, and the prince, when grey and faintly breathing, was carried out on the stretcher and driven home. We have probably heard the last of Prince Philip von Eulenburg. He has suffered enough, and that he is now practically an outcast with a wrecked and ruined mind and body. Prussian justice has done something to vindicate itself from the charge that it is a respecter of persons.

THREE TRAINS USED WHEN CZAR TRAVELS

Nobody is Aware Which He Will Occupy, and Changers are Frequently Made.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Three exactly similar imperial trains were in readiness at Peterhof for the czar's journey to Pskova for the recent national celebrations there. All the court dignitaries and many members of the cabinet are assembled at the station awaiting the emperor's departure. Nobody knew in which train his majesty traveled. On such occasions he generally occupies the second train, but often, for reasons of safety, a change is made during the journey. One of the trains acts as a pilot train, and the others follow at distances of about two miles. The imperial trains have the most luxurious equipment, each being composed of sleeping and dining saloon cars and of a kitchen car. The apartments of the imperial suite are beautifully decorated, while the czar's own bedroom is adorned in white and gold, and contains beautiful cabinets. A smaller dressing room adjoins the bedroom. The czar's valet and Cossack retainer sleep in the same car as the emperor. The troops lining the railway turn their backs to the metals as the imperial trains approach, and watch the fields with loaded rifles. No one is ever allowed to approach the line. The cost of imperial journeys is always enormous, and the luxury displayed is probably unequalled in any other country.

TRADE OPENINGS IN THE FAR EAST

Business Opportunities in Siberia and Japan for Canada

The Anti-Russian Feeling in Japan Disappears When Dollars are at Stake

—Interesting Information.

That a great opportunity for the extension of Canadian trade in Siberia and Japan is being overlooked, and that the British Empire, which is fast becoming America's great rival in furnishing the wheat and four supply to the East, are two of the firm impressions of Mr. James S. Cartwright, Master-in-Chambers, Gogode Hill. He has returned after an unbroken absence of ten years in Japan. Mr. Cartwright holds an important post in a British oil company, which, with the Standard Oil and native concerns, divide up the business of the Japanese Empire. "Canadian manufacturers do not seem to be eager for new business in the Orient," said Mr. Cartwright. "There is, I think, but one direct representative of a Canadian house in the whole Empire, though the British and American houses are pushing after the trade for all they are worth."

OPPORTUNITIES IN SIBERIA.

British and Canadian enterprise would seem to be lagging as regards Siberia. I am informed that in Vladivostok, the Russian city which is the port of entry to Siberia there is not a single British house established, though the opportunities in that rapidly opening country would seem immense. The winter season is no longer than in Manitoba, and no such depth of snow falls as over the west of Canada. Moreover, they have the interior of the Canadian Empire. There must be without a network of great rivers to nourish the land and make it fertile. The Russian Government is putting hundreds of thousands from the British Empire, making a new and prosperous land from the surplus peasant population of the other rural districts. Assistance is afforded by the government to settlers.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

At Harbin, a name which figured very prominently in the recent war, I saw some of the finest wheat ever constructed, and, with the supplies on hand, it looked as though as much wheat could be grown as would be needed to supply the needs of the world.

"What grade of wheat and flour is produced?" "Something similar to our best grades of Manitoba," Mr. Cartwright replied. "But, as it can be raised and grown in the same soil as our wheat, it is not likely to be of inferior quality."

"Is there any sympathy to Russian goods and Russian enterprises since the war?" "It is with the Japanese consumer and merchant just as with all others the world over. Dollars count every where, and the Canadian dollar doesn't last long when the same Russian can beat the world in the price of his wheat and flour."

Just how slow has been the increase in the consumption of Canadian grain has been shown. The table of trade figures. In 1903 the entire import of wheat and flour from Canada into the United States was valued at \$1,000,000. The United States wheat crop was valued at \$1,000,000. The total of Japanese wheat dropped from five million dollars to a little over two million and a half in four years.

THE SIBERIAN POPULATION.

"Is there no hint of military strategy in filling up Siberia with a peasant population?" "Undoubtedly. A great many observers believe that when Russia gets a sufficient number crowded in another war is bound to come. In Russia the feeling over the Japanese victory is rather remarkable. The peasant population grows practically nothing about it. They are not allowed to know undesirable things. On the other hand the educated classes at Moscow and other inland cities looked at the campaign indifferently, many holding that it was a fight over very little, and certainly not enough to disturb them in their comfortable homes. Perhaps, they knew that the whole administration was seamed with graft, and that, when brought to the test, the army and navy must go down before a well organized power such as Japan."

CONCEPTIONS OF LOYALTY.

"There is a striking difference between Russian and Japanese conception of loyalty. With many Russian officials a Government contract may be a thing to juggle with, to line their pockets, no matter what tragic effect such treacherous action might have in event of war. Now, a Japanese occasionally may want to profit monetarily from his office, and he may take money for the same contract, but he will see to it very surely that the quality and quantity of the stuff you supply his government is up to top standard. You may meet with some Jap officials possibly, but you cannot trifle with his nation's vital interests."

JAPANESE SOCIALISM.

There may be a delusion for the Canadian advocate of government ownership in Mr. Cartwright's outline of a similar experiment in Japan. "The government of Japan is both socialist and autocratic," he said. "Its socialism consists in the effort to bring the great commercial industries under government ownership. The salt, tobacco, railway, telephone, telegraph industries are monopolized by the Government, which works them for profit. Of course such activity has always been the Japanese Government an enormously powerful concern, but there is a doubt whether it has worked well for the country. In fact a reaction has now set in. I doubt if any more industries will be gobbled up. Both Government and people are now too enthusiastic over what they already possess."

THE REAL MANAGERS.

"Japan cannot be said to possess representative government, though it has a Diet elected by popular vote, and which has normal control of the Emperor's ordinary affairs. But in fact the great clans and the inner circle of the Emperor and his advisers are the real managers, and perhaps it is better so, for their course has been a constructive, aggressive one with a balancing admixture of conservatism. It is an odd lot of the House of Peers that the highest taxpayers of each prefecture are allowed to elect a representative."

AFTER NEW IDEAS.

"There is one feature of the Japanese administration which our Canadian and other Governments might imitate to advantage. In their country the normal control of the Emperor is not of the world, a huge sum of money has been set aside by Japan to send its brightest young men to foreign countries and pick up new and better methods of doing things. This information is brought back home for the service of the Empire, and the whole Empire, though the Emperor and the aristocratic class, are the same taken out of our own European allegiance."

ODOR FROM POND MOST OFFENSIVE

Ald. Scully Anxious to Have Gates Placed at Carleton Pond

Many of the complaints from the residents of the West Side concerning the condition of the Carleton pond, and they deem it necessary that something should be done immediately to prevent the offensive odor from the pond, which has about six severe depositions water matter in it, and which makes the odor almost unbearable, and in the hot weather it is said, it is a most offensive odor.

The Temple of Honor sections of Carleton also decided to appeal to the city engineer, who was asked to look into having gates constructed at the opening in order that they might hold aquatic sports there, and incidentally improve the sanitary conditions.

CHASED BY SAVAGES.

British Officer, Pursued for Six Miles in Nigeria.

LONDON, July 24.—Telegraphic information has reached Ziguin, the headquarters of the northern Nigeria, from the resident of the Bauchi Province, announcing that Captain H. D. Piers, an assistant resident in that province, had been treacherously attacked by the natives, who had pursued him with arrows for a distance of six miles. Captain Piers, who had pursued him with arrows for a distance of six miles, and lost all his kit, says Reuter, but returned with a small force of soldiers and police and destroyed the town of the offending tribe, a number of the hostile people being killed and wounded. The natives were assisted by the Piers, a neighboring tribe numbering 3500. Details of the outrage are not yet to hand.

ASSESSORS FIX TAXATION RATES

The assessment list for the year was signed yesterday morning by members of the Board of Assessors. The rate of taxation has been fixed at \$1.18 per hundred. The rate last year was \$1.16, making an increase of two cents this year. The increase, however, is more apparent than real, as in 1907 the rate was \$1.13, but five cents lower than that of the present year. The rate of the rate of taxation in 1908 was due to a readjustment in the method of making the assessment.

This year there has been an increase of about \$30,000 in taxable real estate valuation, and \$40,000 in personal property. Income liable to taxation have fallen in valuation, however, from \$3,500,000 to \$3,000,000. This has been caused by the exemption of \$200 on all incomes up to \$200. The total increase in the levy is about \$32,000.

WILL DIVIDE WEST SIDE LOTS INTO FIVE BLOCKS

The harbor committee met yesterday afternoon at City Hall immediately after the meeting of the Board of Public Works had adjourned. There were present the chairman, Ald. McLeod, Ald. Blythe, Ald. Baxter, Ald. Collier, Ald. Elkin, the harbor master, the harbor clerk and the common clerk. The meeting was called principally for the purpose of deciding on the method of leasing the West Side harbor lots at present held by George Y. McKean and Jarvis Wilson. The committee decided to call for tenders for the rental of the lots, and also to divide them into five blocks instead of three as proposed at first.

The committee also discussed the recommendation of Engineer Murdoch to spend \$3,000 on piling to prevent the Connel wharf at Sand Point sliding into the harbor. It was decided to have the engineer procure further information on the subject.

BEACH LITTERED WITH WRECKAGE FOR MILES

HOUSTON, Tex., July 27.—That fifteen persons were killed when the town of Bastrop, La., 14 miles from Angou, Texas, was devastated by last week's storm, and that the survivors were sustained on a scant supply of sea food, is the report brought to Houston by Captain Benson who returned from a tour of the Gulf coast. For miles the beach is littered with wreckage of fishing craft.

ST. CHARLES' EVAPORATED CREAM

There is nothing so good for the baby as St. Charles' Evaporated Cream. The result of analysis by prominent expert chemists shows that St. Charles' Cream is pure, almost devoid of water, and is free from all impurities. It is a perfect food, and it is the best food for infants. It is the best food for infants. It is the best food for infants.

SAYS THAW LASHED GIRLS WITH WHIP

Merrill Woman's Damaging Evidence

GIRLS LURED TO ROOM

Alienists Declare Thaw Sane

—Evelyn Thaw in Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Harry K. Thaw sat in the supreme court here today and heard a woman's testimony that made his pallid face flush. He saw a pearl handed down by his mother, and he heard the witness swear that she had seen him wield it on young girls. The prisoner's wife, Evelyn Thaw, was in court and heard none of the testimony, which was of such a nature that Justice Mills preceded its presentation with the warning that during the three years named she kept in succession two New York lodging houses where Thaw rented rooms under assumed names, and to which he brought at various times more than 200 girls. After Thaw's imprisonment, she said, she paid these women at least \$25,000 as the price of their silence and to keep them from revealing Thaw's wife or his mother. "One of them who she said passed as Thaw's wife received \$10,000."

At this point in the testimony a myopic package which had been brought to court yesterday by Clifford Harbo, Thaw's former counsel, was unwrapped. The package contained a letter, three feet long was flashed into view. With this before the eyes of the court, the speaker, Justice Mills, related a series of stories about finding Thaw on several occasions lashing the girls upon their bare backs. "Harry Thaw," she said, had passed as a theatrical agent and had lured the girls to his room in order to retain their silence. When she remonstrated with him his excuse was that the girls weren't smart enough and could not all their positions and deserved a beating. She testified further that Thaw had frequently behaved in a violent manner in her presence and that she considered his acts irrational.

The city engineer was asked to look into having gates constructed at the opening in order that they might hold aquatic sports there, and incidentally improve the sanitary conditions.

CHASED BY SAVAGES.

British Officer, Pursued for Six Miles in Nigeria.

LONDON, July 24.—Telegraphic information has reached Ziguin, the headquarters of the northern Nigeria, from the resident of the Bauchi Province, announcing that Captain H. D. Piers, an assistant resident in that province, had been treacherously attacked by the natives, who had pursued him with arrows for a distance of six miles. Captain Piers, who had pursued him with arrows for a distance of six miles, and lost all his kit, says Reuter, but returned with a small force of soldiers and police and destroyed the town of the offending tribe, a number of the hostile people being killed and wounded. The natives were assisted by the Piers, a neighboring tribe numbering 3500. Details of the outrage are not yet to hand.

ASSESSORS FIX TAXATION RATES

The assessment list for the year was signed yesterday morning by members of the Board of Assessors. The rate of taxation has been fixed at \$1.18 per hundred. The rate last year was \$1.16, making an increase of two cents this year. The increase, however, is more apparent than real, as in 1907 the rate was \$1.13, but five cents lower than that of the present year. The rate of the rate of taxation in 1908 was due to a readjustment in the method of making the assessment.

This year there has been an increase of about \$30,000 in taxable real estate valuation, and \$40,000 in personal property. Income liable to taxation have fallen in valuation, however, from \$3,500,000 to \$3,000,000. This has been caused by the exemption of \$200 on all incomes up to \$200. The total increase in the levy is about \$32,000.

WILL DIVIDE WEST SIDE LOTS INTO FIVE BLOCKS

The harbor committee met yesterday afternoon at City Hall immediately after the meeting of the Board of Public Works had adjourned. There were present the chairman, Ald. McLeod, Ald. Blythe, Ald. Baxter, Ald. Collier, Ald. Elkin, the harbor master, the harbor clerk and the common clerk. The meeting was called principally for the purpose of deciding on the method of leasing the West Side harbor lots at present held by George Y. McKean and Jarvis Wilson. The committee decided to call for tenders for the rental of the lots, and also to divide them into five blocks instead of three as proposed at first.

The committee also discussed the recommendation of Engineer Murdoch to spend \$3,000 on piling to prevent the Connel wharf at Sand Point sliding into the harbor. It was decided to have the engineer procure further information on the subject.

BEACH LITTERED WITH WRECKAGE FOR MILES

HOUSTON, Tex., July 27.—That fifteen persons were killed when the town of Bastrop, La., 14 miles from Angou, Texas, was devastated by last week's storm, and that the survivors were sustained on a scant supply of sea food, is the report brought to Houston by Captain Benson who returned from a tour of the Gulf coast. For miles the beach is littered with wreckage of fishing craft.

ST. CHARLES' EVAPORATED CREAM

There is nothing so good for the baby as St. Charles' Evaporated Cream. The result of analysis by prominent expert chemists shows that St. Charles' Cream is pure, almost devoid of water, and is free from all impurities. It is a perfect food, and it is the best food for infants. It is the best food for infants.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

AUTUMN TERM begins Tuesday, September 14th. EXAMINATIONS for Entrance Scholarships Saturday, Sept. 18th. COURSES for University, Royal Military College, and Business. SENIOR and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings. Every modern equipment. 50 acres of ground, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, etc.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.