

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year...

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WANTED--Six copies Semi-Weekly Telegraph of June 28, 1905. Please send same to The Telegraph Publishing Co., St. John, N. B.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1905.

THE LOYALIST VANGUARD

In this issue of The Telegraph Mr. Raymond begins the last chapter of his history of the River St. John, A. D. 1604-1784.

The chapter on the coming of the Loyalists will extend over seven Saturday numbers of this paper...

THE RESPONSIBILITY

If a renewal of the war should follow an abortive peace conference who will be responsible? The Russians, say the Japanese...

THE STARVING PEASANTS

This morning's despatches tell of revolt and violence here and there among the Russian peasants...

THE GERMAN PERIL

John Bull, in common with other nations, does not permit foreigners with cameras to loiter about his batteries...

NOTE AND COMMENT

Evidently the Japanese and Russians are still open to reason. More delay, coming when the prospect appeared gloomy...

THE POTATO

Of the value of the potato, bulletin 40 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture says: "There is no farm crop...

season's work." Farmers, then, as the Maritime Merchant advises, will do well to secure from the department...

"In whose mine do you work?" "In Komaroff's, Ivan Komaroff's."

"Why have you made so little?" "Oh, I was working for my profit."

"Two roubles a week, or even less. What can one do? Bread didn't last till Christmas. We can't buy enough."

"I can't use it. I've only two allotments of land. I can manage them with one horse. I've kept them both over the winter...

"Well, sir, at least it'll be one mouth less to feed. I have four besides myself, and only one allotment. God knows, we're not eating anything up, and we want money to pay the rent."

"From whom do you rent?" "From Maria Ivanovna; she rents me to her, and she rents to me."

"What are the terms?" "She gives me six of fourteen roubles. But where else can we go? So we take it."

"The next encountered was a woman. She tried to dispose of her little boy for service. Why? She explained:--

"Well, sir, at least it'll be one mouth less to feed. I have four besides myself, and only one allotment. God knows, we're not eating anything up, and we want money to pay the rent."

"These people are not concerned about interned warships, about the cessation of Sakhalin, about the 'honor of Russia.' They never consented to the war...

"I have a suggestion, and I think it would go deep enough to do some good, and yet not so deep as to interfere with the element of profit-making would be to utilize no less a stream than the Mississippi near Keokuk, while the Ohio river at certain points has been looked upon favorably from an engineering standpoint."

"Engineering skill has greatly enhanced the usefulness of many streams, as the Commercial says: 'A water power plant using an immense volume of water at a very low head is not regarded as such an unenviable engineering scheme...'

"The Toronto Globe modestly informs Mr. Markham that his happy scheme would 'threaten the whole apparatus of society.' One suspects Mr. Markham would reply 'so much the worse for that superstructure.'"

"The comparisons are striking. It is less agreeable to find the World, a little later, quoting from the current World's Work the statement that 'by the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian West will be overwhelming.'"

"The resolution passed by the Maritime Board of Trade declaring in favor of the federation of Canada with the British West Indies has met with encouraging support from the Canadian and British press."

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ant's premises, where the photograph found showed that the camera was not directed on the new battery. Defendant, however, was guilty of grave indiscretion in going on the property of the war department with a camera, particularly as he was a foreign subject."

"Mr. Booth Hoarn, defendant's solicitor, said there was no evidence of any kind to show that Loisel was there with any criminal intention. He was there with the legitimate object of photographing the town."

"The magistrate agreed with Mr. Gill as to defendant's grave indiscretion, and said he considered the proceedings absolutely right and proper. Defendant must be more careful in future. The charge was then dismissed."

"Had the camera shown a picture of the battery Herr Loisel's troubles would have been many. Yet such a photograph would be of no use except to demonstrate the stupidity of the spy, if spy he were."

"The strong and impressive report on the peace situation sent out by the Associated Press at an early hour this morning indicates that affairs have taken a new and highly favorable turn. There was need of it, for the pessimists were having things pretty much their own way. If the report of this morning is well founded the most serious obstacle in the way of peace has been removed, generally, by Japan."

"Details are uncertain, and when they came the conclusion reported to have been made may be less substantial than the present news indicates. But if Japan has waived without reservation the question of indemnity, and will surrender the northern half of Sakhalin to Russia upon the payment of a price to be fixed by a mixed commission, there can be but little doubt that these terms will be accepted by the Japanese. The opinion of the world would be expressed very quickly and very forcibly in favor of peace on such a basis. One would wish to accept the news without reservation."

"The New York World carelessly expresses the belief that the American settlers in the Canadian Northwest are going to raise the deuce a few years hence, and that 'a situation of intense international interest' is going to follow. The World is moved to this by no means novel or well supported conclusion by a consideration of our expansion in trade and population and the establishing of the western railroads in the new provinces."

"After thirty-eight years of organization the Dominion is 'finding itself' and beginning to appreciate the vastness of its opportunities. It is projecting new schemes of provincial legislation. In all such schemes it is necessary to its development. Few Americans realize the size of the country above our northern borders. The new provinces--Alberta with 251,000 square miles and Saskatchewan with 251,000 are each more than five times as large as the State of New York. Only one, either of them, is larger than either of them."

"The fat acres are attractive, no doubt. The World's wish that 'a situation' now develop is perhaps father to the thought that it will. But there are many circumstances that the World forgets the strengthening national sentiment and the solid progress and the extent of territory to which it refers in the early part of its article. It ignores the fact that these newcomers are moving by the land hunger which comes from the fact that no longer late satisfactorily, by the hope of a peaceful and profitable life, a comfortable home, an even chance, freedom from the grip of trusts and monopolies, and American official corruption."

"These desires will be satisfied by British citizenship in the Canadian West, by peaceful progress under this flag, and not by political agitation such as the World foresees, a form of agitation which might lead to the expulsion of a few turbulent settlers from a rich and contented country but which in no wise menace or alter its now assured future as a magnificent centre of production, the granary of the British Empire."

"The New York Journal of Commerce is convinced that Russia does not desire a lasting peace or intend to give the people anything like freedom."

"In spite of the Czar's manifesto convening a National Assembly, this is an ideal to which the whole Russian system stands inexorably opposed. In fact by its very terms the manifesto declares the impossibility of delegating to any body of popular representatives any of the essential functions of government. The power of the autocracy remaining substantially as it is, there can be question about the necessity of attending very closely to the

guarantee under which Russia will be bound to keep the peace for at least a generation to come. Any appeal to the 'nationalism' of Japan under the circumstances must be answered by the declaration that the first business of every people is to omit no precaution that can be taken to secure its own safety, and that is a position to which certainly no exception should be taken by the people of the United States."

"The Paris Matin suggests that Mr. Rockefeller pay the indemnity asked by Japan. That would simply promote war. Every defeated nation must buy its own peace. If neither side is ready to stop, and the other nations are not ready to interfere, the war must go on. It is not a field for private enterprise. And Mr. Rockefeller needs his money to buy salvation."

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there are fire wardens whose duty it is to be familiar with the conditions in the wooded districts under their jurisdiction, and be constantly on the watch for fires. These wardens are a very responsible position, who can be depended upon to keep a close surveillance of their territory. Under them they have deputy wardens, looking for trouble from fires. These deputy wardens receive \$1.50 to \$2 per day and it often happens that they think more of the day's wages than they do of the responsibility upon them."

"The checking of forest fires and reducing the possibility of their occurrence to a minimum is one of the most serious problems that confront the wild land owners of the state. To keep proper watch of the vast woodlands requires a small army of men and a large expenditure of money, but the expenditure is insignificant when the great damage which might result from a small beginning is considered. A forest fire means more than the burning of standing timber which represents money as it stands. It means also the destruction of the roots, sprouts and young trees which must take the place of the trees which have been destroyed. The whole soil of the forest is composed of leaves and fallen limbs to a depth of several feet and in many cases it seems as if the very earth itself had been consumed by the fire. A big fire may take away the means of subsistence of a large number of men, causing the shutting down of many mills and the loss of thousands of dollars. Its effects are too far-reaching to be easily described."

"With the approach of fall comes what the lumbermen term the worst time of the year for forest fires. In spring the fires are bad enough. Then all the vegetation on the floor of the forest is dead, and for the young shoots have not yet grown the leaves have not come out to afford a check for the flames. Then in spring too there is the probability of showers of ash and sleet. In some of these cases the vegetation is all near the stage when it is as combustible as punk. After the first frost the leaves have fallen and in a short time they are forming a carpet which only needs a spark to burst into flame. There is not the likelihood of rain that there is in the spring and there is a probability of strong winds to help the fire spread along."

"It is the duty of every man who goes into the woods to help the fire wardens in their work. No fire should ever be built until every trace of combustible material which it might spread has been cleared away. No match should ever be dropped on the ground until it has been pinched out with the fingers. Every smoke which appears suspiciously near a camp fire should be investigated, and if a forest fire is found everything possible should be done to extinguish it. Campers should be especially careful until some law is made to deal with those careless persons who leave fire around loose in the woods. Killing a fire, however, is a small thing compared with leaving a fire to spread and destroy, and the punishment for the one is far too light for the other."

"Timberland owners and lumbermen generally foresee trouble this fall arising from forest fires. The exceedingly dry weather of the summer. In every section of the forest regions of the state rain in generous quantity is needed, not only to fill the stream but to wet down the American side of the line, particularly in the Monticello district. Between this city and Grand Falls, there was no very marked evidence of rain until the heavy fall rains began or the ground is covered with snow a constant watch will be kept and every man interested in the welfare of the forest will be on the alert."

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"The death of John Morris, a native of this city, occurred on June 9, at Tenterfield, N. S. W., Australia. Mr. Morris was 38 years of age at the time of his death, left St. John about the year 1890, and after following a sea-faring life for some years, landed in New Zealand in 1893 and arrived in Sydney (N. S. W.) a year later."

"He was married at Tamworth by the late Archbishop Piddington, twenty-six years ago, to Miss Eliza Burling, daughter of the late Allan Burling, of Warrald, and was left a widower sixteen years ago. After being engaged in railway construction work for a considerable time, Mr. Morris settled in Tenterfield, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place at the residence of his eldest son, A. R. Morris."

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PREVENTING OUR DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES

The Duty of Every Good Citizen to Act as a Self-appointed Fire Warden--Common Sense Applied to a Troublesome Problem.

(Portland Advertiser).

Timberland owners and lumbermen are becoming worried not a little over the growing prevalence of forest fires in the northern sections of the state during the past few weeks. To be sure none of these fires has been of great proportions nor has caused much damage but the frequency with which fires are started up and the conditions which at this time render them exceedingly dangerous, are urging the owners of timberland to make additional preparations for coping with the fire fiend."

"The section from which the fires have been reported with the greatest frequency embraces a large part of Aroostook county, in fact practically all of the north-eastern part of the county east of the Allagash river. During many weeks past this section has had so little rainfall that it may be said a condition of drought has prevailed. Even the showers which have visited the middle sections of the state and which, though very light, were of great help in keeping the woods and fields wet, have been denied this heavily wooded section. As a result of this the least spark is sufficient to start a fire which soon assumes destructive proportions unless it is discovered and its headway checked."

"With the woods and underbrush as dry as they are now it is a simple matter to start a fire which may take away hundreds of acres of timber. A match dropped carelessly, even though it shows no sign of fire, may fall on the dry, punky scrub and smolder for hours before it bursts into flame. A camp fire left burning by careless campers may show off sparks which are caught by the wind and do the work which they will do the most harm. Some campers think no more of the consequences which may attend their rash act than to build a fire in an old stump in which it burns and smolders for days and finally spreads to the surrounding undergrowth and the first known of its existence is a great pall of smoke and a crackling of flames which send the wild creatures flying in terror and cause the human inhabitants of the woods to drop every thing and join forces to check the progress of the fire."

"The old muzzle-loading shotgun was a great factor in starting forest fires. The heavy wads flew from the gun half