

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8th, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

It appears that the Government of Newfoundland, a short time ago, forwarded to the British Cabinet a formal protest against American vessels hiring Newfoundlanders outside the three mile limit to assist in taking herring in Newfoundland waters, on the ground that this is an evasion of the treaty, which concedes the inshore fishery privileges only to actual inhabitants of the United States.

THREE of these Civic and seven State elections held in the United States yesterday were of unusual importance. They were the State elections in Massachusetts and the civic elections in New York and Philadelphia. Latest advice indicate that the Democrats have won in Massachusetts, Bartlett, for Governor and Whitney for Lieutenant-Governor being elected by considerable majorities over Guild and Draper, the Republican candidates. The New York elections seem to have been very close. It is thought McLellan is re-elected Mayor and that Jerome is re-elected District Attorney.

ACCORDING to advice from the Federal capital, the survey of the Alaskan Boundary is proving of more advantage to Canada than was first expected. It appears that Canada has acquired a strip of land fourteen miles wide and three hundred miles long formerly regarded as the property of the United States, which contains many millions of dollars worth of gold, silver and copper. A protest has been made to the U. S. government by the Unuk Mine Milling Company, controlled by Illinois capitalists. Dr. W. F. King, Canada's representative on the boundaries commission, when seen in reference to the matter said that the survey is being made according to the finding of the Alaska boundary tribunal and cannot be disputed. Work of surveying that portion of the boundary which was not definitely located by the tribunal has been partially completed, the surveyors now being on the way east. The task will be resumed next summer.

The reception tendered Prince Louis of Battenberg and his officials on the arrival of his cruiser squadron at Annapolis, Maryland, was of most extraordinary cordiality. The enthusiasm of the demonstration could scarcely be surpassed. After the festivities at Annapolis, the Prince, his staff officers and the commanders and principal officers of the different ships proceeded to Washington where they were tendered a warm reception by President Roosevelt. The round of festivities following were such as had never been surpassed if equalled in the history of Washington. The ball given at the British Embassy on Friday night in honor of the Prince is described as the most brilliant function ever witnessed at the national capital.

Mr. Aylesworth, Canada's new Postmaster-General, in the opening meeting of his election campaign at Newmarket, Ontario, declared himself opposed to the Government's policy of paying retiring allowances to former ministers. He is reported to have repudiated and condemned this feature of the Government's policy. It is certainly a most extraordinary position for a member of the Cabinet to assume, to condemn and repudiate an act prepared, introduced and carried through Parliament by his Leader and colleagues in the Government. In all matters of public policy a responsible administration is supposed to speak to the country

with a unanimous voice, a minister who cannot or will not support the Government's policy before the country is expected to withdraw, or be dismissed. When Mr. Tarte advocated increased protection to the country's industries, he was dismissed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What will he do with Mr. Aylesworth who condemns his Leader's Legislation of last session? Will he ask him to resign? It is even hinted that this feature of the Government's salary grab of last session; the pension to former ministers will be repealed next session. This is likely put out by the Government organs as a ruse to help to carry the by-elections. The Government are finding this feature of their policy very unpopular and the fear of losing power will make them do anything, no matter how inconsistent and contradictory. Mr. Tarte was dismissed for intimating a prospective policy; but Mr. Aylesworth may condemn a Government enactment and be permitted to remain. Anything to hold on to the power.

The Fort Augustus Election.

Within a couple of days of the announcement, by the Government, of the date of the election in the Fort Augustus district a large and enthusiastic convention of Conservatives assembled in the B. I. S. Hall, in this city and unanimously nominated Mr. Peter McCourt to contest the district in opposition to the Commissioner of Public Works. The convention was held on Friday, and considering the very short notice it was a remarkably large and representative gathering. Delegates were present from all parts of the district, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. F. H. Horne, Convener, presided. No other name than Mr. McCourt's was presented to the convention and his nomination was enthusiastically received. Rousing speeches were made by Mr. McCourt, Mr. Henry Wood, Mr. Shaw and others, and an air of fight and determination pervaded the proceedings.

The issue before the electors of the third district of Queen's is quite simple. The Judge before whom the election trial was held has declared that Mr. Cummiskey was not elected to the seat in the Assembly which he has held since the 7th, of December last. The evidence given at the trial showed that reeking corruption was practised at the election, and in consequence thereof Mr. Cummiskey forfeited his seat. It is quite likely the evidence given exposed but a small fraction of the corruption indulged in, and that if Mr. Cummiskey had not stopped the proceedings by throwing up the sponge, consequences more disastrous to him would have followed. Now Mr. Cummiskey has to go back to his constituents and tell them that he has forfeited his seat; that he was not elected on the 7th, of December last, and that although he has been acting in the capacity of Commissioner of Public Works for nearly a year since the last election he has had no right to that office. These are the facts of the case, and these are the facts the electors of the third district should keep before them when they poll their votes on the 22nd, inst. Does Mr. Cummiskey deserve any sympathy from the electors; has his conduct in the last election been such as entitle him to the support of the free and independent electors of Fort Augustus? Has he not forfeited all right to the support of the electorate? Let the electors of the third district bear these things in mind on election day.

Does the Government of which Mr. Cummiskey is a member deserve any support from the independent electors of the third district? The simplest and quickest way to determine this is to examine the Government's record. Fourteen years ago this Government came into power on the cry of making revenue and expenditure meet. They found a debt of \$128,429.21, against the Pro-

vince. The Premier, Mr. Frederick Peters, obtained from the Legislature power to issue debentures to the amount of \$185,000. This he said, was to pay off the floating debt against the Province and leave him a margin to make some repairs to the Provincial Building. After that, he said, there would be no more debt or deficits; revenue and expenditure would meet. That was the declaration of fourteen years ago; let us see how the promise has been kept. In every year since then there has been a deficit, so that we had in 1904, a debt, according to the Government's own showing, amounting to \$730,222.73. In 1904 the deficit amounted to \$68,148.63. The total interest charge for the year was \$32,743.66. That is in brief the record of the Government of which Mr. Cummiskey is a member. Is it such as should entitle him to the votes of the people? In the meantime, the subsidy from Ottawa has been increased by \$30,000 a year, but that has not kept the Government from rolling up the debt. The Government has falsified every pre-election promise. They have added over \$600,000 to the Provincial debt; they have increased the annual interest paid by the Province by \$30,000, while at the same time collecting upwards of \$46,000 annually in taxes. Does a Government with such a record deserve any support from the electors of the third district of Queen's? Let the people give their answer on the 22nd by voting against Mr. Cummiskey and for Mr. McCourt.

The Alberta Elections.

Nominations for the first Provincial elections in Alberta were held on the 1st, inst., and elections will take place tomorrow. Referring to elections by acclamation, the St. John Sun has the following: There is an explanation of the unopposed return of two of the government candidates in the Alberta provincial election. Athabasca and Peace River are two districts in which the election by acclamation is reported to have taken place. In the opinion of the opposition leaders no election has been held in these constituencies. The writs were issued at Edmonton on the 19th of October. The nearest part of the Peace River district is three hundred miles from Edmonton and can only be reached by trail. It is a hard, slow journey, and would probably require half the time before nomination, which was eleven days after the issue of the writs. The other end of the district is four hundred miles farther and could not possibly be reached with the notices. These two constituencies comprise an area five times as large as the province of New Brunswick. The voting population in both comprises 200 whites and 400 half-breeds, of whom only a small percentage could, by any possibility be reached by the day set for the election. It was simply impossible that a poll could be held, or that the required proclamations could be distributed. Therefore the opposition decided to have nothing to do with the election and not to allow any members declared elected to take their seats. It is said that Premier Rutherford proposed to Mr. Bennett to allow a government candidate to be elected without protest in Athabasca while an opposition man whose name was given should be unopposed in Peace River. Mr. Bennett declined to make such a compact, but the candidate who was offered him as a supporter is the one who has been declared elected as a supporter of the government.

These two constituencies with their 600 possible voters have the same representation as other constituencies with over 3,000 voters. That is the nature of the Gorrinander.

The steamer Halifax arrived here from Boston yesterday afternoon, and left on return early this morning. She carried away a heavy freight, a portion of which consisted of three thousand bags of potatoes for the Boston market.

A. B. McEachern, of St. John, N. B., agent for the International Harvester Co. died very suddenly at Quebec yesterday, while engaged in setting up a gasoline engine in the Peugeot Bros. shop.

News from Russia.

Although there has been much rejoicing in St. Petersburg and other places in Russia over the news of the Emperor's concession of responsible Government, yet there continues to be serious disturbances in many of the outlying provinces. The socialists, radicals and other mischief makers are at the bottom of these troubles. The following advice from day to day give some notion of the disturbances:

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Though today passed comparatively quiet in St. Petersburg and Moscow, a flood of despatches from all parts of the empire report disorders in many cities, with a heavy toll of dead or wounded. The support of the liberalizing reforms found freedom were in many instances set upon by Cossacks and police, while in other localities the spirit of mob violence broke forth and the lower elements of the population gave themselves up to pillage and destruction.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN ODESSA. The most serious disorders apparently occurred at Odessa, where hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded, and where the rioting is reported to have continued for several days. The attack on the British consulate was reported to have taken place on the 29th of last July, and at Kazan, where a three days reign of terror was ended only by the retirement of all Cossacks to their barracks.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS. A deplorable feature of the news from the interior is that anti-Jewish outbreaks have occurred in many places, especially in South Russia, where the populace vented its hatred of the Jews by sacking their stores and clubbing the members of the race. In some cases resorting to the torch. The attacks on the crowds are reported to be in most cases the work of Cossacks, who many times were apparently let loose upon the people without direction or authority. Count Witte's task in securing a fair trial for the new experiment in constitutionalism is a most difficult one. He is disappointed at not securing the support of the liberals, whose cooperation he counted. Many of these are holding aloof and seem rather to enjoy the predicament in which the new premier finds himself. Count Witte is doing his utmost to meet the chief objections against the new regime. In addition to the promised amnesty for political prisoners, liberty of the press has been granted, Count Witte offering to a deposition of editors who are called on him to demand the abolition of the censorship regulation, the amusing explanation that in the hurry of writing the manifesto the words "liberty of the press" were inadvertently omitted, and that the omission had not been noticed until the manifesto was made. The official Gazette formally announces that there is "liberty of speech" to be interpreted as including the press.

Warsaw, Nov. 1, midnight.—Twenty persons were killed and upwards of a hundred wounded in encounters tonight between the mobs and the troops. At ten o'clock the crowd gathered before the town hall and demanded the release of political prisoners. The chief of police liberated 300 who had been arrested during the last few days, but refused to release twelve who were arrested by order of the central government. The crowd then commenced to smash the doors and windows of the town hall, whereupon the chief of police telephoned the barracks for assistance and a force of Hussars and Cossacks with a battery of artillery galloped on the scene. The Hussars charged the mob, killing sixteen persons and wounding seventy-three. Later there was an encounter between infantry and a mob in the bank square when the troops fired into the crowd killing four and wounding thirty.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Odessa says that martial law was declared there this afternoon. The whole garrison has turned out and now occupies the city. Following the news of the restoration of order and the comparative security of life and property. The military has now adopted drastic measures to force the disorderly mobs to return to their homes.

Moscow, Nov. 2.—The lawyers at the meeting today resolved to send to Count Witte a demand for General Treppoff's removal; secondly, a demand for the prosecution of the use of the Metropolitan of Moscow for making an address in the "Black Hundred"; thirdly, a demand that the city council be permitted to organize a militia force, and fourthly, a demand for amnesty for political prisoners. If the demand for the formation of a municipal militia is refused, the lawyers added, they themselves will undertake the formation of a militia.

Despatches from Russia on the 3rd, were very meagre, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. The situation in St. Petersburg, where order is maintained by a show of armed force, remains quiet. The restoration of operations by the electric light plants. Communication by railway with the frontier has not yet been re-established. From many of the interior cities come reports of conflicts, in which the Jews appear to be the principal sufferers. In Kief the loss of life and property has been very great. In Theodosia and Sarafel the disorders were particularly serious. There is an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been totally destroyed by fire. A London newspaper's correspondent at St. Petersburg estimates that in the leading fifty provincial towns of Russia one thousand persons have been killed and ten thousand seriously wounded in the last twenty-four hours. The revolutionary movement in Finland is quashed, the Finnish National Guard opposing the advance of Russian troops and compelling them to retire.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3, 11 p.m.—All is quiet here. There is no attempt at holding processions and the Cossack patrols are everywhere. Shops have been barricaded and railway communication with the frontier has not yet been restored. The newspapers will appear tomorrow and the electric lighting plant has been put in operation. Today Count Witte and Prince Obol-

ensky received the leaders of the progressive constitutional party, including prominent members of the municipal Anti-Jewish disorders. Six reported from Theodosia, where a number of Jews and others were burned to death. In a revolutionary outbreak in K-stroma many were killed or wounded.

Rioting and anti-Jewish outrages occurred at Sarafel, where many shops were plundered. A bomb was thrown during the conflicts between rioters and soldiers and several were killed or wounded. A despatch from Rostoff on Don gives the official figures of Wednesday's rioting as 34 killed and 159 wounded.

London, Nov. 4.—All Russian despatches are still suffering considerable telegraphic delay. Apparently the text of the amnesty decree has not yet been published. It is expected that it will be today, but possibly its publication may be postponed until Sunday. Many correspondents in Odessa and elsewhere report danger and difficulty attending the despatch of their reports and they are obliged to seek the aid and protection of the military. All despatches received here go to confirm the continuing seriousness of the situation throughout Russia, especially the anti-Jewish excesses. The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent gives an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been absolutely destroyed by fire. He says that the three suburbs of Odessa, Peregassy, Zlatava and Moldavanka, have been completely devastated. The Kief correspondent of the same paper says that the British consulate has been riddled with bullets. The situation there, he adds, however, is improving, but during the riots bands of rowdies stopped everybody in carriages or afoot and compelled all to prove they were not Jews before permitting them to go on. Ladies' dresses were torn open to discover if they were wearing crosses. The British consul was stopped by soldiers with leveled rifles, who, however, permitted the mob to wreck the house of a wealthy Jew. Nearly all the houses and shops display icons and other Christian emblems.

Order was preserved in St. Petersburg Sunday, though there was a notable demonstration by revolutionists at the funeral of those who had been killed in the disturbance of last week. The revolutionists of the capital declare that they will continue to organize and arm for the conflict with the government which they anticipate.

In Odessa Sunday was passed in comparative quiet. Estimates of the casualties there from the beginning of the present troubles until Saturday night vary from 3,500 to 5,750 killed and 12,000 or more wounded. According to reports the Jews were massacred with the utmost barbarity. At Rostoff on Don one hundred persons are said to have been killed on Tuesday in a collision with soldiers. At Kishineff murder and pillage continue and the same conditions are said to prevail at Loda, Tiflis, Kremenchuk and other provincial cities. At Warsaw yesterday 2,900 persons engaged in anti-government demonstrations in spite of the imperial manifesto, declaring freedom of the press newspapers that which refused to submit to censorship, have been suspended. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by Russian liberals at the ambiguous phraseology of the proclamation granting amnesty to political prisoners under which liberty is withheld from many of that class of offenders. American consuls in several Russian cities have appealed to the American embassy at St. Petersburg for protection of the interests of citizens of the United States there.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Sunday happily passed in St. Petersburg without disorders or bloodshed. The social democrats and revolutionists had planned a mammoth demonstration in connection with the funerals of those killed in last week's riots, and it was intended to form gigantic processions representing the various industrial organizations in the suburbs and flying red flags, bear the bodies of the "martyrs" in state through the centre of the city, these processions consisting at the Kazan Cathedral, where the passions of the crowds might be fired by revolutionary orators. Late last night, however, when it became known that General Treppoff would not permit a big demonstration, the socialist leaders called off their plans, declaring that they feared "this demonstration of the people was marked for slaughter, for which they were not prepared at present. The people will give battle when ready, not when Treppoff wants it."

FUNERALS HELD IN PRIVATE.

Accordingly, the funerals were held in private and the workmen attended memorial services in the various streets. Although the demonstration was formally abandoned, tens of thousands of spectators flocked to the Nevsky Prospect, but there was no attempt at disorders, and no occasion for the use of the squadron of Hussars, Cossacks and Cuirassiers held in reserve in the side streets. The revolutionary leaders here anticipate a period of comparative quiet and speak of the great strike simply as a "manoeuvre," which forced authority to make concessions. While the news received from the province indicates that something like normal conditions are being restored in many regions, the situation continues grave in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, Odessa and other places in the south, where the outrages almost universally have taken an anti-Jewish nature. Thomas F. Heenan, the American Consul at Odessa, has sent a telegram to the embassy saying that since Tuesday the bloody attacks upon the Jews have continued, and that he estimates the number killed in thousands. Fortunately, he adds, through the troops preventing a meeting of citizens. The troops fired volleys into the crowds and there was intermittent firing for a long time. A hundred were killed and six hundred wounded. Indescribable horrors are being witnessed every day.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ENDANGERED.

The massacre and pillage of the Jews continues in Kishineff. From Riga Consul Bernholdt telegraphed Charge d'Affaires Eddy that the situation was extremely serious, that considerable American interests were endangered and demanded military protection. Mr. Eddy saw Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, who promised to afford protection. Mr. Bernholdt later telegraphed that a military guard had been placed at the consulate. A similar appeal arrived to-day from George R. Martin, the American consular agent at Rostoff on Don, where also there are American interests. Mr. Eddy despatched a note to the British, German and Austrian embassies, and they practically united in joint representations to which Count Lamsdorff and General Treppoff promised that all foreign interests would be safeguarded.

Lawson's War Against The Big Insurance Companies.

(Boston Journal)

The campaign against the great insurance companies, which was inaugurated by Thomas W. Lawson some months ago and which is still being continued, is proving one of the most expensive undertakings that Boston's best known millionaire has ever attempted. Nearly \$100,000 has already been spent and the work is scarcely more than half completed. With seventy-nine persons employed especially for this one purpose, Mr. Lawson has sent out, addressed to people in every state in this country, in the provinces and over a large part of Europe, 3,000,000 pieces of mail containing information of his project of insurance reformation. This prodigious task has been under the direct care and supervision of C. A. Humphrey, vice president of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Agency, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson set out upon his task with the desire to get the voting proxies of all the life insurance policy holders, turn them over to a committee made up of representative men from all of the leading professions, depending upon this committee as representatives of the policy holders to demand and secure the retirement of those insurance officials found guilty of malfeasance in office. The total number of pieces of mail which have been sent out has cost \$40,000 for postage. Of this amount \$30,000 has been expended on 1-cent packages and the rest on packages which have been sealed. Three different sets of bulletins, printed on heavy paper, made up a considerable part of this matter. These documents are about three feet square. The first set of 200,000 of the No. 1 cost \$2,000 to print. To the thousands of persons who have already sent in proxies from five to 100 of the No. 2 bulletins are delivered. The printing on this lot amounted to \$2,000.

The last set of bulletins, printed on heavy paper, and with two colors of ink, numbering 800,000, cost Mr. Lawson \$5,000. These figures show that about \$50,000 has been expended on material, printing and postage of the bulletins alone. These large sheets of paper must be folded by hand, so for this work thirty-six people are employed. For addressing the wrappers seventeen employees are kept busy. At the end of one of Mr. Lawson's magazine articles blank coupons were printed. Up to yesterday 16,000 of these filled out coupons had been returned. Every one of these has to be tabulated, showing the sender's name, his address, the amount of his insurance and the company with which he is connected. For this work seventeen stenographers are employed. Each postal delivery brings in hundreds of pounds of letters to Mr. Lawson, and to open these he has a force of twelve girls. All of this extra work has to be done in big offices on Washington street. Both of Mr. Lawson's suites of rooms in Young's Hotel at 33 State street are already overcrowded. So tremendous has the amount of correspondence and manuscript matter become that Mr. Lawson has hired a printing establishment to do his work exclusively. Three presses are kept going twelve hours a day, and still the work is not caught up. When the No. 2 bulletins were sent out Mr. Lawson announced that if any persons desired more blanks they were to write him at his expense. Hundreds of telegrams have been received on this order, and 29,000 blanks have been returned to those asking for them. To the 29,000 publications in this country Mr. Lawson has sent copies of each of his bulletins announcing that the publications are at liberty to print the matter, and Mr. Lawson will stand back of his utterances. All items of expense considered, the total outlay on Mr. Lawson's part has now reached nearly \$100,000. Figures on Lawson's insurance documents: Total amount of money expended, \$100,000; number of pieces of mail sent out, 3,000,000; cost of printing bulletins and blank proxies, \$12,000; cost of mailing bulletins and blank proxies, \$42,000; total number of persons employed at this task, 79 persons; folding bulletins, 36; persons addressing documents, 17; persons tabulating filled out proxies, 14; persons opening mail, 12.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Stanley Bros.

This week's bargain is Cloth Coats. They are the best of material, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship; they have the last year sleeve, but very little alteration will change them into the very newest styles.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale OF Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts
Fancy Dress Shirts
Collars and Cuffs
Neckwear
Dent's lined Gloves
Perrin's lined Gloves
Wool Knit Gloves
Men's half-Hose
Boys' long Stockings
Scotch knit Underwear
Stanfield's Underwear
Fleece lined Underwear
Sweaters
Night Shirts
Rainproof Coats
Umbrellas
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.