

FOUR

THE STAR, ST JOHN, N. B. TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1907

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 30, 1907.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

If William T. Stead were anything like as great a man as he believes himself to be, his words would carry far more weight than they do at present. Mr. Stead looks upon himself as the arbiter of all matters of international concern, to him kings and diplomats are but pieces in the game of which he is the master player. But oddly enough the world does not take exactly the same view; it refuses to accept William T. at his own estimate, and regards him rather as an effervescent genius whose mind has been led into unrequited paths, and whose efforts at social reform often tend to annoy and offend. Hence Mr. Stead's most recent denunciation of the British delegation to the Hague convention will be read with only a passing interest for his somewhat erratic but always entertaining remarks are not received with that seriousness which the speaker deserves. Yet when Mr. Stead states that Britain is not taking such a leading part as might have been expected, he is not straying from the pathway of fact. It seems evident that the selection of the British delegation, and particularly its chairman, was unfortunate. The men who represent the empire, headed by Sir John Fry, have clearly shown that they have no desire to seek the friendship of other powers, that they are little about the settlement of propositions which are regarded as momentous, by delegates from other nations. They have failed to take the lead in several of the principal discussions, have introduced but little of value, and have attached conditions and reservations to other propositions which render the British support either undesirable or uncertain. It is evident that this is not in strict accordance with the instructions given by the British government, for the results cannot be otherwise than disastrous, and must if continued, weaken the effect of King Edward's diplomatic policy. Germany is ostentatiously toadying to France and the United States. Italy feels hurt over the coldness with which her proposals have been received by Britain. There is general enmity towards Japan; the latter country is seeking revenge on France and Germany for assistance rendered the Russian fleet a few years ago. Britain and Japan seemingly stand alone, and the isolation of Germany has not been rendered any more absolute by the diplomatic manoeuvring of the past few weeks. It was to be expected that intrigues would develop in such a convention as the one now in progress, but evidently Britain has not felt in duty bound to participate.

THE POLICE.

The life of a policeman is not the most pleasant at the best of times, and in view of the services rendered, the city might surely attend to such minor details as would increase the comfort of the men. At the same time the members of the force are certainly old enough and big enough to do things for themselves and ought not, like a lot of children, to be run up and down by the police. The heads of the department have sufficient authority, and the men themselves should have energy to attend to a lot of little matters tending to their own comfort. At the same time it must be admitted that the police arrangements are much below the average. The lock-up system is obsolete, yet in a city like St. John, if these shacks were destroyed and a patrol wagon substituted, the men would certainly make a request for rest houses in which they might spend the lunch hour.

A suggestion made by one of the older men seems to be a good one. It is to the effect that the vehicle now used as an ambulance, but which is entirely unsuited to this work, be transformed into a patrol wagon, and a proper ambulance purchased. This would overcome much of the present inconvenience in handling prisoners, and the wagon would meet all ordinary requirements for a good many years.

The safety board last evening decided to recommend a grant of \$300 to the Firemen's Tournament Fund. This will meet with general approval. While the firemen are enthusiastic, and citizens sufficiently generous to make the tournament a success without such a grant, the addition of this amount to the fund will warrant the preparation of a more elaborate programme. Everyone will profit by the gathering, the only event of its kind to be held in the city this season.

William D. Haywood as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States would be the limit.

BUILDING BATTLESHIPS

IN RECORD TIME

Britain is Increasing Her Navy at a Remarkable Rate—Ten New Monstrosities on the Blocks.

LONDON, July 29.—At Portsmouth Saturday, the second battleship of the Dreadnought type was launched, and afterwards taken into one of the basins of the dockyard to be completed. The progress thus made in the construction of this vessel, although it does not make a record, or indeed approach the example set in the case of the Dreadnought, is nevertheless significant. The Dreadnought was laid down in October, 1905, but a great deal of work had been previously done in the way of collecting materials and preparing the hull. The Dreadnought was launched in a little more than four months from the date of the laying of her keel plate, while the Bellerophon, which was 1,000 tons heavier, when launched was just double that time. There is every reason to believe that this difference is the result of a scheme or plan of action prepared for in advance, and that just as the Dreadnought was finished in twelve months to a day, so the Bellerophon will be completed in two years, according to promise.

Now, the point to be marked in this matter is that if there are good grounds for this hypothesis it will mean that the British Admiralty will have a fleet of ten Dreadnoughts and Invincibles ready to operate because they will be finished in every respect before any other power, or indeed, any two powers, can put such a fleet into line. Both the Temeraire and the Superb, sister ships of the Bellerophon, will be launched, it is believed, within a few weeks, and the ships in the public dock yards will certainly be occupied by the new Dreadnoughts very quickly, and if the hopes for prompt completion are not fulfilled, the British fleet will be an increase in the depth of the armored belt, as this seems to follow necessarily from the increased displacement.

Then, also, the middle turret, which has not as much command of fire as might be wished, may be raised to the level of that on the forecastle, which would increase the arc in which its guns can be trained over either beam and also give them a right of vision, doubling the weight of metal thrown in this direction.

Further improvements, it is known, will be made in the battery intended for protection against attacks of torpedo craft. Instead of twelve porters 4-inch guns will be used for this purpose, and they will be distributed in a slightly different manner.

There are also improvements in the hull and in the portions of the ship in which are placed the machinery, but nothing is known for certain about these matters at present.

Altogether it may be assumed that the ship which will be in any way detract from the homogeneity of the fleet of these vessels, which it is manifest every effort will be made to have in effective readiness before any possible rival.

TRAGEDIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—Only one serious accident marred the opening day of the Home Week. Through prohibited by the police department, torpedoes were the cause of fatal injury to Stanislaus Barron, seven years old, who was killed by the explosion of a torpedo which he was playing with.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 29.—Dependent because of the loss of all his savings, amounting to about \$2,000, through the failure of a bank in Ireland, James Davidson, a weaver from Londale, committed suicide today by cutting his throat. He was unmarried and had been sending his savings for the last twenty years to Ireland.

RUMFORD FALLS, Me., July 29.—Martin Rasmussen, a Pole, aged forty years, was drowned today while bathing in Swift River. He had been in this country for ten days, having left his wife and five children at his former home.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 29.—Antonio Lantieri, 48 years old, was arrested by local police here tonight on the charge of murdering his daughter in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1. He was recognized on the street from a description which had been forwarded by the New York police.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—John Maxwell, mill operator and pioneer manufacturer in machine-knit goods, died here this evening aged 51 years.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 29.—Robert Milne, an electric lineman, was killed by a powerful current this afternoon while repairing wires on the top of an electric light pole. He was 40 years old. A widow and two children survive him.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A woman, known only as Mrs. Davidson, was found dead in a room in a boarding house in West 22nd street tonight. About a week ago she went to the house with her husband and engaged a room. The husband left the house last night and has not been seen since. Mrs. Davidson was not seen today, and this evening the door of her room was broken open. Her body was found on the bed. A necktie had been so tightly knotted about her throat that the skin had been broken, and the bed was soaked in blood from a ruptured blood vessel in her neck. The police have no clue as to the perpetrator of the deed, but are looking for the man.

C.P.R.'S GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE WEST.

CALGARY, Alta., July 29.—The biggest thing seen by the British Journalists that are now touring Canada as guests of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, was the huge irrigation work of the Canadian Pacific near this flourishing city which was visited today. The members of the party were taken for a sixteen mile ride along the great ditches to an engineering camp where a reunion camp luncheon was served. During the stay in camp Mr. J. S. Stewart, assistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R., gave a description of the undertaking in which he expressed his gratification with the opportunity of showing the representatives of the leading papers of Great Britain the irrigation project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., because it was one of the big things of modern Canada. He was justified in speaking of it in that way because, compared with other irrigation undertakings on this continent, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s scheme is about four times bigger than the next largest project of a similar nature. The scheme embraces a solid block of three million acres extending from Calgary east about one hundred and fifty miles along the main line with an average width of about forty miles. Within this vast block it is expected that ultimately from fifteen to sixteen hundred thousand acres will be irrigated, the remaining portion being devoted to dairying grazing and the growth of winter wheat which don't require irrigation. The block has been divided into the eastern, central and western sections comprising about a million acres each and the present construction of works is confined to the western section. In that section a main canal heading in the Bow River has been constructed with a bed width of sixty feet, a width at the water line of 125 feet and a depth of ten feet. This main canal, which is seventeen miles in length transports the water east and northeast to a large natural depression being utilized as a reservoir, the water surface in this reservoir being about three and a half miles in length and a half mile wide, and water is stored there to a depth of forty feet. From this reservoir the water is taken out in three secondary canals, each of which is of length of about one hundred and fifty miles and from this secondary canal the water is taken out in a number of tributary ditches comprising some eight hundred miles in length which bring the water to each individual farm. It would, therefore, be seen that in the western section alone, the water being constructed by the company comprising about one thousand miles and with the extension of the system in the eastern and central district there will be an equal mileage of waterways. These districts making a grand total of some three thousand miles of waterway in the whole irrigation block. In completing this work some 20,000,000 cubic yards of earth will be removed which is one half of what is being moved in the great Columbia Cut in the Panama Canal, and a vast amount of timber will be used in completing structures, spillways, flumes, and other structures. These figures, he said, would give a general idea of the immensity of the undertaking, and comparison with the schemes which are being undertaken by the federal government of the United States south of the line, would also serve to indicate the immensity of the C. P. R. Co.'s undertaking. The American government has undertaken some eighteen irrigation projects extending from Montana to New Mexico. They comprise in all a total of nineteen hundred thousand acres of land or a little more than one-half of the area of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's project, and the largest individual undertaking comprises two hundred and fifty thousand acres. The land of the Canadian Pacific Railway project is being colonized largely from south of the line, but people from Great Britain, Northern Europe, Australia and New Zealand are also coming. The company is now colonizing it on the basis of a farm unit of eighty acres and it will therefore be seen, if it is able to extend this colonization covering the whole block, we will have in this project the most intensively settled portion of western Canada. The company felt that the lands in the block may look forward to the greatest possible measure of success owing to the fact that our agricultural developments will be along the lines of diversified farming, and while all the grain crops can be successfully raised we expect to produce alfalfa, timothy, sugar beet, and other high priced crops which, with the dairy produce, will bring about a settlement largely devoted to diversified farming, which naturally produces the greatest agricultural wealth, and from the railroad standpoint the largest amount of traffic. The company was able to interest intending settlers from practically all over the world in this irrigation undertaking, because it offers with the certainty of its water title, and completeness of the system, surety with regard to irrigation farming that is not obtainable anywhere else on this continent.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

HAVE BURIED THE HATCHET

Commercial Treaty Has Been Completed—Diplomatic Arrangement is Coming Next.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The signing yesterday at the foreign office here of the treaties of commerce, navigation and fishery between Russia and Japan, will be followed shortly by the publication of a political treaty which will settle the last traces of the contentions and hostilities arising from the late war.

The foreign office today confirmed the despatch to the Associated Press from Tokyo on this matter, and admitted officially that a general political agreement between the two states was in course of preparation, that the negotiations to this end had almost reached their conclusion and that the signatures would be affixed to this document within a few days.

Russia and Japan will mutually guarantee their rights. It was learned today that Foreign Minister Jewelsky, who by treaty pending questions in the Far East and inaugurate a new policy of peaceful colonization and development in the Russian provinces bordering on the Pacific was met in a spirit of moderation and conciliation on the part of Japan, who, in the treaty of Portsmouth, is content to give other nations, whose hands are free, a chance to champion the Korean cause. The commercial treaty between the two countries is of a temporary nature. It expires in 1911. No provisions are made for a tariff agreement, but in place of such an understanding the two powers agree mutually to apply the most favored nation clause.

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If it is covered with dandruff, and itches and burns, you'll derive much comfort from the use of

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25c. a jar. 50c. a box.

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Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST, 24 Wellington Row.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Phone 119.

Tiger Tea is Pure.

DEATHS.

WRIGHT.—On July 29th, after a lingering illness, Arthur Le Roy (Roy), aged 17 years, twin son of Fred J. and Jennie Wright.

FUNERAL from his late residence, 13 Hospital street, on Wednesday at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

Store Open Till 9.30 p. m.

Tuesday, July 30, 1907.

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Is for Gentlemen. Different Styles for different uses.

SEE THEM.

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519-521 Main St. A.C.

Successor to Mr. Wm. Youns

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In new goods, and an endless variety from which to choose

Remembrances.

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Everything Electrical

Construction Work and Supplies.

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are such conditions as sourness, underbaking, lack of good brown, crisp crust, etc.

McKiel's Bread,
(HOME MADE)

is NEVER found in any of these conditions. ALWAYS sweet, fresh and appetizing. AT ALL GROCERIES, or McKiel's Stores.

Now is Your Chance to get Berries for preserving. They will go up next week. Fruits of all kinds. Groceries, Meats, Fish, etc. CHARLES A. CLARK, Phone 803. 73-77 Sydney St. Train orders promptly filled.

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106 King Street, West End.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS!

THE LATEST STYLES

Boater Telescope, Curled brim, New York shape; Panama, in fine and medium qualities; Outing Hats—Best goods. Lowest prices.

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I am now prepared to supply the following line of preparations at Lowest Figures:

"ADONIS" RED-RUB, "ADONIS" SHAMPOO, "ADONIS" MASSAGE, "ADONIS" TALCUM.

A line of tonsorial requisites that is very much in demand. Having supplied my store with a large stock I will promptly fill all orders.

W. J. McMILLIN, 625 Main Street. Phone 980.

Zion Methodist Sunday School Picnic,

Tuesday, July 30th,

WESTFIELD BEACH.

Trains leave at 8.25 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

Refreshments for sale on the grounds.

TICKETS—Adults, 40c; Children, 25c. For sale at People's Department Store, Mill Street; F. S. Purdy's, Garden Street, and from members of the School.

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DENOUNCED THE SYSTEM

OF CONGO GOVERNMENT

Lord Monkswell and Archbishop of Canterbury Spoke Strongly in the House of Lords.

HAYWOOD THE SOCIALIST

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Denver Labor Unions Will Give Him a Great Reception on His Return Today.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—Secretary-Treasurer Haywood's return to Denver will be made the occasion of a great demonstration in this city by the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations. The date of his arrival has not been definitely announced, but he is expected to arrive the last of this week. Arrangements are already being made to run special trains from Cripple Creek and other places to bring members of the federation and others to Denver to join in celebrations of Haywood's acquittal at Boise. It is announced that one feature of the celebration will be a parade of federation members, the first in this city in three years.

Many telegrams of congratulations on the result of the Boise trial were received at federation headquarters in this city.

Some of Haywood's union co-workers are proclaiming him to be the logical candidate for the presidency on the Social ticket. As candidate for governor of Colorado last year when in prison in Idaho, he received 15,338 votes.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—A wreck is reported on the Big Four near Eau Claire, Mich., fourteen miles from St. Joseph, Mich., with three people killed.

LONDON, July 29.—The system of government in the Congo Independent State is one of unrestrained tyranny, enforced by the lash and the bullet, by cruelty and by murder.

These words were spoken by Lord Monkswell, who raised the Congo question in the House of Lords today and moved for the papers. The attendance in the house was slight.

Continuing, Lord Monkswell said the Congo government was a powerful engine of greed, which impudently and insolently violated the limitations and restrictions under which its rights over this territory had been granted. The speaker quoted authorities to support his statements, and added that an especial responsibility attached to Great Britain because, except for her determined action, the King of Portugal and not the King of the Belgians, would at this moment have been the ruler of the Congo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared that the Congo was one of the most disheartening and humiliating of contemporary questions. He said it was a ghastly irony to read today the words of the address presented to King Leopold by the city of London in 1884 congratulating his Majesty upon his "bloodless victory." He declared the British government should be reminded of the sense of responsibility of all Englishmen in this matter.