POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1905.

THE WATERWORKS

A new complication has arisen in regard to the water-works. Contractors McArthur and McVey have declared themselves unable to complete their contracts without exceeding the sum for which they undertook to do the work. They have practically thrown up the job. The city council was warned by Engineer Barbour that it was impossible for these contractors to carry out the portion of the work placed with them for the amounts specified in their contracts. His advice was not followed. However some decided move should be made at once to keep the work going. There is no time to lose, if the water is to be brought to the city before winter. This can be done if enough men and enough and better machinery are secured. Whatever they decide to do with regard to the situation in which the contractors find themselves, the members of the city council ought to see that there is no long delay in the work.

GAS IN MANCHESTER

In Manchester, England, the gas supply is controlled by the municipality. The management is placed in the hands of a committee of the city council. Their annual report to the council has recently been made public. The output has increased this year as in previous years. The number of consumers at the time of the last preceding report was 146,457. At present 152,165 persons are using the gas. The gas is also supplied to 18,087 persons who live outside the city limits. The price is low compared with what people in St. John have to pay. Upon the recommendation of the gas committee the city council more than a year ago fixed the price for consumers inside the city at fifty-six cents per thousand cubic feet, and for those outside at sixty-two cents. For those inside the price had previously been sixty cents and for those outside sixty-six. This year the council has reduced the price by two cents all round, so that the inside price is now fifty-four cents and the outside sixty. The gross profits of the city on the business of the past year were $753,000. Of this $210,000 were paid for interest and the same sum added to the sinking fund, as the law requires. The net profit then was $330,000. Out of this the sum of $300,000 was paid in to the city treasury. The balance was spent on extending a water-gas plant and other necessities.

The total length of gas mains in Manchester is upwards of eight hundred and fifty-eight miles. More than fifteen miles of new mains were laid in the last year.

This looks like a fairy-tale in statistics. One quite expects, as one reads, that the story will end with the words, "and the next day it snowed," or, "and then I woke up." But, as Audrey might say, it is a true thing. Doubtless there are any number of excuses for the success of municipal ownership in Glasgow and Manchester. One is not carried away with the idea that it would prosper in St. John.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT

"The Arabs tell the story of a camel that put its nose in at its master's tent on a bleak night, and asked leave to shelter its head. The master moved over and the camel put in his head. The camel, still complaining of the severity of the night and the pelt of the sand, asked leave to insert its neck, and this request was granted also. After a little the camel obtained permission to put in his fore legs. Then he followed this advantage, inch by inch, till in the morning the camel owned the tent and the master was out in the sand."

The real nature of the slender privileges granted by China to other nations from time to time has always been very manifest. There has never been a pretence from the foreign view-point that they were anything but the thin edge of the wedge. They were intended to lead up to the "open door" for trade throughout China. China has always been looked upon as incapable of serious resistance to aggressions and in the past her quiescence under great provocation has given much color to that view. Now, however, there are plain signs that her very unmasterly inactivity has been broken.

Is the boycott of America by China a retrograde movement, a step in the direction of the withdrawal of concessions previously granted? What is the exact nature in substance of it? The Chinese are opposing various railway enterprises backed by capital from America, England, France, Germany and Belgium. They have forbidden the further prosecution of work on buildings begun by Americans. Their coolies will not unload the cargoes of American ships and they will not allow the ships to be unloaded. Contracts with American firms are annulled or not renewed.

The object of these measures is not the withdrawal of privileges granted to foreign nations in the past. They are adopted for the purpose of retaliating upon America in particular for the unfair and degrading disabilities under which they have placed Chinese laborers, students and statesmen. The assumption of an unassailable superiority to the Chinese on the part of the nations belonging to the group of advancement, and known to one another as civilized, is likely enough to receive as convincing a reproof as it has already received in the case of Japan. Only let a man of the Mikado's temper come to the throne in China and the awakening would be swift. Failing that, much may be brought about in the near future by Japanese influence and example. Rudyard Kipling pointed out several years ago that the great power of the Chinese lay in their quiet industry. China is a great nation by virtue of the capacity for work. Her people are happy, prosperous, courteous, kindly and honest. Industry and honesty and economy—why, those are the three qualities that Benjamin Franklin was constantly inculcating upon young men as the helping hands to lead them on to success. They are none the worse because we find them in the people of China.

The Chinese have had reason for their antagonism to foreign influences. Without regarding their policy of exclusion as wholly justifiable, we may admit that our civilization is not in all its features admirable. If the United States took public education to the Philippines, they also took the omni present saloon. If England has brought to China some advantages in the way of trade, we must remember that at first that trade was largely in opium. Among other causes for Chinese animosity might be mentioned the conduct of the foreign armies at the time of the Boxer movement. The temples, the palaces and the houses of the people were robbed, men and women at work in the fields were abused and practically enslaved as laborers for the invaders, women were outraged. What reason have foreigners given the Chinese for liking them and meeting their advances in a friendly spirit?

But the policy of boycott now inaugurated is quite consonant with an underlying readiness to grant more extended privileges rather than to curtail those already accorded. The Chinese, however, have grasped the principle of retaliation and are determined to have a fair return for their favors. They have let the camel get his head into the tent. And now, having realized their predicament, they are belaboring the poor creature on the nose with a tent-pin, the most obvious weapon. When he withdraws his head and asks for shelter again, they will tell him that he gets nothing for nothing and that fair play is a matter of reciprocity. The American attitude toward the Chinese had no justification except the demand of their working-men for his exclusion and the thought that they had the power and no opposition to fear.

The attitude of Japan is another reason for the belief that the repression of foreign trade is not the aim of China at the present time. Japan has declared for the open door in Manchuria and Corea. And Japan will stand henceforth as in some degree a patron, a sponsor, toward China and her influence will be on the side of opening up all the avenues of trade. Count Okuma in the Sun Trade Journal of Tokio pointed out Japan's need of commercial expansion to support her rapidly increasing population. In a little over thirty years the number of the Mikado's subjects has risen from thirty to fifty millions. The area of Manchuria and Corea is three times that of Japan but their population is only half as great. They produce even without modern machinery and methods more food supplies than they use. Japan proposes to supply these two provinces with manufactures and to procure food from them. This binds Japan to the support of the open door policy and it will be only natural that much freer intercourse with China will be made possible through her influence, and larger trade facilities for the foreigner will be the result. Indeed the one pre-eminently important object of the Russo-Japanese war, from the Japanese point of view, was the establishment of this principle.

PEACE POSSIBILITIES

Some of the remarks with which Mr. Witte is credited with regard to the payment of an indemnity by Russia are so plainly inadequate as to throw doubt upon his sincerity in making them. He is reported as saying that Russia has never paid an indemnity even to the great Napoleon when he took Moscow, which is like saying even in the hour of his utter defeat and repulse. Napoleon never brought the Russians to the point of holding a peace conference to discuss terms for the settlement of a war in which France had been uniformly and overwhelmingly victorious. Nor was Russia at that time distracted by serious internal disorders. That the Russians should send peace envoys across half the world with the intention of ultimately refusing to take into consideration the two most obvious terms in any peace proposition at the present time could be explained only on the ground that time was wanted for the purpose of strengthening their position in the East. If the protestations of the Russians as to the impossibility of paying an indemnity and surrendering Sakhalin are sincere and are not, like those of the play-queen in Hamlet, condemned by the very vigor of the denials, then the discussion of the other points in the Japanese proposals is carried on for future reference only. But it is noticeable that Mr. Witte is doing more talking for public consumption than anybody else connected with the conference. It is part of the business of diplomacy, where talking for the public has to be done, to say much and tell nothing. The policy on the part of a seller of declaring in a loud and confident tone that his goods are worth twice as much as he will take for them in the end and that he will not on any account lower his price is by no means unfamiliar. Mr. Witte's disclaimers of the possibility of paying an indemnity and surrendering Sakhalin to Japan do not preclude a change of mind as time passes. Is not an ambassador, according to the sixteenth-century definition of Sir Henry Wotton, "an honest man trained to lie abroad for the good of his country"? The French view of Japan's offer is interesting in this connection. In Paris they consider the evacuation of Manchuria, the cession to Japan of the Liaotung peninsula, the handing over of the Harbin Railway and the acknowledgment of Japan's protectorate of Corea as elementary propositions, about which there will be no trouble. They regard the reimbursement of Japan's war expenses and the surrender of Sakhalin as capable of arrangement. Finally they think that the limiting of the naval force to be maintained by Russia in eastern waters and the surrender to Japan of the interned war-vessels cannot be accepted. The claim put forward by Japan for the right to fish on all the littoral from Vladivostok to Bering Sea is probably one which Japan would be ready to adjust.

On Saturday the discussion of the secondary proposals of Japan was begun. This may occupy a long time, indeed is likely to do so and tentative or conditional conclusions may be arrived at. And then there will be a return to the main points now left in abeyance. In the meantime the roads in Manchuria are steadily drying up and military operations becoming easier. The Japanese have been using the long respite at Harbin to give their army every advantage of masteriy preparation. There will be a moment when an advance by Oyama and a defeat of Linevitch would come with telling effect, coupled as it would be with the isolation and investment of Vladivostok. No doubt the Russians can see that they have much yet to lose by a continuance of the war. By making peace now they can save Vladivostok and the main line of the permanent way that leads to it, indeed they can save all that they had before they began their encroachments upon Manchuria. Only a confidence, not shared by the world at large, that they can win in the end, if the war be protracted long enough, could justify them in maintaining their present unyielding front. That confidence may exist. It would be seriously shaken by a successful stroke from Oyama. Other points bearing on the problem are the internal condition of the two countries and the state of their finances. Japan is united at home, of one heart and one mind. Her purpose is nothing less now than to secure predominence on the east of Asia. Her finances are in a sound state, her credit is good, she has valuable securities to offer. Her last internal loan was subscribed five times over. Russia is racked with dissension at home. Even her rulers themselves had begun before the war to admit that their aggressive policy in the East was a mistake. They were trying to secure a safe withdrawal from Manchuria. And when further prosecution of the war is in question, Russia's credit abroad is bad. She might maintain the war for two years by giving securities as Japan has done. As for her credit at home, when her last loan was secured, the amount subscribed in St. Petersburg was the pitiable sum of half a million dollars.

Before the present crisis arose Mr. Witte was in favor of securing peace in order to give undivided attention to the very grave state of affairs in Russia. And so now one is disposed still to hope for an accommodation.

RECEPTION OF PEACE ENVOYS

The Japanese are characterized by gentleness of demeanor, courtesy and charming manners. It is impossible in intercourse with others to go beyond the finished unpretentiousness of their clever men whom one meets at the great universities, say in the United States. And then too they are victors in a great war against a nation whose fighting power has hitherto suggested rather appalling possibilities. So it is not remarkable that we feel enthusiastic admiration for them. The whole world knows now the blade of flawless temper inside that velvet sheath. But it is one thing to feel admiration and another to make untimely manifestations of it. The doings of the aggressive young person of America at Portsmouth make painful reading. Komura and Takahira may well have felt surprise. Chewing-gum is not mentioned in the context, but one can almost hear it snapping between the lines. One would not wish to stop the boys and girls from laughing in the streets, but freedom is not always justified of her sons, to say nothing of her daughters. Well, to quote the poet Whittier's address to the rattling boarding-house giddy-pate:—

"Farewell! the Lord be with thee
In thy future goings-on,
The pious fear and shun thee
As thy Quaker friend hath done;
May troubles ne'er come near thee,
Thy pleasures be not few,
And at thy final exit
May the devil miss his due."

JAPAN'S FINANCES

Since May, 1904, Japan has borrowed in foreign countries the sum of 820,000,000 yen or 410,000,000 dollars. Of this the United States took up $180,000,000 and the remaining $230,000,000 was placed elsewhere. The interest rate on the first $110,000,000 of this was six per cent and that on the last $300,000,000 was four and a half per cent. The total interest charge consequently amounted to $20,100,000 per annum and is secured by a pledge on the customs receipts and the tobacco monopoly.

The customs receipts for 1899-1900 were $7,968,000; for 1903-1904 they were $8,689,000; for 1904-1905 they were $9,334,000. It is estimated that in 1905-1906 they will reach at the very least $10,500,000. Of this only $6,600,000 is pledged to secure the interest of the first two external loans.

The tobacco monopoly for the year 1899-1900 brought in a net revenue of $3,800,000; for 1901-1902, $5,433,000; for 1904-1905, $10,836,000 (nearly double in three years); for 1905-1906 it is estimated that it will be $16,000,000 at least(an increase of nearly sixty per cent in one year.) Of this $13,500,000 is pledged to secure the interest of the last $300,000,000 of foreign loans.

At home Japan has made five loans amounting in all to $240,000,000. First came $50,000,000 for five years at five per cent. This was subscribed for four and a half times. The next was $50,000,000 for seven years at five per cent. It was subscribed for three times. Then followed $40,000,000 for seven years at five per cent. It was also taken up three times over. Fourth in order $50,000,000 for seven years at six per cent was subscribed five times. The last was the same and on the same terms. It was subscribed for five times in full. Compare with this the fact that the bankers of St. Petersburg recently refused to float a $75,000,000 internal loan for the Russian government.

So Japan's war loans now total $650,000,000 with an interest charge of $33,100,000.

The government owned railways are very profitable and nothing has yet been borrowed upon them. Japan is in a position to carry on the war for years if it be necessary. The meaning of that last internal loan was that the people of Japan were eager to lend $250,000,000 when only $50,000,000 was called for.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS

During the first half of 1905 British investors have placed in various parts of the world the very large sum of £132,721,486. Some of the figures given by the London Times are as follows:

United States	£41,399,707
Japan	30,200,000
South Africa	15,513,520
Canada	10,788,287
South America	6,658,200
India	5,333,707
Australasia	3,800,000

The greater population of the United States and the numerous and important trade and industrial enterprises constantly being set on foot in that country easily account for the larger sum that found its way thither. Japan's war requirements are the plain reason for her extraordinarily high rank in the list. In view of Canada's population being rather less than one-eleventh of that of the United States, she had a very large proportionate share; for at the same rate the United States would have received at least £110,000,000. South Africa's showing is of quite special interest, because it shows a confidence in the situation there which ought to reassure Mr. Stead even in his most despondent moments. He needs no reminder that, where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, or that the British investor will not place his funds where he has reason to fear the alarming cataclysm foreboded in the pages of the Review of Reviews.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

The North American Review publishes papers by four authors, an Englishman, an American, a Frenchman, and a German, on the question of "Maritime Responsibility in Time of War." The best views point to these conclusions: Contraband of war "absolute" and "conditional," the former ought to be divided into two classes, including war material and raw materials intended to be used in the manufacture of war material, not including coal, foodstuffs, etc. As for what is to be classed as conditional, the powers at war must be allowed the right to treat as contraband all goods that are consigned to an official representative or agent of the enemy, even though in their own nature they are equally serviceable for peace and war, and also all goods which are bound for a naval port belonging to the enemy or used by the enemy as a base.

A prize does not become in any degree the property of the captor until the question has been determined in a prize court. And prize courts can be established by a warring power only in a harbor of its own, a view which places England in a most favorable position, as having ports in all parts of the world. But there is greater justice in this than in the alternative of allowing the immediate captor to decide the question himself on the spur of the moment.

Light is thrown on a probable source of some of the Russian irritation against England by the story of the check given to Russia when she laid claim to the right to specify the articles that were to be classed as contraband. The message was sent to St. Petersburg that if the Russians persisted in maintaining this attitude, "His Majesty's government would be constrained to take such precautions as might seem to them desirable and sufficient for the protection of their commerce." The Russians further asserted that the captor of a neutral ship was within his rights in sinking it, on the ground of its being difficult or impossible to bring it before a prize court in a port of his own nation. This astounding claim would lead to the wholesale destruction of neutral ships taken by a man-of-war when far away from her base, for there would not be sufficient coal to carry the prize to a base and there might not be sufficient men to take charge of the prize and work her. Such a course of action as Russia proposed would have made all neutral commerce impossible.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is pleasant news that Lord Roberts may visit Canada in September. He will receive an enthusiastic welcome.

* * *

May the happy ambition of King Edward as expressed by Mr. Balfour be realized—a world peace—"peace in the east, peace in the west, peace all the world over."

* * *

Recently in Massachusetts a Congregational church building and all its congregation became identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. When doctrinal differences have become purely fanciful or non-existent, this sort of transfer ought to be easy. It is good economy and no worse religion. The futile squandering of money and energy in the endless ramifications of denominationalism is a regrettable though natural enough consequence of the freedom of the individual in matters of doctrine.

* * *

Spies in the form of nurses have been placed in the houses of French officers by an unnamed European power. This is a complication of the servant problem which we are spared.

* * *

The government at Ottawa has readjusted the dimensions of fish that may be kept when caught. What is more needed is a regulation relating to the size of the "fish that got away."

* * *

French experiments have resulted in the invention of a silencer for motor-cars which actually increases the efficiency of the internal combustion engines. Noiseless running has hitherto meant the loss of eight or ten per cent of power.

* * *

Mr. Witte talks of the issue as being one that may provoke a general conflagration and cause bloodshed in many countries. Is he trying to frighten Japan and her friends with the "bogey-man" of Europe? Is the Hohenzollern being invoked? "Rest, rest, perturbed spirit."

* * *

Commissioner Hollander has a large contract on his hands in the investigation of the republics. He will have to be as energetic a "hustler" as President Roosevelt himself in his police commissioner days, when a policeman caught sleeping on his beat said of him, "he does get around so almighty quick," or words to that effect.

* * *

Our news columns say that the professorship of engineering at the University of New Brunswick has practically been filled by the appointment of a graduate of Dublin University. The University has always got efficient professors in the men who came from the other side. As there was a large number of very good candidates, the new professor of engineering will be a man of exceptional qualifications, under whom the excellent work done by the University in the past will be continued at the same high standard.

* * *

Forty years ago French held an undisputed position as the language of diplomacy. It has the great advantage of a wonderfully inevitable precision and clearness. Among modern languages it is par excellence the language of prose expression. But our many-sided English, dangerous though it be to the unwary, is capable of being used with as great accuracy as French by those who are familiar with its ways. It is like a horse—you have to know how to handle it. And now the supremacy of French is of the past. At the peace conference they will use both English and French in the conduct of their business.

* * *

The Rhodes scholarships have advertised Oxford the world over. The scholars come from the four quarters of the earth, but more than that they bring others after them. Never since her earliest days has Oxford had so large a number of foreign students as at the present time. The majority do not remain more than a year or so and they are not popular with the shopkeeper, for they seem to go to Oxford rather for study than to waste money. Yet probably they are not quite Chaucer's type:—

"A clerk there was of Oxenford also
That unto logick hadde long i-go,
As lene was his horse as is a rake
And he was not right fat, I undertake."

* * *

Ald. Ames, M. P., of Montreal, has an idea touching upon the emigration from New Brunswick which deserves some consideration. He proposes that the government should officially direct our emigrants away from New England toward our own west. But we might do better than that by offering them greater inducements to take up lands in the undeveloped parts of the province. To call back our own from across the border is good policy, too. But we must remember that among our people emigration is often due to a discontent, a feverish desire for change, that is perhaps inseparable from youth in a country where it is easy to move about. Distant chances loom large. Fortune beckons from far, not less alluring because visionary. And these wanderers are not always and inevitably our best. They must have it out with the unrest that is upon them before they will settle down.

* * *

The people of the United States, if their newspapers may be taken as voicing their sentiments, have often shown what may fairly be called a morbid sensitiveness to criticism upon anything American. When Matthew Arnold was brought to the United States on a purely business basis to deliver a few addresses for which he was paid, the manner of his reception might well have suggested an accidental tumble into a brier-patch. He said that Emerson was not a great writer with a well-defined style or a great poet or a great philosopher, but that he was the friend and helper of those who would live in the spirit. If he said anything severer it was not published. He was assailed as having outraged hospitality. He was, it was said, the guest of the nation, on what grounds it is hard to see. If any visitors to the country ever were the guests of the nation, the envoys of Russia and Japan have a claim to the title. The details given in the American press of the disagreeable experiences to which they are being subjected at an overcrowded hotel must arouse general indignation. The state department certainly ought to make proper provision for these distinguished men.

I. C. R. Picnickers Suffered from Heat.

Moncton, Aug. 13—(Special)—Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season in Moncton. The thermometer registered 98 in the shade on Main street in the afternoon. The railway picknickers at Point du Chene suffered terribly with the heat. The picnic passed off quietly without accident. The attendance was hardly as large as last year.

FOREST FIRES IN THREE COUNTIES

One of Considerable Extent Back of Loch Lomond Water Works

DOING WORK CITY PLANNED UPON

Area Which Had to Be Cleared is Being Attended to By the Flames --Fire Back of Norton--Several in Queens County.

A forest fire of considerable extent has been raging in the vicinity of Loch Lomond since Sunday morning, and at a late hour last evening was still in progress.

The fire is believed to have started in some old lumber on the Power property on the south of the lake. A telephone message from Loch Lomond last night gave the information that the fire spread rapidly in the direction of Black River.

Northwards, the progress of the conflagration was checked by the Mispec stream at Robertson's lake. Here a considerable area of trees on the south bank above and below the site of the dam has been burnt. This property is owned by the city and is part of the 34 acres which it is necessary to clear and gut in anticipation of the flowage when the dam is built. Tenders are about to be called for the work and the fire in this place has done good rather than otherwise.

No dwellings are known to be in the track of the flames, the nearest being the Smith residence some distance down the Mispec stream on the south side. There is said to be no danger of the blaze interfering with the work at the dam or on No. 3 section of the pipe line. The sheds containing cement and other materials are all situated on the north bank of Robertson's lake and the pipe line is also well out of the way of the course the fire has taken. It was reported late last night that while not extinguished the fire had died down considerably.

The Telegraph received information from Queens and Kings counties yesterday to the effect that forest fires are doing considerable damage. There has been a fire of some extent at Lake Stream but it has gone down. At Miller Brook and Bagdad the flames were eating into the woods yesterday and there was also a fire back of Norton. This latter, report said, was not far from the village and Father Byrne was yesterday gathering together men to fight the flames.

FEARS SON IS KILLED IN MILL

John Murphy of Kingsville Gets Sad News From Madison, Me., Where His Boy Went a Week Ago.

John Murphy, of Kingsville Road, Milford, received word Monday afternoon to the effect that a young man named James Murphy, of Milford, had been killed during the morning in Madison (Me.) He fears it is his son, James Murphy, who left for Madison a week ago last Thursday to work in a pulp mill.

The information was first received at the Fairville railway station. Particulars were very meagre, but as soon as possible Mr. Murphy was made acquainted with the nature of the intelligence. At a late hour last night nothing further had been received.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are greatly distressed. It is possible that the former will proceed to Madison today.

To a Telegraph reporter he said that only a few days ago he received a letter from his son. The boy was well and apparently satisfied with his surroundings. He was twenty-three years of age and had two brothers and three sisters. One brother resides in Guildford (Me.)

DIED IN NEW YORK

Henry Finch, Formerly a Resident of This City.

News of the death of Henry Finch in New York has been received by relatives here. He passed away on Thursday, aged 73 years, after having been ill for some time. Mr. Finch will be remembered by the older residents. Some years ago he was in the confectionery business here and later in the employ of the late Hon. Jas. I. Fellows, being with Mr. Fellows a number of years. When Mr. Finch removed to New York he was connected with Mr. Fellows' business and later with headquarters in London. He traveled extensively in Europe, making up presriptions. He returned to New York, where he had resided for some time, and where he leaves to mourn his loss a wife and one son. When in St. John he joined the Odd Fellows, retaining his membership in Golden Rule lodge, Carleton, till his death. Mrs. J. R. Hopkins, of Exmouth street, is a sister of deceased.

RUSSIA AGREES TO FIRST THREE OF JAP'S DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

reading has produced here. If they are not modified, especially in the matters of indemnity and territorial concessions, peace, it is thought, is impossible and the continuance of the negotiations useless. Russia is honestly and sincerely desirous of securing an honorable and lasting peace and to this end has sent her plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth. They did not journey thither merely to learn the Japanese demands—the nature of their credentials proves that, but they went in an earnest endeavor to do everything possible to terminate the war in a manner compatible with the dignity of a great nation.

DANCED WITH GIRL AND STOLE HER POCKETBOOK

Moncton, N. B., Aug 11—(Special)—William Casey, a young man, nineteen years of age, was sentenced to six months in Dorchester jail this morning, by Stipendiary Kay, on a charge of stealing a purse from Maggie LeBlanc, of Leger's Corner, at Fox Creek picnic on Wednesday. It came out in the evidence that young Casey had asked the girl to dance with him. She accepted, laying her hand satchel, containing a purse with six dollars, and some articles, where she could keep an eye on it.

The dancers sat down several times and when Casey and his partner finished the dance the girl could not find her satchel. Casey was suspected and when arrested the money was found on him. He practically admitted the theft and was sentenced to a term in jail. It was one of the most barefaced cases of theft ever before the police magistrate.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE CONDITIONS

New York, Aug. 11—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Trade reports are less uniformly favorable, but adverse factors are of a temporary nature. Textile markets have had the stimulus of an increased attendance of western buyers who are exhibiting more eagerness to place orders for quick delivery of cotton goods, notwithstanding the higher prices demanded in many lines. It has also been demonstrated that the finished product is not quickly responsive to fluctuations in the raw material, which was a disappointment to many who came prepared to await a reaction in the staple. The only event that might weaken the position of manufacturers would be the cancellation of Chinese orders as many mills have withdrawn from the market on account of export trade. A large spinning capacity would become available for domestic purposes if the threatened boycott should materialize. Woollen goods are meeting with a steady demand.

Raw materials of the footwear industry continue strong; hides commanding the highest position since the civil war. A few descriptions advanced still further, but as a rule prices remained unchanged. Offerings are promptly absorbed, one local packer closing contracts this week for the entire take-off up to October 1. Aside from oak sole of which there was heavy accumulation, the leather market is notably firm. Footwear markets respond to the upward tendency of materials insofar as any changes are recorded. It is noteworthy that New England manufacturers are not eager to secure orders, having ample contracts to keep machinery active for some time.

Failures this week number 222 in the United States, compared with 222 a year ago, and 19 in Canada against 23 last year.

JEWISH BANKERS TO DRIVE BARGAIN WITH RUSSIA

(Continued from page 1.)

Germany and France the Russians have again and again been able to retreat and reorganize. They can perhaps continue to do so.

"The terms which Japan will proffer may be worse next time, and Russian humiliation more complete but Nicholas will take the desperate gambler's chance."

Lodge Sees Roosevelt.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, who has just returned from Europe after his visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday, said:

"The president and I talked about everything under the sun. I saw a great many officials while abroad and I found that France and Great Britain have such a thorough understanding now that it practically amounts to an entente cordiale. Those two powers are very close, also both of them have a very warm feeling for the United States. More I cannot say."

The inference from the senator's remarks and tone as he spoke was that a very close entente between the United States, Great Britain and France was bound to come very soon.

Senator Lodge is a member of the committee on foreign relations in the senate and is very close to the president. There is reason to believe that the senator has to some extent ascertained what would be the attitude of France and England to the Far Eastern situation should the peace negotiations fall through. It is supposed that the senator has also examined European opinion upon our paternal relations with Santo Domingo.

The senator said that President Roosevelt was held in the highest regard abroad and that his recent act of bringing about the peace conference is regarded as a master stroke of diplomacy. The senator said that the president described to him the scene on the Mayflower, but he disclaimed any knowledge of the upshot of the conference. "In Europe," he said, "the attitude is pessimistic."

Croker's Daughter Elopes ?

The Paris edition of the New York Herald today prints a story from its correspondent at Aix-les-bains to the effect that the resort has been very much stirred up over the elopement of a Miss Florence C., "daughter of a much-talked-of New York politician," and Louis M—, a young man connected with one of the best families in Naples.

The story runs that both young people are under twenty and that before eloping they sought the consent of the young woman's mother to wed. Failing to get this they ran away together to see her father hoping to get his consent to their marriage.

The two met for the first time a month ago when the mother of the young woman arrived at Aix. The young woman, it is said, attracted a good deal of attention at Aix on account of her beauty.

It is obvious that the young woman referred to in this story is meant to be Miss Florence Croker, the eighteen year old daughter of Richard Croker, formerly leader of Tammay Hall. Miss Croker went abroad with her mother some weeks ago after the funeral of Herbert Croker, whose death followed so closely on that of his brother Frank, who was killed in an automobile accident in Florida. She is a very pretty girl.

It was said that Mrs. Croker and her husband had been entirely reconciled and that Mrs. Croker was going to visit him at his Ireland home. Miss Croker has been the constant companion of her mother for years. The Croker home at No. 5 East Seventy-fourth street has been closed since Mrs. Croker went abroad.

Friends of Mrs. George P. Sancton, on Saturday, congratulated her on her birthday. She is ninety-five years of age and is in excellent health and spirits. Her residence is with her son-in-law, James F. Whittaker, but she spent the day with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Palmer, Duke street.