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JAPANESE OCCUPY SIU YEN, DRIVING OUT THE RUSSIANS

Kuroki in Control of Roads to Liao Yang.

CHIEF OF THE COSSACKS KILLED

Mikado's Commanders Report That Their Losses Were Small—Reinforcements for Togo

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Japanese have taken Siu Yen, driving out the Russians. The enemy appears to be advancing on Hai Cheng.

THE ADVANCE TO SIU YEN.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Emperor has received from Gen. Kuropatkin the following telegram dated June 9:

"The Japanese bombardment June 8 of the coast between Seryuchen and Kai Ping caused no loss of life or material, although a considerable number of shells were fired, and two wagons were damaged. All was quiet on the coast this morning, but several Japanese ships were cruising in the offing.

"On June 7 the Japanese continued slowly their march toward Siu Yen by the Taku Shan and Feng Wang Chang roads. Their advance guard did not approach nearer than five miles south and east of Siu Yen. On the morning of June 8 a Japanese infantry brigade, two mountain batteries and five squadrons of cavalry marched against Siu Yen. About 11 o'clock the Japanese appeared before the town on the south side, but were checked by a very successful fire from our batteries. Japanese infantry then began advancing against the town from the east, on the Feng Wang Cheng road, and came in contact with the Cossacks holding the pass. After two hours' fighting the Cossacks were obliged to retire and our artillery opened fire along the n not allowing the Japanese to establish themselves. At this moment a Japanese mountain battery arrived and took a position to the south, but after firing a few rounds was silenced by our battery. A second Japanese battery did not succeed in getting into action, but was compelled to evacuate its position under the fire of our guns. In the course of the fight a flanking movement by several battalions of Japanese infantry was observed northeast of Siu Yen threatening our line of retreat. Consequently our Cossacks gradually withdrew five miles from Siu Yen, keeping up their fire from a battery on a dense column of the enemy at a range of 600 yards. The fire slackened about 5 p.m. Among our losses were Cheremissneff, chief of the Cossacks, Cornet Komarovski and Lieut.-Col. Possokhoff. To all appearances the Cossacks were engaged with the troops of the tenth division.

"In the affair June 7 at Wafangow we had one rifleman wounded, but the Japanese sustained considerable losses. According to the testimony of residents they had 40 killed or wounded."

THE SIAMATZE BATTLE.

Details of the affair at Siamtze follow: June 7, at 6 a.m., an outpost company at the Aiyang road was attacked by the enemy. A detachment of chasseurs was sent as a reinforcement. More Japanese then appeared—one battanon with a mountain battery positioned before Saimatze. The chasseurs at first pressed the Japanese, inflicting losses and taking rifles and equipment from the killed, but the advance was checked by a very severe fire. Reinforcements now joined the enemy, bringing up their strength to a brigade of infantry, two batteries of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry. Thereupon the commander of our detachment ordered a retreat towards Fen Chu Lin Pass. The detachment withdrew slowly and in good order, holding successive positions. Our wounded included Capt. Makhareff and Lieut. Ronjitski. Both officers, however, remained in the ranks. About 100 men were killed or wounded. The enemy suffered severely. Accoutrements taken from the Japanese dead show that they belonged to the tenth division. The commander of our detachment complimented the calm courage of our troops and reports that the conduct of the Red Cross was above all praise.

JAPS HOLD THE ROAD.

Tokio, June 11. — Noon. — The town of Siu Yen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situated about 40 miles northeast of Kaiping and 45 miles southeast of Hai Cheng. It commands perfectly the roads to both places. Siamatsza is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao Yang and Makden. By following this route the Mao Tien Ling Pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold, will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

KUROKI FEINTING.

Russians Say He Will Not Advance to Hai Cheng.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The view of the general staff is that as the Japanese column which reached Siu Yen was not followed by either of the main armies in Southern Manchuria, the Japanese have no present intention of advancing on Hai Cheng, but have sent forward a force as a feint, to menace and discourage as much as possible the dispatch of a heavy Russian force down the Liao Tung Peninsula. Neither does the general staff believe that the enemy's column at Saimatsza, even should it go so far north as Djiandjian, is of a serious character, the opinion being that Gen. Kurok continues to dangle before Gen. Kuropatkin's eyes a double objective, but that he is not yet strong enough to risk a real advance. This belief is based on calculations that the enemy has not more than 130,000 men all told in Southern Manchuria and that only in the event of the Japanese attaining strength greatly in excess of these figures will they be capable of a genuine forward movement.

No fresh news has been received in regard to the situation around Port Arthur.

Private advices from Liao Yang indicate that the Russian force at Vatandian is prepared to retire northward if seriously threatened.

FOUND SIXTEEN MINES.

Tokio, June 11. — Noon. — Admiral Kataoka reports that on Wednesday and Thursday last he discovered and destroyed sixteen mines in Talienwan Bay. A landing made at Takukao showed that the pier was undamaged and that two large reservoirs were intact.

Pskoff, Russia, June 11.—Quarters are being prepared here for ten officers and two hundred Japanese prisoners.

EDITOR-PRINCE WARNED.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The Viedomosti, of which Prince Oukhtomsky, who is now sojourning in America, is the editor, has received a second warning for "gratuitously disturbing public opinion" by printing a report that some Moscow merchants had subscribed to a Japanese loan. A third warning will result in the suspension of the publication of the paper.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

Seoul, June 10. — 4:30 p.m. — The Russian demonstration in Northeastern Korea, in the Province of Ham Heung, seems nearly ended. It is believed Gensan, with a reinforcement garrison, is in no further danger. All Cossacks have retired north of Ham Heung. A body is still at Sung Jin. Several forces are roaming somewhere west of there. It is thought that the Russians are probably making a gradual retreat to Vladivostock gathering provisions en route.

WANTS AN EXPLANATION.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The Novoe Vremya, discussing the report that the submarine boat Protector had been shipped from New York for Japan, expresses the hope that the United States Government will make a detailed explanation of why the boat was allowed to leave the United States.

JAPS LOSE A GENERAL.

Vafangow, Liao Tung Peninsula, June 9. — Delayed in transmission. — The Japanese lost a prominent commander in the last fight, and according to reports from Chinese sources, they are displaying signs of despair, shaking their fists in the direction of the Russian forces. The bombardment of the coast northward was a mere demonstration. The Russians did not reply.

There is no sickness among the Russian troops, and they are in excellent spirits.

A WIRELESS COUP.

London, June 11. — The Daily Mail's Che Foo correspondent says: "The Japanese consul has discovered that a wireless telegraph apparatus is attached in the night-time to the Russian consular flagstaff here and that the consulate is in communication with Port Arthur."

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 11.—Death came with startling suddeness shortly yesterday morning to Miss Lydia Swallow, of Durham, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Wixon. Deceased, accompanied by her brother, came to Ingersoll Thursday to attend the marriage on Sunday last of her sister, Miss Mabel Swallow, to Allan J. Langley, of Toronto. She had been subject to periodical heart attacks, but on arrival here she appeared to be in good health. The excitement surrounding the wedding is supposed to have been too much for her, death being due to heart failure.

FLEET TO DASH OUT.

Nagasaki, Japan, June 11, 10 a.m.—Naval experts believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance to Port Arthur with the intention of making the escape of their fleet effective. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur is estimated to consist of 18 vessels, large and small, besides 17 destroyers.

JAPS SUPPRESS NEWS.

London, June 11. — It is evident that the Japanese are preventing the sending of any news, pending their operations against Port Arthur. The most sanguine friends of Russia on the continent give no credence to the various reports of Japanese repulses, while the feeling in St.Petersburg regarding Port Arthur is as pessimistic as ever. The lengthiest dispatches come from Che Foo, where numerous Chinese refugees are arriving. It seems probable that the Russians are getting rid of them in view of the useless mouths to be fed, and fearing probably that they would be a source of panic, disorder, and treachery, when the assault on Port Arthur becomes acute.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Paris, Friday, June 10. — The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that the second squadron of the Pacific fleet to go to the Far East will be divided into two sections. The first will leave in July under the command of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, and the second in August under Admiral Elkersam. Orders have been given by Admiral Birileff, chief of the defenses of the Baltic, that the roadstead at Cronstadt is to be dragged daily within a circuit of sixteen kilometers, particularly when there is a high sea. These operations will begin tomorrow. It is feared that in the course of their evolutions the vessels may strike floating mines.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

St. Petersburg, June 10, 1:45 p.m.—The only radical innovation is the conclusion of a clause providing that the crews of Japanese merchantsmen can be made prisoners of war, which is in retaliation for the action of the Japanese in holding as prisoners the crews of the captured Russian merchantmen The rank and file of the Japanese soldiers receive the same rations as Russian soldiers. The officers in charge of prisoners are particularly commanded to see that the food of the Japanese corresponds as nearly as possible with what they have been accustomed to in Japan. They will also receive the pay and will do the work which Russian soldiers do. Japanese officers who are captured will be allowed a fair amount of pocket money.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TOGO.

Rome, June 11. — The Tokio correspondent of the Agenzia Liberia telegraphs that a cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats, and five torpedo boats have been repaired at Sasebo, and have gone to reinforce Admiral Togo before Port Arthur.

JACKIES JOLLY SPORT.

Shanghai, June 11. — Twelve hundred men belonging to the British fleet lying at Wu Sung were entrained here today by the British community. After dinner at the town hall the men engaged in athletic sports on the race-course. Tea was subsequently served to visitors on the grand stand. The weather during the day was perfect.

A GIANT CORPORATION

Jap and U. S. Financiers Forming International Banking House.

San Francisco, June 11.—Negotiations have been in progress for some time in San Francisco, it is said, looking to the organization of an international banking corporation by local capitalists and a Japanese syndicate, headed by President Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. As planned the institution is to have a capital of $10,000,000, and to be the dominating influence in the financial relations between the United States and the Orient. The movement to start the gigantic concern came from Japan, with a proposal that $5,000,000 would be subscribed in that country, if the other half of the capitalization would be supplied in America. President Asano is said to be one of Japan's wealthiest men.

MITCHELL GOES ABROAD

Labor Leader Will Make Study of Industrial Conditions.

New York, June 11.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who will sail today for Europe, on the St. Paul, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by a delegation of officers of the union and others who will see him off. He was a guest at an informal reception last night at the Ashland House.

Mitchell will go as a delegate from the United Mine Workers to the international mining congress in Paris in August. Before Mitchell goes to the congress he will visit Germany, France, Belgium, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to study the industrial conditions.

RUNS CAMPAIGN FROM A TRAIN

Gen. Kuropatkin Works, Sleeps and Eats in a Railroad Car—Is Severe But Just.

Liao Yang, June 11. — The entire Russian plan of campaign is directed from a railway carriage here in which General Kuropatkin works, eats and sleeps. The car is divided into a saloon, a study and a bedroom. The commander-in-chief passes most of his time in the study at work, surrounded by his aides. Although small of stature, Kurepatkin is at once distinguishable among his entourage, however brilliant may be their uniforms, by his determined gestures and sturdy figure. He has the reputation of being severe, but just, and his word is law. His officers express the fullest confidence in him, and he is the idol of the common soldiers, and the foreign attaches find him most pleasant.

He takes little or no rest, except a half-hour's siesta after lunch, when the heat is excessive, and he occasionally indulges in the distraction of reading literary works. Dispatches from the scene of operations are brought to him at any hour of the day or night. The general eats well, of simple dishes, but hurriedly, seldom remaining at table more than a half-hour. He drinks wine sparingly, smokes a cigar or two after breakfast and sets a general example of abstemiousness to his officers. He rises at 7 o'clock and retires at midnight.

After drawing up a daily dispatch to the emperor, summarizing the situation, his mornings are engaged in the consideration of correspondence and tactical questions. He often mounts a horse and makes a tour of inspection of the camps and military works around Liao Yang, sees visitors during the afternoon and subsequently receives the reports of the generals at the theater of operations. Kuropatkin is much interested in the Red Cross work, visits the hospitals and speaks encouragingly to the patients. He never misses going to the station to meet trains bringing wounded men, and out of the funds sent from St. Petersburg, gives them money according to their rank, $1 50 to the unmarried, $2 50 to a married man and as much as $250 to officers. He also distributes medals to the wounded who have performed acts of special bravery.

BIG STORM HITS BRANDON

Houses Wrecked and Much Damage Done in Western City.

Brandon, Man., June 11.—The worst storm in the history of this district occurred yesterday evening. Several houses in town were blown over and a number of others badly damaged. Part of the skating rink was carried away. The storm came from the southwest, and appears to have been general throughout the entire district. It is impossible as yet to find out the exact extent of the damage.

AFFAIRS AT NEW CHWANG.

No Sign of a Port Arthur Relief Force—Bandits Busy.

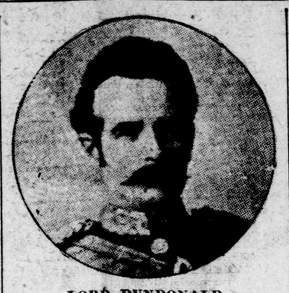
New Chwang, Friday, June 10, 7 a.m. — (Delayed in transmission). — Messengers I sent to ascertain the truth of reports that the Russians are moving a large force in an attempt to relieve Port Arthur returned here last night without having learned anything.

A Japanese cruiser has been seen near Kai Chen during the last three days. She is believed to be watching the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which is bottled up here, to prevent her from making a dash for the open sea and attempting to reach a neutral port and there disarm. The Russians continue to receive cargoes of flour and large amounts of specie. United States Consul-General Miller is making a close investigation of the death of Lewis Etzel (of Butler, Pa., the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph recently killed by Chinese soldiers). The Chinese general has expressed much regret and says he will punish the men who shot Etzel when they return. They have not been seen since the Etzel incident.

Bandits are pillaging the outskirts of New Chwang almost nightly.

MORGAN IN POOR HEALTH.

New York, June 11.—A cable to the World says that J. Pierpont Morgan is not in particularly good health. After taking the cure at Aix Les Bains he went to Italy for a change and was laid up for several days at Milan. He is now better, but still not quite himself. He is expected in London soon for a short stay prior to sailing for home.



LORD DUNDONALD,

Commanding the Militia, Who May Be Compelled to Resign, Because of His Criticism of Minister Fisher.

EARL GREY TO SUCCEED MINTO

Announced at London That He Will Be Next Governor-General of Canada.

London, June 11. — It is announced that Earl Grey, lord-lieutenant of Northumberland, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto as governor-general of Canada.

[Albert Henry George Grey, fourth to hold the title, has been lord-lieutenant of Northumberland since 1899. He was born Nov. 28, 1851. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, being senior in law and history tripos in 1873. From 1880 to 1886 he represented Northumberland in the Commons. In 1896 he was appointed administrator of Rhodesia, holding the position for two years. He has also been a director of the British South Africa Company since 1898 Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland, is the earl's present home. He possesses estates to the extent of 17,000 acres.]

Earl Grey is a brother-in-law of Lord Minto. The latter's term does not expire until October, so the official announcement of Earl Grey's appointment will not be made for some time.

CONTRACT FOR MONTREAL SHEDS

$2,500,000 Contract for Steel Freight Houses Placed by Government.

Montreal, June 10. — The Dominion Government today accepted the recommendation of the harbor board that the $2,500,000 contract for steel freight sheds should be awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons. The official notice was given at a special meeting of the harbor board this afternoon. Owing to the delay rendered necessary in order that the Government might have an opportunity of examining the tenders, it was decided that Mr. Lyall should be officially notified at once, and that the necessary contract papers should be sent to him. Although the contract is the largest of its kind ever forwarded in Canada, Messrs. Lyall & Sons are prepared to go ahead with the contract at once. It is estimated that the contract will give employment to about 1,000 men. According to the terms, the contractors are required to proceed with the construction of four sheds at once. The foundation and concrete work can be proceeded with at once, and by the time the steel frame is required it will be on hand. A start of two more sheds will be made by the middle of the season of navigation. The fourteen sheds are to be completed within two years.

HE BUYS NO SOCKS.

Hamilton, June 11.—Mrs. Catherine Haungs today sued Charles E. Haungs for divorce. Most of her complaint relates to hosiery. Her husband, she says, is so stingy that since their marriage he has refused to buy himself a single pair of socks. Instead he delves in the city dump and brings home discarded socks, insisting that she wash and repair them for his use. This work, she says, is loathome. In addition, all their neighbors know Haungs' habit and call him "Dump Digger," which humiliates her.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, June 10 — 8 p.m. — Fair, moderately warm weather has prevailed today from Eastern Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces, while in Western Manitoba and the Northwest Territories showers have fallen very generally and heavily in some localities.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44-56; Kamloops, 48-62; Calgary, 42-60; Qu'Appelle, 54-74; Winnipeg, 60-70; Port Arthur, 44-70; Parry Sound, 50-76; Toronto, 49-64; Ottawa, 54-74; Montreal, 58-74; Quebec, 44-76; St. John, 44-64; Halifax, 34-70.

Saturday, June 11—8 a.m.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	44	38	Clear
Winnipeg	62	58	Cloudy
Parry Sound	60	48	Clear
Toronto	64	44	Clear
Ottawa	66	56	Fair
Montreal	62	58	Clear
Quebec	58	54	Clear
Father Point	52	48	Clear

FORECASTS.

Light to moderate variable winds; fine.

Sunday — Light winds; fine and warm.

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has fallen throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and in many localities has been heavy. The weather continues fine in Ontario and Quebec, with a general tendency towards higher temperature.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, June 10, 190, were: Highest 69, lowest

BROKE HIS NECK

Aged Inmate of Home Killed in a Scuffle.

Toronto, June 11.—Thomas Hall, an inmate of York County Industrial Home, at Newmarket, was killed by John Coulson, a fellow-inmate, last night during a scuffle. The two men were sitting in the washhouse, enjoying a smoke together with some other inmates. Hall's back was turned upon Coulson. One of the other inmates said: "Look out, Tom; Coulson's taking your tobacco." Hall turned and grabbed Coulson. The latter, who is a big, powerful fellow, shook him off, and pushed him out of the door. Hall staggered, fell and struck his head on the ground. The blow forced his head back and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous. Both men are over sixty, and had been in the home for some time.

KUBELIK AND CRITIC

Famous Violinist Loses Suit Taken Against Dr. Gehrmann.

Berlin, June 11. — "Suit dismissed with costs to be paid by the plaintiff," was the verdict of the court yesterday at Frankfort-on-the-Main in the suit which Kubelik, the violinist, brought against Dr. Gehrman, the music critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, for what the violinist deemed insulting personalities in criticisms of his concerts. Dr. Gehrman described Kubelik as a "stupid-looking man of superfine, effeminate appearance," and spoke of him also as a specialist and "miracle worker, who produces nothing but tones."

TIBETANS TOOK TO THEIR HEELS

Gurkhas Drive Off a Night Attack On an Advanced Post.

London, June 11. — The Times today has the following from its correspondent in the British camp near Gyangtse: The Tibetans made an attack last night on an advance post held by Gurkhas. The latters, under a native officer, withheld their fire with admirable discipline for over an hour, and then utterly routed the enemy by a few minutes of independent magazine fire. No importance is attached to these frequent night attacks, which are due only to insistent orders from Lhassa, and are carried out by the latest recruits sent to Gyangtse without real expectation of success. Information has been received that Karola has been temporarily abandoned by the enemy, but a strong force is at Nagartse Jong ready to reoccupy it on the news of any advance on our part.

BURIED AT MONTREAL

Belanger's Body Interred There to Prevent a Demonstration.

Montreal, Que., June 11.—The body of Philip Belanger, who was hanged at St. Scholastique yesterday for the murder of Antoine Sequin, was buried in Cote Des Neiges Cemetery in this city this morning on the advice of Archbishop Bruchesi. It was feared that there might be a demonstration if Felanger was buried at home, and by the burial here it was felt the affair would be sooner forgotten.

VANDERBILT BESIEGED

New York Police After Him to Serve Subpoena.

New York, June 11.—Believing that Reginald Vanderbilt, upon whom representatives of the district attorney's office for several months have unsuccessfully endeavored to serve a subpoena compelling him to appear as a witness in criminal proceedings against Richard A. Canfield, is in this city, detectives have been stationed around the Nelson residence, on Fifth avenue, since last evening.

When it was reported yesterday that young Vanderbilt had suddenly left Philadelphia, where he had been for several weeks, a thorough search of the places in this city frequented by him was begun by a detective armed with a subpoena. After a careful but fruitless search, the detective evidently concluded that Vanderbilt, if really in the city, was at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Neilson, on Fifth avenue, and an all-night vigil in the vicinity of the mansion was begun. Nothing developed during the night, and when the detectives applied at the house today they were informed by a servant that Mr. Vanderbilt was not in the house, and that the house was closed for the summer, and everyone gone away.

"We know Mr. Vanderbilt is inside, and we want to see him," persisted the detective. The only answer was the slamming of the big door.

The proceedings in which Vanderbilt's testimony is desired were brought against Richard A. Canfield by the district attorney, in an endeavor to show that Canfield was the proprietor of a gambling house.

TWO NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Montreal, Que., June 11. — Two friends of education have provided a scholarship of $400 for three years at Christ's College, Cambridge, specially for McGill students, the choice to be made by the principal and professors of McGill and not by competitive examination.

HELP FOR MISSIONS.

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—Rev. J. A. Sinclair, of Regina, N. W. T., Rev. Dr. Carmichael and Rev. A. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, N. W. T., are here interviewing Mr. Sifton, asking for more help for Presbyterian work among the Northwest Indians.

ESSEX WILL APPEAL.

Windsor, Ont., June 11.—The county council will appeal to the court of appeals at Toronto from the decision of Justice Britton awarding the Windsor Board of Education $1,704 for the tuition of the county pupils at the Collegiate Institute for the year 1902. The case has already been threshed out through three courts, all of which have given judgment against the county council.

THOSE NET SEIZURES.

Amherstburg Ont., June 11.—United States Consul Martin, of this place, has received a complaint from the United States fishermen whose nets were confiscated by Fish Commissioner Lamarsh at Boise Blanc Island, the other day. It is alleged the nets, when taken by Lamarsh, were in United States waters.

MR. FISHER MAKES REPLY TO DUNDONALD'S CHARGES

Politics Had Nothing to Do With Removing Name.

COL. HUGHES READS G. O. C. MEMO

Minister of Agriculture Shows That Conservative Was Recommended to Place—Premier's View.

Ottawa, June 10. — The anticipated official statement by the Government in reference to the allegations credited to Lord Dundonald in the published reports of his speech at Montreal, that political influences had crept into the appointment of officers in a newly-organized militia corps in the eastern townships, was made today. That great interest attached to the incident was evidenced by the large attendance of members on the floor and visitors in the galleries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, without discussing the results which may flow from the unfortunate incident, remarked that Lord Dundonald must learn that we will not be dragooned in this country, and that we are under responsible government. Therefore, no recommendation sent to council by the general was incapable of amendment by the Government.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, upon whom the burden of the accusation fell, explained that before striking Dr. Pickell's name off the list, which he did when acting as Minister of Militia, at the request of and in the absence of Sir Frederick Borden, he had received from Dr. Pickell a letter withdrawing his application for a commission. Afterwards, in reply to criticisms by Col. Sam Hughes, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the charge of political partisanship would not live, as the only man he had recommended to replace Dr. Pickell was a Conservative. He quoted from the list of names submitted for officers in the regiment to show that a family compact existed. The force and vigor with which Mr. Fisher repelled the charge of political partisanship in connection with the matter and justified his action materially enhanced his reputation as a keen debater.

A BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

A feature of the incident which caused considerable comment was the fact that Lord Dundonald's defense justifying his utterances was presented to the House by Col. Sam Hughes, to whom it was sent by the general, who furnished a copy to Sir Frederick Borden just as the House opened. The Minister of Militia, who had not had time to peruse the copy, declined to submit it to the House, on the ground that the document was not addressed to him. Col. Hughes read the memorandum, which consisted of a justification by Lord Dundonald of his utterances. Mr. Fisher expressed regret that the general officer commanding had set a bad example to the militia force by ignoring the amenities of official and military etiquette.

DUNDONALD'S LETTER.

The Minister of Agriculture read Sir Frederick Borden's letter to the G. O. C., inquiring as to the correctness of the newspaper report of the Montreal speech. In reply to this his lordship quoted that portion of the newspaper clipping as represented him as saying that a most flagrant instance of political interference had come before him in connection with the appointment of officers of the Scottish Light Dragoons and explaining how, because of his political color, Dr. Pickell had been struck off the list of officers recommended by the commanding officer of the corps by order of Hon. Sydney Fisher.

"The above," Gen. Dundonald's letter continued, "is substantially what I said, except that I also stated that Mr. Fisher interfered with the organization of the corps and with the names of other proposed officers, as well as Dr. Pickell. With regard to the first portion of the extract you send me, I did not say that all appointments are made in the militia through political intrigue. The substance of what I said, if my memory serves me right, was that 'in time of peace the hands of the general were liable to be embarrassed by political intrigue, and consequently the interests of the country suffered.'"

NOT QUALIFIED.

Mr. Fisher then made clear his position in the matter. He said that it was specifically stated in the recommendation of Dr. Pickell to the captaincy of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Horse, that it would be compelled to pass a qualifying examination. Mr. Fisher added that he was personally acquainted with Dr. Pickell was aware that he had had no experience in militia matters, and had not at any time interested himself in them. On the strength of this knowledge he had suggested that the appointment be not made. "Further investigation," said Mr. Fisher, "confirmed me in this, and also proved to the commanding officer, who recommended his appointment, that I was right. Dr. Pickell himself so appreciated this fact that he was reluctant to accept the position."

He had received letters from Col. Smart, of the Thirteenth, in which the colonel stated that Dr. Pickell had written giving up all connection with the regiment.

"In accordance, therefore, with Dr. Pickell's request," Col. Clark's letter continues, "I can now, as commanding officer of the regiment, request you to kindly make the change in the Gazette by leaving Dr. Pickell's name out."

As to the general's statement that he interfered with the names of other proposed officers, Mr. Fisher declared that any suggestions he made were on the immense importance of the appointment of officers with the military qualifications, who knew the country and the people of the Eastern Townships. He asserted that he knew he took no exception to anybody's appointment on political grounds alone, as evidenced by his recommendation and indorsement of many well-known Conservatives. Should occasion arise for the discussion of details in regard to these general statements, he said that he would be prepared to prove all he had said. "This," concluded Mr. Fisher, "is a simple statement of the facts of the case, which, without referring in any way to the propriety of the general officer commanding discussing in public official recommendations, without referring to the broad question of the propriety of an official of the Government of Canada criticising the official action of the Government, absolutely disapproves the charge that for politicians out a name which has been submitted to the Minister of Militia for appointment in the service."

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Sir Frederick Borden followed. "I confirm," he said, "literally and entirely the statement just made by my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture." He then went on to tell how Mr. Fisher had advocated a mounted force for the Eastern Townships, and when the time came to take the matter up, the Minister of Agriculture was looked to for advice and assistance. "And," said Sir Frederick, "let me say at once that I recognize myself to be the man upon whom alone the entire responsibility rests to this Parliament and to the Canadian people, for the proper administration of the militia."

DUNDONALD'S STATEMENT.

Lord Dundonald's statement as made in the memo communicated to Col. Sam Hughes and communicated by that honorable member to the House was as follows:

In accordance with general orders, approved by council, I gave orders in the customary manner in the month of February last to organize the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons as a cavalry regiment, with headquarters in the eastern townships of Quebec. Lieut.-Col. G. M. Smart was gazetted as commanding officer on the 19th of February, and other officers were also appointed to the same regiment. Shortly after the promulgation of the order authorizing the organization of the regiment I received an order from Sir Frederick Borden, through Col. Pinault, the Deputy Minister of Militia, desiring him to stop the organization. No explanation or reason for this step was vouchsafed, but indirectly I learned that the Minister of Agriculture was responsible for the delay which thus occurred. I greatly desired to have the organization proceeded with, as the time for holding the annual camps was approaching. I accordingly twice communicated with Mr. Fisher by telephone on two dates some distance apart, and made appointment with him in order that his reason for obstruction might be explained. Mr. Fisher did not keep either of these appointments. On the second of the occasions thus referred to, when speaking to Mr. Fisher on the telephone, I explained the urgency of completing the organization of the militia without delay; otherwise it would be impossible for it to go into camp. I also inquired what Mr. Fisher had to do with the organization of the militia, and to this Mr. Fisher responded by inquiring whether I thought he had no right, as a cabinet minister, to interfere. My answer was that in my opinion Mr. Fisher had no right to interfere with Col. Smart's selection of officers, as I understood he had been doing. It is perhaps unnecessary to say here that Col. Smart's duty was to select officers for commissions and submit the names to the general officer commanding, through the proper channel, in order that he might make recommendations to the Minister of Militia. I became convinced of Mr. Sydney Fisher's continued interference with the duty of Col. Smart in the selection of officers. Subsequently I sent in a list of officers for the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons, to be approved of by the Minister of Militia and gazetted. Included in that list was the name of Dr. Pickel, mayor of Sweetsburg, to command a squadron—a local man of prominence, whose appointment would, I believe, have advanced the interests of the militia. Dr. Pickel was not qualified professionally as an officer; indeed only two out of the sixteen of the proposed officers of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons were militarily qualified. It was impossible, as well he understood, to procure only qualified officers, as the cavalry regiments in the eastern townships had been increased since May, 1903, from four squadrons, numbering 300 men and 26 officers, to 20 squadron, numbering 1,600 men and 120 officers on the peace establishment, and with a war establishment of 2,700 men. All the gentlemen submitted in the test undertook to qualify professionally after appointment in the usual manner. This course is customary, and has been forced upon us by the lack of qualified officers. It is a course which has always met with the approval of the Minister of Militia. This list of officers for the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons was submitted to the minister, and included in the proposed general order, which included other regiments of the militia. This list of officers of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons was struck out of the general order by Sir Frederick Borden, and I was informed of this circumstance by Col. Pinault, the deputy minister.

Lord Dundonald's memo concludes with the statement that the extract from the Montreal Gazette of June 9, except for a few slight omissions and inaccuracies gives a very fair report of what he said at Montreal on the subject in question. The word "education" should read "etiquette," and the word "champion" should read "warden." "The reference to lack of etiquette at Ottawa," his lordship concludes, "had no application except to official matters connected with my duty."

Colonel Hughes asserted that Mr. Fisher, in the face of the facts, had shown considerable hardihood in making the statement that Dr. Pickell had voluntarily withdrawn from the regiment, and suggested that the Premier call upon Mr. Fisher to resign from the cabinet, a proposition which was received with ironical laughter from the Government benches. Col. Hughes said he could easily understand how an officer with a distinguished record, descended from a family famous in the annals of the empire, like Lord Dundonald, having put up with the petty meddling from week to week, at last determined once for all to put a stop to it and put his strong iron heel down on the neck of the Minister of Agriculture, who attempted to introduce politics into the militia.

MR. FISHER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in reply, said he would not discuss the propriety of the general officer commanding choosing to make Col. Hughes the medium of his communication with Parliament. He declined to recognize Colonel Hughes as the proper medium of communicating between an official and a member of the Government. He would cast no reflection upon Lord Dundonald farther than to say that he had set a bad example to the militia of Canada, when, as the head of the organization, he had neglected the courtesies of official positions and the canons of official discipline. As regards Colonel Highes, Mr. Fisher confessed he never

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