

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 5, 1904.

NO PROSPECT OF UNITED ACTION

We in New England are greatly inter-
ested in extension of our trade with the
Dominion. The West is also interested,
but its interest is not so insistent and
along lines not entirely in harmony with
ours, since Western farmers do not desire
competition in natural products. The
South would like to sell Canada more cotton
and more cotton cloth. So to arrange
our proposal that it shall harmonize the
desires of all sections, will be no easy
task, yet without such an arrangement be-
ing effected, negotiation will be but a
waste of time. The proposal coming from
the United States must be national, not
sectional.—Boston Transcript.

New England desires one kind of recip-
rocity, the West talks about another, and
the South about a third. The West and
South are not interested in the New Eng-
land idea of reciprocity and it is in New
England only that there is anything like
a strong agitation in favor of a new trade
treaty. In a general way every section
of the United States, which thinks about
Canada is considering the means by which
this market can be opened up as an outlet
for surplus goods. The Canadians are re-
garded in the light of buyers, but we are
not expected to sell much in the markets
of the United States. We are to pay for
manufactured goods from across the line
and stick to farming. Some day, our
neighbors dream, we may think our national
identity in theirs.

Canada has no interest in the kind of
reciprocity which is now figuring as cam-
paign material for the Republican and
Democratic well-blinders. The Republi-
cans are confident of victory. They may
boost the tariff, but they will not lower it.
The Democrats might talk reciprocity after
election more strongly than their op-
ponents, but that they could unite the
country upon a proposal fair and liberal
enough to command attention and con-
sideration in Canada is most improbable.
The politicians of the Republic have not
yet learned half the truth about this
country's attitude, but time and experi-
ence will make the lesson thorough. New
England will continue to be the storm
center of the trade movement, but New
England alone is powerless at Washington.
And even in New England, as the news-
papers daily prove, there are many views
of reciprocity, but none approximating the
view of the United States.

MORE DISCLOSURES

They cannot keep a secret at St. Peter-
burg. The despatches from the Russian
capital this morning contain several dis-
closures. The most serious of these is that
Russia has decided to crush Japan. This
may not sound like news, but we are told
that the men who govern Russia have had
doubts until now, but that at last—the offi-
cial mind is made up to win the war. The
Baltic fleet is to go to the Far East. Some-
thing of this sort has been said before,
but this time there is to be no fooling—
says St. Petersburg. They have figured it
all out.

A week ago the army in Manchuria was
to be increased by 300,000 or 400,000 men,
and the Japanese were to be driven into the
sea by sheer weight of numbers. That
plan, on second thought, did not appear
sufficient in itself. It is found now that
Japan must first be whipped at sea. This
is the old plan which Russia had when the
war began. It miscarried. Now the Baltic
fleet is to do what the Port Arthur and
Vladivostok squadrons were unable to
attempt. The Baltic fleet is to round
up Togo's ships after his line has been
damaged more or less by a sortie of the
Russian vessels remaining in Port Arthur.
The outcome of the war, it is said at St.
Petersburg, depends upon the issue of the
next naval battle.

The Baltic fleet, it is realized, may not
be quite equal to that of Admiral Togo,
but the hopeful Russians remember that
the Japanese vessels and crews have been
hard and continued service and argue that
they cannot be in good fighting trim.
Therefore the Baltic fleet must win and
the Japanese army in Manchuria will be
unable to get supplies and reinforcements
by sea. When they begin to need them
the great Russian army will move down
from the north, etc., etc. St. Petersburg is
quite sure about it this time.

The Baltic fleet, it seems, has wasted

much time because there were some ad-
visers who delivered it should not be sent
to Chinese waters this year. These ad-
visers have been losing time but they
would lose no more ships. Before the fleet
can arrive in the neighborhood of Port
Arthur two or three months must elapse.
Meanwhile Japan can send all the troops
she needs to Manchuria. She will hardly
refrain from sending them for fear that
her victorious navy will succumb to the
long hesitant Russian ships from the
Baltic. The Russian imagination is fertile.
The latest batch of plans from St. Peter-
burg will serve until changed conditions
demand that the Russians again decide
that the Japanese must be crushed. Then
we shall have another batch.

AN INTERESTING MEETING

Dr. A. A. Stockton expects to die in
St. John; and Mr. George V. McInerney
will die here if he can, believing, as he
says, that St. John is a first rate place to
die in; Dr. Silas Alward thinks the Globe
is not the paper it used to be; Sir Wilfrid
Laurier is to be the subject of personal
attack in this campaign; Mr. J. B. M.
Baxter says the Dominion government, and
not the Common Council and the C. P.
R., are responsible for the lack of harbor
facilities at this port; Mr. Miles E. Agar
is still running. All these things are
known as a result of the Conservative mas-
saging held at the York Theatre on
Saturday night. One or two wretched
persons in the remotest seats who per-
sisted in interrupting may have been re-
sponsible for the funeral trend of some
of the remarks made on the platform, and
it may be that someone led some of the
orators to say things they had not in-
tended to say when the meeting opened.
It is not likely that at subsequent
meetings either Mr. Borden or the Prem-
ier will be mentioned as men whose per-
sonal honor is in question.

It may be feared that Dr. Alward coined
some phrases on Saturday evening which
will be regarded in the editorial rooms of
the Globe as meriting rebuke. Sad to relate
the sprightly orator sought to show that
the evening newspaper's present attitude
on the Grand Trunk Pacific and its atti-
tude of some months ago were wholly dif-
ferent. Where yet, the speaker was heart-
less enough to say that "we hesitate at the
brutal details—the editor was today
preaching a doctrine which in his heart
of hearts (so he said) he would not want
to know to be false. Men have been drawn
and quartered for allegations less serious
than this, and one cannot but wonder
whether Dr. Alward's offense was premeditated
or born of the fire frenzy of an oratorical
attack. The man in the gallery
who persisted in asking foolish questions
when Dr. Daniel and Dr. Stockton were
speaking, made no protest when Dr.
Alward laid the floor. What the man in
the Globe office will do of a few fleeting
hours will determine. Dr. Alward spoke
very highly of the Sun and its attitude
and almost hopefully of The Telegraph.
He even paid the late Gazette the tribute
of a tear. But of the Globe he spoke—
murder will out—almost harshly.

The audience was a fairly large one, and
there was much evidence of interest, but
it seemed that the campaign fever has not
yet materially quickened the pulse of the
people. The meeting indicated, too, that
the political bill of fare is going to lack
novelty.

MONEY IN TOWN

While St. John people are not going
about proclaiming their prosperity, the
city chamberlain has received convincing
evidence that there is more money in town
than usual. The arrangement that tax-
payers shall receive five per cent. discount
if they walk up to the captain's office and
settle before October 1, usually means that
the captain is a busy man during the last
days of September. But this year he finds
that he has received \$21,000 more in taxes
than the sum paid before the first of Oc-
tober last year. Indeed he believes that
the volunteer taxpayers have this year
broken all St. John records.

This is good news, even for the men
who have not yet paid their taxes, for it
indicates that the average citizen has more
money and fewer troubles than in pre-
vious years. A certain percentage of the
men on the tax roll always put off paying
their tax bills—if not their other bills—
as long as possible. Some believe the munici-
pality can very well wait. Some never
pay any bill until compelled to. Others
are too careless to think much about the
discount. And some do not feel able to
pay early. But the number who can pay
and who value the discount is so large
this year that something very like general
prosperity must be inferred from it.

Those who have received bills and those
who hope to have should now urge their
aldermen to push for the revision of the
assessment system before the next civic
election. The aldermen cannot afford to
ignore that question much longer. St.
John should have a modern and equitable
assessment law. The present system is a
joke, but very few laugh at it.

THE APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of Hon. Donald A.
Macdonald as Lieutenant Governor of
Prince Edward Island was long delayed
and it is understood there was something
like a split in the party over the position
until quite recently. How the success of
Mr. Macdonald will affect several other
prominent candidates for the position will
be clear on November 3 next. The new
governor is a comparatively young man,
but has been some years in public life

and has been very successful. He was
born on the Island, is a graduate of Dal-
housie University and was admitted to
the bar in 1887. He was elected to the
provincial assembly in 1893 for the Mur-
ray Harbor district of Kings county. He
was re-elected in 1897 and became Attor-
ney General in 1899. He ran for the
House of Commons against Mr. A. Mar-
tin, in 1900 and won by seven votes. Mr.
Martin, who had held the seat from 1896,
contested the election which was declared
void. At the second contest Mr. Mac-
donald's majority was more than 300. Mr.
Macdonald is a Presbyterian and a Lib-
eral.

Dr. Benjamin Russell, K. C., M. P., of
Hants, whose elevation to the Supreme
Court is announced, was believed to be
 slated for the office of Chief Justice of
Nova Scotia and will no doubt take that
position later on. He is of Loyalist ex-
traction, and was born at Dartmouth in
1849. He was graduated from Mount Alli-
son in 1868, and received the degree of
D. C. L. in 1883. He has practiced law
since 1872 and was a professor and lecturer
at Dalhousie. He was elected to Parlia-
ment by the Halifax Liberals in 1896 and
for Hants in 1900. He is a Methodist.

THE ST. JOHN PROPHET OF THE TORONTO NEWS

There is an election prophet in town and
he has analyzed the political situation in
St. John and the province generally for
the Toronto News. The News is inde-
pendent in politics and one would infer
that its St. John correspondent intends to
be independent in prophecy. His informa-
tion in regard to some of the New Brun-
swick constituencies is by no means up to
date, and it seems, also, that while he
favors the Liberals in some cases, he favors
the Conservatives in others. So while his
view may be honest and intended to be
impartial, it is not always instructive.

He begins a somewhat extended article
by guessing as to the future policy of the
St. John Times, whose advent he regards
as a somewhat important factor in the
situation. Talking up the counties he re-
fers first to those held by the government.
As yet, he decides, the Liberals have the
advantage in Restigouche. Mr. Macdonald
or Mr. Reid, Gloucester, by some dark
candidate definitely in place in the
doubtful county. Of Kent he says he
cannot speak definitely until the opposition
candidate is nominated. Westmorland he
is inclined to concede to the government.
In York, he says, "any member of the
Gibson family is a hard man to beat." If
Mr. Costigan should be appointed to the
Senate, Victoria would be doubtful, says
the News man. Charlotte he considers
hopeless about the same in regard to Queens-
sland. Neither party has any right to
claim Carleton county as yet, he decides.
He says any prediction about Kings-Albert
at present would be unsafe. There are
cross currents in Northumberland which
puzzle him. In the St. John constituency
he does not regard anything as certain. He
mentions as possibly, Mr. McKernan,
O'Brien, Mr. McLean, Mr. George Robert-
son, Colonel Tucker, Dr. Daniel, Major
White, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. George
McInerney, Alderman Maxwell and Dr.
Stockton.

His conclusion about New Brunswick
generally is that both sides are confident.
"On the whole," he says, "it may be said
of this province that the Government lead-
ers are in moments of alacrity to express their
belief that they will hold what they have,
except St. John city and county, and per-
haps capture Carleton and Kings-Albert.
The Conservatives seem to have a genuine
belief in their power to hold all this, and
if they get the strongest possible candidate
in Carleton, to win St. John county, and
perhaps two out of the other doubtful
seats. But neither party will be precise in
prediction until the candidates are all
nominated."

The News prophet, it is clear, will
please neither party. The Liberals would
be likely to regard him as mildly insane.
The Conservatives would be not unlikely
to concur.

ROUGH ON CANADIANS

The people of Newfoundland are in no
great danger of becoming Canadians, but
the political campaign is hot there now,
and Confederation is believed to be an
issue. Therefore the St. John's Evening
Telegraph is drawing some by no means
flattering pictures of this country, its "de-
grees," and its people. The Telegram ad-
dresses its readers as follows:—
"You are men. You are strong, stalwart
Newfoundlanders, who love your native
land and your native flag. You are not
degenerate enough to become Canadians.
Newfoundlanders, stand by your own land
and your own flag. Don't cast a vote for
a Tory candidate. Vote for Home Rule!
Vote for the Pink, White, and Green!
Vote for Bond, Home Rule, and Prosper-
ity! You don't want a change from Home
Rule to Confederation!"

The Telegram regards Confederation as
the lowest of "five steps to Perdition."
The five steps consist, first, voting for Op-
position candidates; second, anarchy;
third, stagnation, starvation, and soap
kitchen; fourth, national insolvency; fifth,
Confederation. In the same journal the
public is warned that the defeat of the
Government will cause "gangrene, delirium,
disaffection, and anarchy." This is a
talk, but more to the point with the sim-
ple folk is the assertion that Confed-

eration would mean "a tax of five to fifty
dollars a year on cold-traps."
And then there is the Canadian bribery
fund. Canadians are charged with at-
tempting to buy the voters of the Ancient
Colonies like so many sheep. The Evening
Herald sounds a fearful alarm under
its loudest headlines. "Newfoundlanders
Arouse!", shrieks that journal. "Your
country is in danger!" Mr. Morine has
gone to Ottawa and Montreal, and the
newspaper asked: "Is it to fix the terms
for the sale of the country, or to raise a
campaign fund to elect Confederation can-
didates?" Again the same journal said:
"If Morine has been in Montreal and
Ottawa, your liberties may be in danger
again. Another Confederation plot is ap-
parently being hatched." Three leading
citizens were sent to Trinity Bay to pre-
vent the people of Trinity district to the
Confederation policy? Every elector in Trin-
ity Bay should remember that these men
are Morine's missionaries, that his policy
is Confederation, and that he intends to
sell the country to Canada if he can secure
power. It is said today another barrel of
Canadian money to help the Morine-Good-
candidate in their Confederation cam-
paign this fall arrived by the Bonaville.
The people of this country can see for
themselves the plots that are being pre-
pared against their independence."

A Canadian fishery cruiser which touch-
ed at St. John's is magnified into a Cana-
dian man-of-war and dark hints concern-
ing her mission are put forward. We
rather suspect, from the language of the
Herald and Telegram, that in Newfound-
land just now they quiet fearful children
by the threat: "The Canadians will get
you if you are not good."
They are nearer October than we are,
but we shall scarcely become so
hysterical as they are, even during the last
week of October.

GOING AHEAD

The aldermen who are hesitant and em-
ergetic by turns, exhibited unusual energy
and decision Monday. "Referred back
for further consideration" had become a
common aldermanic policy. The public had
begun to think of it as they used to think
of the phrase "I regret to report." But
yesterday the council actually decided to
buy the Carleton Electric Light plant and
franchise. The decision is important as a
step toward the protection of the city
against private monopoly and towards pub-
lic control of valuable franchises. It
proved, also, that Alderman Christie, who
bluffed the council into a useless de-
cision, could not prevent single-minded
adoption of a policy favored by almost
all the other members of the board. Having
established a healthful precedent, the
aldermen may be less patient with their
truculent colleague hereafter. The city has
made no mistake in purchasing the West
Side lighting franchise. If business-like
methods are pursued the West Side streets
will be lighted in future at little or no
expense to the taxpayers, and the alder-
men be in a position in time to prevent
excessive charges for city lighting by pri-
vate companies. The price is not very
great. The franchise is probably exclusive.
At all events no one is likely to spend
much money in testing the city's power to
light the modern side of the harbor with-
out competition.

The Mispic question appears to have
been settled very satisfactorily. There is
already a chance that the city may get a
rental from the mill property and water
power which will pay the interest on its
investment. The main thing is that the
greatest prospective claim for damages in
connection with the Loch Lomond exten-
sion has been reduced to definite and rea-
sonable dimensions, and that the actual
expense to the city in respect of the Mispic
property may prove to be small.

The Mayor has intimated to the treasury
board that enough consideration has been
devoted to the question of the C. P. R.,
and the West Side berth, and that notice
should be given of the city's intention to
resume possession a year hence, or before
the opening of next year's Winter Port
business. If the treasury board takes the
hint the city's relations with the C. P. R.
will be defined beyond chance of error or
misunderstanding in the near future. There
has been altogether too much uncertainty
about the validity of certain agreements
with the C. P. R. The city should know
just where it stands.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When Parliament was dissolved there
were four vacant seats: Shebrook (Que.),
St. Hyacinthe (Que.), Prescott (Ont.)
and Selkirk (Man.).

"Car to haul 500,000 men against the
Japanese advance," is a New York Herald
headline. The Car is growing stronger
every minute, according to the despatches.
But his army is still headed north.

The leading government organ in Canada
—the Toronto Globe—predicts victory but
remarks that "it must be remembered that
an election is, as Sir John Macdonald
often said, just a little more uncertain
than a horse race."

The Montreal Witness (Ind. Lib.) says
his loss on dwelling house and barn is es-
timated at \$2,500, with no insurance.
The buildings damaged are Augustus
Perry's house, John Sperch's house, Wm.
Sperch's house and the Baptist church—
no insurance.

Miss Jennie Miller, of St. Martins, left
the city Monday for Winnipeg, where
she will be united in marriage to Samuel
Carson, formerly of St. Martins. Mr. Car-
son is engaged in business with his brother
Colin in Winnipeg.

least divide the representation of the Mari-
time Provinces to stand any chance of
winning. And that, as anybody can see,
would be no light thing to accomplish.
In elections, however, as in other matters,
the unexpected is not a synonym for the im-
possible."

One source of Japan's strength for pro-
longing a conflict of such magnitude as the
present one is her ability to fight with one
hand and labor at the pursuit of peace with
the other, says the Boston Transcript.
Her crops have been good, her trade has
increased and her bank deposits and clear-
ances have grown steadily. The only ad-
vance in price has been on rice and barley
which the government has bought in great
quantities for the use of the armies.
As a result, there is plenty of money at
home and it is probable that the empire
can go through another year without finan-
cial embarrassment. Such conditions are
worth more than one of high explosives
or regiments and squadrons. Russia would
be glad enough if she could match them,
it is safe to say.

Discussing Russia's purchase of fast
German merchant steamers the Montreal
Herald says: "If Germans can sell such
vessels to Russia, so also can Englishmen
and sentimental sympathy for the Japs
might fail to operate in face of a better
pecuniary offer, cash down. The longer the
war lasts the more complicated do the
bearings of international law promise to
become, and Melton Prior and his col-
leagues have some very logical reasons to
advance in justification of their opinion
that other nations must sooner or later
be drawn into the contest."

Mr. McInerney was "reminded" of a
story at Saturday night's meeting. In pub-
lishing it there is no intention to interfere
with its future use by Mr. McInerney
either here or in Kent county. A soldier
back from the wars was telling his mother
how his regiment confronted a very storm
of bullets. "Why," she asked, "didn't you
get behind a tree?" "Tree!" quoth he,
"Why there were not trees enough for the
officers." Mr. McInerney's idea is that
some of the Liberal members of parliament
for New Brunswick have not yet secured
cover from the approaching storm because
there are not trees enough to go around.

HOW LONG CAN RUSSIA KEEP ON PAYING THE BILLS?

While the general public is concentrating
its attention on the battles, European finan-
ciers are far from unmindful of the financial
possibilities of the struggle. How long Rus-
sia will stand the strain to which the
war is subjecting them is a question
which is already causing discussion in Eu-
rope and may easily become one of pressing
importance. Good European opinion is that
the Russian expenditures for the war can-
not be maintained for more than a few
months. The total amount standing to the
credit of and borrowed by the Russian gov-
ernment at the beginning of this war, at
\$80,000,000 rubles, equivalent to about \$400,
000,000 in our money. At the rate at which
Russia is expending money on the war she
has made provision for about eleven months
fighting. It is now practically seven months
since the first shot was fired, so that pro-
bably the war fund has been reduced more
than half. But war expenditures increase
very rapidly with the exigencies of a contest.
Those of one week may double those of the
preceding week. The more fighting, the more
money, for a thousand and one purposes.
The urgency is particularly pressing in the
case of Russia which has more extensive re-
quirements, ammunition and supplies great dis-
tances, over a railroad line that is ill adapted
for rapid transit. Delays are frequent, and
they are not only dangerous, but expensive.
In modern war time is indeed money, it is,
therefore, reasonable to believe that the
exhaustion of money reserves and consequent
rapidly that by December Russia will find
it necessary to request aid from abroad.
Current expectation is that Russia will post-
pone for a time any effort to raise another
loan, but will continue to increase the rate
of the note circulation of the Bank of Russia.
The Russian government has followed this far-
ther policy very judiciously by the comparison
of note issues, gold reserve, etc., which the
States publishes. Condensed, the leading
figures are, for the period Feb. 6, Aug. 6,
Nov. 6 in circulation increased from \$8,000,
234 to \$88,012,543 rubles; gold on hand in-
creased from \$1,328,023 to \$8,922,589 rubles.
Russia's total gold now from \$1,328,023 to \$8,922,589 rubles.
The treasury deposits with the bank fell from
\$7,045,263 rubles, Feb. 6, to \$9,787,711 rubles.
Summing up the situation the States says:

From the foregoing it will be seen that
in the event of the Russian government be-
ing unable to raise additional loans abroad
or at home, it would be able to fall back
upon the gold held by the Bank of Russia,
amounting in all to nearly ninety-four mil-
lions sterling. Of course, such a procedure
would be adopted only in the last resort. A
heavy depletion in the gold held by the bank
of Russia without diminution in the note
circulation of the bank, would, of course,
seriously reduce the credit of the govern-
ment. The Russian government will, how-
ever, probably be able to raise a number
of additional new loans at home or abroad
before it finds it necessary to deplete the
gold resources of the Bank of Russia. To
meet its more expenditures, an increase in
the note circulation of the Imperial Bank
would alone be necessary; but to meet its
foreign expenditures, shipments of gold
would be essential. Were the credit of the
government to suffer so seriously that new
foreign loans could not be raised.—Boston
Transcript.

Not less than ninety-three fortified
places of modern type, some of them be-
lieving nearly impregnable, guard at present
the French frontier from Dunkirk to Nice.
Most of them have been built since the
Franco-Prussian war, at a cost of \$400,
000,000. France has to appropriate annu-
ally about \$1,000,000 for the maintenance
of these fortresses. Recently not a few
military men, and among them General
Pierrot, the former commander of the
Fifth Army Corps, have expressed grave
doubts as to the value of this chain of
fortifications in time of war. They point
to the fact that it would take about 600,
000 men to garrison all the fortresses, in-
cluding Paris and Lyons, an army which
would undoubtedly be of more value in
the field. General Pierrot predicts a
"total eclipse" in case of a new war with
Germany if the numerous fortifications are
to be retained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Digby, N. S., Oct. 3.—(Special).—A fire
which looked at first as if it would destroy
the village of Barton, on the east side of
St. Mary's Bay, was discovered in St. Clair
Perry's barn late this afternoon. "The
Barn was soon destroyed, also Mr. Perry's
dwelling house."

A message was sent to Mayor Short,
Digby, asking for the fire engine and hose
carts. Owing to the big pressure of water
of this town it needs no fire engine, and
hose reels and ladder carts, and therefore
could not send anything that would be of
aid to a village miles away. The flames
spread to Barton Baptist church, and
dwellings belonging to Augustus Perry and
John Sperch.

About 100 men worked faithfully with
buckets and got the fire under control at
7 o'clock tonight.
St. Claire Perry's furniture was saved;
his loss on dwelling house and barn is es-
timated at \$2,500, with no insurance.
The buildings damaged are Augustus
Perry's house, John Sperch's house, Wm.
Sperch's house and the Baptist church—
no insurance.

Miss Jennie Miller, of St. Martins, left
the city Monday for Winnipeg, where
she will be united in marriage to Samuel
Carson, formerly of St. Martins. Mr. Car-
son is engaged in business with his brother
Colin in Winnipeg.

MANY MOURN FOR SENATOR HOAR

Funeral of Distinguished American
Attended by Representative Men of the Nation.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3.—Funeral ser-
vices for United States Senator George
Frisbie Hoar were held here today. In
the presence of many persons representa-
tive of the city, and of the city of
Worcester, commonwealth of Massachusetts
and congress of the United States,
the favorite hymns of the dead statesman
were sung, the 90th Psalm was read and
two clergymen spoke words in eulogy of
the man who had been their friend for
many years.

The day was beautifully clear and cool,
and residents of Worcester in greater
numbers than ever had assembled for any
cause, lined the streets through which the
short procession passed. The services,
which were held in the little church of the
Unity, which Senator Hoar attended, and
in the circle of which he always had had
a prominent part, in accordance with the
wishes of the senator as interpreted by the
members of the family, were of a most un-
commonplace nature.

Three hymns were sung. Rev. Dr. Rush,
of Brockton, formerly pastor of the
Church of the Unity, spoke briefly of
his personal acquaintance with Senator
Hoar, and of the generosity, breadth of
mind and beneficence to the Church of
the Unity of his friend.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the venerable
chaplain of the United States senate,
schoolmate and life long friend of the
senator, spoke at greater length, after hav-
ing read a psalm and offered a brief pray-
er. Without attempt at oratory, Dr. Hale
revisited his acquaintance with Senator
Hoar, and mentioned lessons which might
be drawn from the character of the man
as revealed by their intercourse.

Tomorrow the body will be taken to Con-
cord for interment.

HOW LONG CAN RUSSIA KEEP ON PAYING THE BILLS?

While the general public is concentrating
its attention on the battles, European finan-
ciers are far from unmindful of the financial
possibilities of the struggle. How long Rus-
sia will stand the strain to which the
war is subjecting them is a question
which is already causing discussion in Eu-
rope and may easily become one of pressing
importance. Good European opinion is that
the Russian expenditures for the war can-
not be maintained for more than a few
months. The total amount standing to the
credit of and borrowed by the Russian gov-
ernment at the beginning of this war, at
\$80,000,000 rubles, equivalent to about \$400,
000,000 in our money. At the rate at which
Russia is expending money on the war she
has made provision for about eleven months
fighting. It is now practically seven months
since the first shot was fired, so that pro-
bably the war fund has been reduced more
than half. But war expenditures increase
very rapidly with the exigencies of a contest.
Those of one week may double those of the
preceding week. The more fighting, the more
money, for a thousand and one purposes.
The urgency is particularly pressing in the
case of Russia which has more extensive re-
quirements, ammunition and supplies great dis-
tances, over a railroad line that is ill adapted
for rapid transit. Delays are frequent, and
they are not only dangerous, but expensive.
In modern war time is indeed money, it is,
therefore, reasonable to believe that the
exhaustion of money reserves and consequent
rapidly that by December Russia will find
it necessary to request aid from abroad.
Current expectation is that Russia will post-
pone for a time any effort to raise another
loan, but will continue to increase the rate
of the note circulation of the Bank of Russia.
The Russian government has followed this far-
ther policy very judiciously by the comparison
of note issues, gold reserve, etc., which the
States publishes. Condensed, the leading
figures are, for the period Feb. 6, Aug. 6,
Nov. 6 in circulation increased from \$8,000,
234 to \$88,012,543 rubles; gold on hand in-
creased from \$1,328,023 to \$8,922,589 rubles.
Russia's total gold now from \$1,328,023 to \$8,922,589 rubles.
The treasury deposits with the bank fell from
\$7,045,263 rubles, Feb. 6, to \$9,787,711 rubles.
Summing up the situation the States says:

From the foregoing it will be seen that
in the event of the Russian government be-
ing unable to raise additional loans abroad
or at home, it would be able to fall back
upon the gold held by the Bank of Russia,
amounting in all to nearly ninety-four mil-
lions sterling. Of course, such a procedure
would be adopted only in the last resort. A
heavy depletion in the gold held by the bank
of Russia without diminution in the note
circulation of the bank, would, of course,
seriously reduce the credit of the govern-
ment. The Russian government will, how-
ever, probably be able to raise a number
of additional new loans at home or abroad
before it finds it necessary to deplete the
gold resources of the Bank of Russia. To
meet its more expenditures, an increase in
the note circulation of the Imperial Bank
would alone be necessary; but to meet its
foreign expenditures, shipments of gold
would be essential. Were the credit of the
government to suffer so seriously that new
foreign loans could not be raised.—Boston
Transcript.

Not less than ninety-three fortified
places of modern type, some of them be-
lieving nearly impregnable, guard at present
the French frontier from Dunkirk to Nice.
Most of them have been built since the
Franco-Prussian war, at a cost of \$400,
000,000. France has to appropriate annu-
ally about \$1,000,000 for the maintenance
of these fortresses. Recently not a few
military men, and among them General
Pierrot, the former commander of the
Fifth Army Corps, have expressed grave
doubts as to the value of this chain of
fortifications in time of war. They point
to the fact that it would take about 600,
000 men to garrison all the fortresses, in-
cluding Paris and