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The Toronto World.

Fire Hose for Warehouses, Public Buildings and Factories. All kinds, sizes and qualities in stock. Are you in need? If so, don't delay. You never know whose turn is next.
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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 18 1904—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

JAPS MASTER LIAOTING PENINSULA WITH EXCEPTION OF PORT ARTHUR

Senate Reading Room
July04—20M

Russians Admit the Situation and Attribute It to Their "Luring" Tactics.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—(2 a.m.)—Advices received by the general staff show that the Japanese are practically masters of all the southern and of the Liaotung Peninsula, save Port Arthur and the teritory commanded by its guns. This result, so promptly brought about is due to the failure of the Russians to make opposition of any consequence to the Japanese advance.

A member of the general staff said to the Associated Press that the removal of the guns from the fortifications erected at Kinchau and the destruction of Port Dalny were primarily for the purpose of concentrating the entire Russian force at Port Arthur. If the men and guns were scattered the effect would have been to distribute the means of defence of the fortress over a number of points strategically weak.

The destruction of Dalny was the result of no sudden determination, but was due to the probability that a force attempting to hold this place could be separated from Port Arthur and captured, thus inflicting further loss of prestige to the Russians, which could not be permitted at this time. To defend the whole of the southern end of the Liaotung Peninsula, it would have been necessary to have an army equal to that which the Japanese could have landed.

The weakness of the Manchurian army, said this officer, left only one course to pursue, namely, that of mobilizing sufficient troops at Port Arthur to hold it until relief came, abandoning every point outside which did not contribute to the strategic defence of the fortress. It has been learned that the ground over which the Japanese must charge to capture the fortress is heavily mined. If they do capture it, the officer said, they will pay a frightful price.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DALNY IS COMPLETE, THE BREAKWATER AND THE BUILDINGS AS WELL AS THE PIERS AND DOCKS HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs to the emperor, under date of May 16, as follows:

"On May 10 our Cossacks encountered a force of the enemy composed of one battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry belonging apparently to the Japanese guards' division near Kuandiansian and the fusilade lasted for an hour and a half. The fire of the Japanese infantry and cavalry was poor. We had one Cossack wounded, one horse killed and another wounded and two Cossacks missing.

"On May 15 the Japanese vanguard occupied Haihamentsa in the valley of the Platao River, Tsiangtao in the valley of the left branch of the same river, Shitsiafutsu and Hitvouchen, in the valley of the Ai River and Kiandiansian.

"There were no Japanese at Siuyen on May 15.

"On May 14 the Japanese occupied Polandien with a detachment of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry.

"On May 14 and 15 the Japanese reconnaissances had not pushed beyond four and a half miles from the Station of Wafandian.

"On May 15 there was no advance of any considerable force of the enemy to the north of Polandien.

"No fresh report has been received regarding the Japanese raid on Kaichau."

The following telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin to the emperor, under date of May 16, has been given out here:

"Towards noon 17 steamers approached Siungyuecheng and opened fire upon the town, while five vessels approached the shore.

"At 1.30 p.m. three large steamers appeared off the cape, and at 3.20 p.m. the enemy landed at Huangtsiatung and commenced a march in the direction of Kaiping."

WHY NEWCHWANG WAS LEFT.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—(10.00 p.m.)—The complete withdrawal of the Russians from Newchwang is believed to have followed the strategic command of the port by the columns sent westward by Gen. Kuroki. The exact conditions under which the evacuation was brought about are not known here, as all the official despatches have been forwarded to the emperor. The foreign office is not advised as to whom the administration of Newchwang will be handed over to, but the authorities express confidence that the Russian commander arranged for the safety of the foreigners before his departure.

CONTINUED FEINTS.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Gen. Sakharoff reports to the general staff under to-day's date, as follows:

"Gen. Samsonoff reports at 11.30 last night that the Japanese confined their efforts to feints at landing in the neighborhood of Siungyuecheng and Kaichau. Their vessels opened fire on the town of Siungyuecheng, on our scouts and on the coast.

"The Japanese squadron left after 5.30 o'clock, proceeding southwest, and several of its vessels remained visible on the horizon until dusk."

NEARING NEWCHWANG.

Mukden, May 17.—It was announced here to-day that the main body of the Japanese force is advancing on Haicheng, about ten miles southeast of Newchwang, and Kaipingkaichow, about thirty miles south of Newchwang, and that a smaller force is marching in the direction of Liaoyang. Important developments are probable.

SHOW CREDIT BALANCE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17.—The accounts of the Land Corporation of Canada for 1903 shows a credit balance of $13,337 and the directors recommend a dividend of 7 1-2 per cent. The sales of land amounted to £129,700.

Smoke Alive Bollard's Smoking Mixture

Conkling's Long Walk.

Montreal, Que., May 17.—Howard Conkling, a New York lawyer and former member of the legislature, accompanied by Peter Ingersoll, arrived here this morning after walking from Luzerna, N.Y., to St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, a distance of nearly 200 miles. Mr. Conkling completed the walk to Montreal in easy stages in eleven days. On two days, however, he did little walking. The daily average was about twenty miles.

Try the decanter at Thomas.

KING AS PEACEMAKER.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Sir Hugh Gilzan-Reid of the World's Press Parliament and a prominent figure in English official circles, in an interview to-day, said that King Edward is seeking to end hostilities in the far east. He said: "King Edward is for peace. He did not like to see the war between Russia and Japan begin, and wishes to see it brought to an end as soon as possible. When the new British ambassador went to St. Petersburg he carried a message from the King to the czar, suggesting that peace be brought about. His was the first suggestion of peace made. This message from the King has greatly increased his popularity with the masses in England. England at large sympathizes with Japan."

WHAT ARE JAPAN'S CHANCES?

Yankee Expert Thinks Russia is Not Necessarily Bound to Succeed Because of Her Preponderance in Force and Finance.

A correspondent of The New York Sun writes: The general impression thruout the world at the outset of the Russo-Japanese war seemed to be that, whatever temporary success might attend the Japanese arms on land and sea, the final result was bound to be the complete victory of Russia because of her great preponderance in force and financial resources. Japan, with a population of 45,000,000 and an army of 273,000 men, threw down the gauntlet to Russia with a population of 128,000,000 and an army of 860,000 men, capable of expansion to nearly 3,500,000 men on a war footing. Could there be any but one possible result? The majority of people probably hold the same opinion still, despite the successes which Japan has achieved.

The results so far have shown that the Japanese were and are decidedly superior to the Russians in naval armament and personnel; and Japan now controls the sea, an enormous advantage, which cannot well be wrested from her, even tho the war be prolonged to an unexpected duration.

It is equally clear that Japanese army was better equipped and better prepared for the war than the Russian army. This is a disadvantage which the Russians can, of course, rectify in time.

The population of Japan is 45,000,000, or 50 per cent. greater than the population of the United States in 1860. The average Japanese, with good officers and a comparatively short training, will make an excellent soldier. The patriotism of the Japanese is remarkable. Judging by our own experience in the civil war, Japan can easily put in the field an army of 1,500,000 men, if it becomes necessary to do so.

The Russian population is far from homogeneous. The total of 1882 included:

Russians	70,000,000
Poles	6,000,000
Lithuanians	3,000,000
Germans	1,000,000
Persians	1,000,000
Jews	3,000,000
Armenians	1,000,000
Finns	2,000,000
Turks and Tartars	8,000,000
Caucasians	3,000,000

It is impossible that such a population should be animated with the patriotic fervor and zeal which characterizes Japan in this war. Russia is surrounded by enmies, and finds it necessary to maintain large forces in Poland, Lithuania, Finland, the Caucasus and on the Indian frontier, as well as for the suppression of domestic violence. The Japanese population is homogeneous. Japan is protected by her fleets and free from any possible domestic disturbance. The entire Japanese forces can be used in the field. The disparity in available military forces is not and will not be as great as would superficially appear to be the case.

The theatre of war in Eastern Manchuria is comparatively near to Japan and nearly 5000 miles distant from Russia. The Russian troops must be supplied by the Siberian Railway, a poorly-constructed and none too well equipped single-track road. The Japanese estimate that on the average four trains per day each way is the limit of its capacity. This estimate has been criticized by English military authorities, who regard it as nearly double the actual possibilities. Japan is not making the mistake of underestimating her opponents, and very rightly takes outside figures in favor of Russia. Allowing four trains per day each way, this road can transport supplies for about 300,000 men, provided its entire facilities be used for this purpose. But troops must be transported, artillery, horses, the wounded, etc., and it is certainly a liberal estimate to fix 150,000 men as the maximum force which can be supplied by this single-track railway. It is probable that the actual figure will be found to be considerably less than 150,000. Manchuria, however, has a population of over 5,000,000, with grain fields, flour mills and other facilities for supplying such population. To what extent these facilities are or can be made available for the Russian army we can only conjecture, but it is certain that in an emergency Russian will seize every thing in sight and resort to any means, however, harsh, to keep its army properly fed. It is evident from the reports which filter thru the censors that the Russian army to-day is not in good condition. Typhus, typhoid, and other fevers, smallpox, dysentery and other intestinal diseases are epidemic in Harbin, and it is not a far-fetched conclusion that even the comparatively small Russian force now in Manchuria is not being properly supplied.

On the other hand, Japan, having command of the sea, can land her supplies at the nearest port, where the transportation to her armies will be over the shortest route. Japan controls the Chemulpho-Seoul Railroad, which is being rapidly extended beyond Seoul. Port Arthur is bound to fall within a comparatively short time, giving the Japs control of the railway from Port Arthur to whatever advanced position is occupied by Japanese troops. Japan is well equipped with railway engineering regiments, which can rapidly construct railways, and her commissariat department seems to be beyond criticism. While, therefore, the transportation problem is by no means an easy one for Japan to solve, it is very simple as compared with the problem which confronts Russia.

It would seem that Japan has the enormous advantage over Russia that she can maintain a greater force in the theatre of war. This advantage will hold good so long as Japan does not press too far to the west. If she contents herself with Mukden as a limit, and does not attempt to occupy Harbin in force, or to move west of Harbin, she will maintain this superiority.

Can Russia, by prolonging the war exhaust Japan financially? Japan's national debt in 1903 was $276,000,000. Russia's debt in 1902 was $3,450,000,000. Japan's revenue was $144,000,000; Russia's $1,000,000,000. Over two-thirds of Japan's debt is held in Japan; nearly all of Russia's debt is owed to foreigners. Japan has made wonderful strides in her industrial development during the past 10 years, and has accomplished this with Japanese money. Russia's development, such as it is, has been made by the aid of foreign money, and a large annual tax in cash must go out of Russia to foreign bondholders, while such tax is insignificant to Japan. In 1903-04, Japan expended $35,500,000 on her army and navy, over $5,000,000 on agriculture and commerce and $23,000,000 on the construction and improvement of railways, waterways, telegraphs and telephones and other communications. Japan employs more men in her postoffice department than does Russia; more letters and parcels are transmitted by the Japanese post than in Russia. Japan has more miles of telegraph wire than Russia and sends more telegrams than Russia, Austria and Italy. Japan has more miles of telephone wires than Russia. In the use of electricity as a motive power, Japan is not only far ahead of Russia, but is in advance of every country in the world except the United States. The Japanese steam shipping entering from abroad was only 162,000 tons in 1887, but reached the enormous total of 4,300,000 tons in 1902. The gross tonnage of Japan in 1901 was 920,000 tons. The tonnage of her mercantile marine is greater than that of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Spain, Denmark and Holland.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is one of the largest shipping concerns in the world. In 1901 the tonnage of its fleet was 222,000 tons. Japan has over 4000 miles of railway and carries over 100,000,000 passengers per year. The government bank (Bank of Japan) in 1902 had a capital of $15,000,000, and deposits aggregating $1,150,000,000. The Yokohama Specie Bank, which finances the foreign trade, has a capital of $9,000,000, and deposits of $30,000,000. In 1901, Japan had 1867 ordinary banks, with a paid-up capital of $125,000,000, and deposits of $220,000,000.

Japan is on a gold basis, her national debt is only about $6 per capita, and is largely owing to her own people; her annual revenue is about one-half of her debt, and has been wisely expended for the development of her industries and the protection of her rights; her taxes are moderate, and easily borne; her people are industrious, contented and overwhelmingly in favor of prosecuting this war to a final victory over Russia; her people are patriotic, and both men and women are selling pictures, bric-a-brac, curios, jewelry, heirlooms, etc., to invest the proceeds in the war loan, frequently insisting upon paying par, despite the fact that the issue price of the bonds is below par. It is believed that the Japanese finances are administered with honesty and that there is a minimum of waste and peculation in the various bureaus of the army and navy, while the official corruption of Russia is known to the world. It is impossible to reach any other conclusion than this, that Japan can hold out as long as Russia, and that Russia cannot hope to force Japan to make peace by exhausting her financially.

Japan's chances of ultimate success seem, therefore, to be very good.

NOT AS STAGE PROPERTY.

Lord Hugh Cecil Opposes the Chamberlain Policy.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17—Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at a free trade meeting at Devonshire House opposed the Chamberlain policy, urging that they must not let the British empire be used as mere stage property in the squalid drama of protection. He should like to offer the colonies commissions in the army and navy, the Indian, civil and consular services. By being allowed to serve the empire the colonies would become centres of imperial feeling, thus providing a basis of working for the empire and not seeing how much profit could be got out of it.

BOOMERANG THROWER DEAD.

Honorable Harold Finch Hatton Dies in London of Heart Failure.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 18.—The Hon. Harved Finch Hatton is dead of heart failure. He was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League, and was secretary of the Pacific Cable Company from the formation of the line from Vancouver Island to Australia. He was the fourth son of the tenth Earl of Winchilsea, and was born in 1856. From 1895 to 1898 he sat in the imperial parliament as Conservative member for Newark, Notts. Perhaps his most notable title to fame was the fact that he was the only white man who ever could throw a boomerang like the black aboriginies of Australia, where he was a squatter for a number of years.

BRIDEGROOM OBJECTED.

London, May 17.—The old custom of washing the feet of a bridegroom, still practiced in Scotland, led to bloodshed recently in the Village of Jarves, Aberdeenshire, where a bridegroom objected to the ceremony, and when his friends insisted on performing it, laid about him with a sword, severely wounding one man.

BYLAW QUASHED.

Montreal, May 17.—Six months ago a bylaw was passed by the city council and declared operative yesterday, forbidding the practice of giving or receiving trading stamps. To-day Sir Melbourne Tait gave judgment, quashing the bylaw, and to-night a German band announced the good news in the streets.

10c Gato Cigars for 5c. Alive Bollard.

SHOT HIS SISTER.

Harriston, May 17.—This afternoon a sixteen-year-old son of Thomas Burton of Fulton's Mills, four miles from here, while fooling with a rifle, accidentally discharged the weapon and instantly killed his sister, Pearl, aged fourteen. The bullet entered her face and passed thru her head.

$4800 buys elegant modern home, Tyndall-avenue, ten rooms, hot water heating, electric light, possession June 1st. EDWARD A. ENGLISH, 48 Victoria St.

A Famous Old Paper.

No paper has a deservedly greater fame than The Lancet of London, England, and physicians all respect its opinions.

The Lancet calls Radnor "purely natural water, brilliant, sparkling and delicate to the taste."

Connoisseurs will do well to pay a greater price than for the many other cheaper mineral waters on the market.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A B Ormsby, Limited, cor. Queen and George Sts. Telephone M. 1726. ed7

Brodericks Business Suits, $22.50 118 King-street West.

If Not, Why Not?
I always sell the best accident policy in the market. See it. Walter H. Blight, Medical Building. Phone Main 2770. 136

Poll vs. Foil, Armouries, Sat.

IMMIGRANTS WITH DISEASE HELD AT PORT OF HALIFAX

Sixty Five of Barcelona and Numidian Passenger List Afflicted With Trachoma.

Halifax, N.S., May 17.—(Special.)—The steamers Barcelona and Numidian arrived to-day, the former from Hamburg and the latter from Liverpool. Between them they landed 1322 passengers, mostly foreigners, and all bound for the Canadian west.

They went thru the usual medical examination here and 65 were detained as showing symptoms of trachoma. This is a record number for this port, if not for Canada. The disease must have been contracted on the voyage, as all passengers by the Hamburg-American boats pass a strict examination in Germany, and if any sign of disease is seen they are turned back.

The hospital at this port is a private institution, and patients are charged fees for medical attendance. It is but a small building of an inferior character and hitherto ten have been sufficient to fill it.

TROUBLE FOR PARENT.

Colonization and Timber Matters Causing Him Much Distress.

Montreal, May 17.—A special from Quebec says: Much trouble is undoubtedly brewing for the Parent government in connection with colonization and timber matters. There is probably more importance to be attached to Mr. Mayor's explanation last night than appears on the surface. His original statement in the house that if Chrysostome Langelier would but speak he could tell how much the colonization report had cost the lumbermen was clear and emphatic, and noted at the time both by members and reporters.

There was good cause, doubtless, for last night's pretended explanation that he had been misunderstood, since the rumor was in circulation that a member would rise to quote his words in the house and move for a committee to investigate the truth of the statement. It is understood, too, that tonight's Soleil will publish a letter from Chrysostome Langelier to Mr. Mayor telling him that if he dares to repeat outside of the house the statement he made in it he will be called to account for it.

It is said, too, that the lumbermen propose to take action setting forth their absolute denial of the statement made in the house by Mr. Mayor. The limit holders association held a largely attended meeting here to-day, under the chairmanship of their president, Senator Edwards, who subsequently had a long interview with Mr. Parent. What was done at the meeting and what transpired at the interview is all given out as private business.

Messrs. Mayor and Girard interviewed Mr. Parent before Senator Edwards was admitted. Other lumbermen have seen him individually, and there may be a joint deputation later. In addition to the Mayor charge, the lumbermen are anxious to have the pending bill amended so that they be given at least twelve months to remove merchantable timber from those lots which are taken out of their limits to be given to settlers.

WHITBY CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Boston, May 17.—The two men charged with the murder of Sergeant Jas. Wilson of the Watertown arsenal, in a south end saloon, last night, were held without bail for the grand jury in the municipal court to-day. One of the men last night called himself Harry R. Holbrook. He said to-day that he was Harold Ralph Willard of Whitby, Ont. The second defendant is William Mooray, 28, having no home. Both men deny all knowledge of the crime.

HOUSE RENTERS.
We will build you a house in any part of the city. Small payment down, balance less than rent. TORONTO REALTY CO., 12 Richmond East.

KRUGER'S FRIEND STRANDED.

Omaha, Neb., May 17.—D. H. McGregor, once private stenographer to Cecil Rhodes, private secretary to an Indian Rajah, confidential stenographer to Lord Paget, of London, and an intimate friend of Oom Paul Kruger and of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has gone to work as a day laborer in a packing house at South Omaha to earn enough money to take him to New York. When he arrived here he was entirely destitute. McGregor speaks six languages fluently. He has letters from Cecil Rhodes, Paul Kruger, President Steyn and Lord Paget in which they speak in the highest terms of his character and ability. He says he has an uncle in the British consular service in China.

ASK your DRUGGIST for GIBBONS Toothache GUM. Price 10c. 135

TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17.—The Loudon Gazette contains the appointment of Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau as a member of the imperial privy council. Sir Henri was born in 1836, was appointed a judge of the Quebec superior court in 1871 and made a judge of the supreme court of Canada in 1878. He has been chief justice since 1902.

Broderick's Business Suits. $22.50—118 King-street west. d7

Highlanders' Band, Armouries, Sat.

AS GOOD AS SETTLED.

Montreal, May 17.—Hon. Mr. Tarte writes that Hon. Jas. Sutherland's retirement from the cabinet is as good as settled. Hon. Mr. Hyman is to be his successor for public works.

Championship Contest, Armouries, Sat

Do You Smoke Havana Cigars?
If so, you're the party we want to see. We want to show you that buying from us means saving money. Importing direct enables us to sell fine goods at very close prices. "Investigate" at A. Club & Sons', direct importers, 49 West King. "The trade supplied."

Williams vs. MacMahon, Armouries, Sat

A NEW MAN ON THE BEAT.

POLICEMAN JAPPY (after an application of the club): When I say "MOVE ON!" I mean MOVE ON. See?

GOOD GIRL, DILIGENT STUDENT LONELINESS BROKE HER SPIRIT

Amy Monk Well Thought of By Friends, Who Were Helping Her Along.

"I'd stake my life on that girl's honesty and uprightness. I never saw a girl more particular about herself, and her character. She seemed to feel that being alone she had the more need to be careful."

This earnest testimony to the good character of poor Amy Monk, whose suicide was surrounded with mystery, was borne by ex-School Trustee J. C. Clarke. Mr. Clarke first met the girl last fall when she called upon him to enquire about a shorthand and typewriting course. As in other cases he investigated the reference she gave, which was to Mrs. McKinley of St. Vincent-street. That lady had been acquainted with the girl for a considerable time, and gave such an account of her to Mr. Clarke that he offered to start her at once on the course if Mrs. Clarke would co-operate in allowing her to attend the classes. This she gladly did, and every Monday and Wednesday since then till last week Amy Monk was a diligent student.

A Diligent Scholar.

"She worked like a little Trojan," said Mr. Clarke. "The girls all liked her and she was always very neat and clean, and in demeanor nothing but what would be expected of a lady. It would only have been a few weeks when she would have been able to take a position."

Mrs. McKinley was very fond of the girl, having taken her in and acted as a mother to her. She states that Amy Monk was usually bright and cheerful, but was subject to fits of despondency, and had threatened last summer on two occasions to end her life. This was owing to her unhappy family relations. Her father had come from England some years ago, bringing Amy, and leaving a younger sister with an aunt and grandmother. Amy's home life here was so unpleasant that she sought outside support for herself.

Disappointed at Easter.

Struggling on bravely and with a keen sense of self-respect and maiden reserve she endeared herself to Mrs. McKinley as described, and excited Mr. Clarke's benevolent interest. He had told her that she could write to her friends in England when her father was not paying for her tuition, and promised that in any case he would see her thru the course, and obtain a position for her. She received no replies from her English friends, but at Easter, her sister, a girl of 14, wrote. A sentence in the letter broke off abruptly, saying: "Aunt has sent out——" Mrs. McKinley advised her to write and ask if anything had been sent to her that she had not received, but no response came to the enquiry, and Amy felt much grieved over the neglect.

In the meantime Mrs. Clarke had taken a great deal of interest in the girl. She, like her husband, felt that Amy "had a hard row to hoe without any friends." Mrs. Clarke had asked her one night if she had heard from her friends, and Amy said she had not and began to cry. She was afraid she could not continue her course, but Mrs. Clarke cheered her and told her not to mind, as they had determined to have her go on anyway, and she could pay when she liked after she obtained a position. She continued her studies with her usual attentiveness till last week.

May Have Been Dead for Days.

Last Tuesday she left Mrs. McKinley's and did not return, and that lady was very much disturbed about her absence, but thought she must have gone to her father's, and would certainly return on Sunday for fresh clothing. On Wednesday she sent over to the Shorthand School, but was told she was not there. On Monday morning last she could wait no longer, but went out to the girl's father at Eglinton and learned that she had not been there either. She believes that Amy Monk must have ended her life on last Tuesday, no trace of her having been discovered in the meantime, and that the body lay till Sunday where it was discovered in Rosedale.

The Canada Metal Co. Solder, best made 136

HAMILTON MAN PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Charles E. Morgan of the Grand Trunk Railway at Hamilton, Ont., was elected president of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association at the annual meeting to-day.

Williams vs. MacMahon, Armouries, Sat

EMPRESS WORKS FOR SICK TALKS TO HUMBLE WORKMEN

While the Emperor Says Good-by to Troops She Inspects Hospital Arrangements.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—While Emperor Nicholas was saying farewell and giving heart to the troops in the south to-day, the empress was busy in St. Petersburg working for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

Her majesty to-day visited the warehouses where medicines and luxuries for the far east are being prepared for shipment, and fully inspected a car loaded with various classes of supplies.

After giving encouragement to the officers engaged in the work, her majesty also spoke personally to a number of the humbler workmen, assuring them that they could feel that whatever they were doing, was aiding their comrades in the field, and was almost as much help to the fatherland as tho they actually were at the front fighting.

Her majesty, as is usual, added a personal contribution to the work before leaving.

CO-OPERATION OF EDUCATION.

Sir Richard Jebb, M.P. Makes an Important Suggestion in London.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17.—Sir Richard Jebb, M. P. for Cambridge University (Conservative), speaking a ta conference of the Head Masters' League of the Empire at Canada House, Lord Strathcona presiding, moved a resolution in favor of co-operation in education and the interchange of ideas between institutions at home and beyond the seas. As ties of empire some 150 schools were already linked for the purpose by the league of empire, and would be trained in sentiments and convictions in sympathy, kinship and common loyalty to the great empire of which their several homes formed part.

Dr. Mahaffy argued for some kind of common study of history—some syllabus that would guide all teachers within the British empire. Historical museums in the different schools of the empire should be encouraged to enter into mutual exchange. He advocated the foundation of historical scholarships, which should be awarded to each colony in succession, and be held by all the recognized universities of the empire and be appealed to the educated public of the empire to carry out the scheme.

Broderick's Business Suits, $22.50 118 King-street West.

INSTRUCTED FOR HEARST.

Santa Cruz, Cal., May 17.—By a majority of 19 votes the Democratic state convention to-night instructed the delegation to the national convention at St. Louis to vote for W. R. Hearst for president.

The Canada Metal Co's Babbit babbit SUBMITTED MAY 24.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17.—The questions relating to Newfoundland and West Africa, raised under the Anglo-French agreement, will be submitted for ratification to the French parliament on May 24.

Nothing but the best at Thomas.

WILL BUY THE BONDS.

Newtonville, May 17.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Clarke Township Council, at Orono, to-night, a bylaw to vote for the purchase of $20,000 worth of the Ontario Electric Railway Company's bonds received its second reading. It will be presented to the people to vote upon June 21.

Assault-at-Arms, Armouries, Sat.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Methodist Book Committee, Wesley Chambers, 10 a.m.
Rifle shooting, Long Branch ranges, train leaves 2.10 p.m.
Queen's Own parade, Armories, 8 p.m.
Ex-members Q.O.R. annual meeting, Armories, 8 p.m.
Grand, "Old Lavender," 2 and 8 p.m.
Majestic, "To Die at Dawn," 2 and 8 p.m.
Shea's, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.
Star, burlesque, 2 and 8 p.m.

ALLEGED CATTLE THIEVES.

Two Arrests Made by High Constable Merewether at Guelph.

Guelph, May 17.—Early this morning High Constable Merewether and Constable W. Young arrested Henry and George Roth, Pilkington. They are charged with having stolen a Jersey heifer from S. N. Lasby of Nassagaweya, in December last. The animal in question was advertised as found by Mr. Watson, having strayed onto his farm.

It is alleged that Henry Roth called to see the heifer in answer to this, but was unable to satisfy Mr. Watson that the heifer was his. He gave his name as Mr. Dickieson of Pilkington. After having seen the heifer he was able to describe it to his brother, who a day or two afterwards, under the name of Roy L. Weaver, obtained it by paying five dollars for its keep.

In the meanwhile the true owner communicated with High Constable Merewether with the result that the heifer was returned to Mr. Watson, and the supposed identity of the alleged buyer traced after considerable trouble. The prisoners were brought before Police Magistrate Saunders, and in the absence of the crown attorney were remanded for a week, bail being furnished each for $200 and two sureties for similar amounts.

PREMIER'S LITTLE JOKE.

Sub Judice, He Says, is a Most Convenient Old Fellow.

"Nothing for the reporters to-day," said the premier, as he emerged from his room after the cabinet meeting, accompanied by John Richardson, M.L.A., who had been granted a few minutes' interview.

Mr. Ross is in no hurry about filling vacancies, and a little longer will be allowed for the sending in of guesses.

To The World's enquiry if the Pettypiece Railway Commission had received consideration, he replied:

"No, it is still in charge of that useful old gentleman, Sub Judice. He is a most convenient old fellow for your newspaper men."

LEFT $15,000 AND NO HEIRS?

Odd Story Circulated About Unnamed Patient at General Hospital.

There is a story current around the Toronto General Hospital that one of the patients who died a few days ago has been discovered to have possessed about $15,000 on deposit, and that there are no known heirs to the fortune. Just where the story got its impetus it could not be found. Dr. O'Reilly said last night that he had not heard of the case.

WOLF ATTACKS KEEPER.

Washington, May 17.—In the presence of a big crowd of Sunday visitors at the Zoological Park yesterday a prairie wolf and a keeper fought a long and vicious battle. The beast lacerated the man's arms and hands in an effort to reach his throat, and was beaten off just in time to save his victim's life.

Women screamed and fainted, and the enraged wolf threw the keeper to the ground and stood over him, snarling and tearing the man's flesh with his pointed fangs. The wolf has been known to the zoo officials for a long time as having all of the treachery and none of the cowardice of his tribe.

FARMERS NOT EAGER.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 17.—The Financial Times, referring to the Canadian Produce Company's appeal to British investors says it looks as if the Canadian agriculturist was not eager to provide the £100,000 expected of him. The names of Lords Balfour and Aberdeen given 18 months ago as trustees for the debenture holders are no longer available.

BIRTHS.

BIGGAR—On Tuesday, May 17, 1904, at 213 Beverley-street, the wife of Geo. C. Biggar, of a son.

BLOGG—On May the 17th, at 79 Woodlawn-avenue, the wife of T. C. Blogg, of a son.

COOEY—At Wychwood Park, Bathurst-street, on Monday, May 16, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Cooey, a son.

HOSKIN—On Sunday, May 11, the wife of R. Hoskin, 117 St. Patrick-street, a son and heir.

DEATHS.

BREEN—At his late residence, York Mills, on May 17th, 1904, Thomas Breen, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SYMONS—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., in the 57th year of his age, Frederic Symons of Des Moines, Ia., brother-in-law of ex. Ald. Daniel Lamb of this city.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased's brother, Wm. L. Symons, 28 Selby-street, of which notice will be given later

WILL ADJOURN ON FRIDAY UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY

Sir Wilfrid Gives Members of House Notice—G.T.P. Amendments Under Discussion.

Ottawa, May 17.—(Special.)—By unanimous consent of the house to-day the bills respecting the British America Assurance Company and the Western Assurance were read a first and a second time. The bills provide for the issue of new stock made necessary by the recent Toronto fire.

The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Rosamond to permit of the introduction of a bill respecting certain patents held by the General Electric Company.

Walter Scott secured a similar suspension of the rules to introduce a bill extending the time for the commencement of business by the Central Light Insurance Company.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that when the house adjourned on Friday next it stand adjourned till the following Wednesday.

Mr. Monk called attention to the delay in completing the construction of the bridge over the Lachine Canal at Cote St. Paul. The delay, he said, was causing great inconvenience to the traveling public.

Mr. Emmerson replied that an official of the department would leave for Montreal in the morning to bring pressure to bear on the defaulting company to complete the bridge.

G.T.P. Under Discussion.

The bill amending the national transcontinental railway act was then considered. Mr. Blain moved an amendment limiting the interest payable by the government on the guarantee of bonds on the western section to the amount provided under the original contract. He pointed out that the increase of the guarantee would mean an increased national liability on the mountain section of $6,000,000. The government contended that this change was an unimportant one. If so there could be no excuse for limiting the country's liability for interest for charges to what it was under the original contract.

Mr. Wade replied that the insertion of such an amendment would mean that the government must go back to the company and reopen the whole question. This extraordinary position was criticized by Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe, who declared that the public's conceptions of parliamentary responsibility were outraged by the methods pursued by the government and its followers. Whatever the government's followers were told to do they faithfully performed. The promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific practically owned the government. They had made what every one regarded as a very sweeping bargain last year, but they had found the government so easy that they came back for more. Considering the docility of the government he marveled that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was so modest in its demands. The amendment was lost.

Some Were Lost.

Mr. Northrup moved an amendment providing that all the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. acquired by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. be transferred to the government of Canada as security for the performance of the convenants entered into by the company until the discharge of the bonds. The amendment was lost.

The same fate befell an amendment moved by W. H. Bennett, providing that no lease of any portion of the eastern section to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway shall be concluded till such lease has been approved by the governor-in-council. Mr. Bennett said too much power was vested in the commission, and the government would be able to shirk responsibility, which rightly belonged to it.

Mr. Fielding suggested that the amendment be allowed to stand. He said it was never contemplated that the commission should enter into such leases without consent of the government. If the contract was not already clear in this respect he thought it should be amended. The clause stood over.

An amendment moved by Dr. Sproule provided that the railway commission as a board of arbitration should apportion the leasing of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pa-

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Italian Felt Alpine Hats.

The American and English makers of soft felt, summer and spring hats, find some serious opposition in the splendid designs recently issued by the great Italian maker, Borsalino. The Dineen Company have recently received some new fashions in light brown and pearl, all new blocks. See them before buying.

Highlanders' Concert, Armouries, Sat

FAIR.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 17.—(8 p.m.)—A few scattered showers have occurred to-day in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fair and in the territories and Manitoba much warmer.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—60; Calgary, 32—74; Qu'Appelle, 40—60; Winnipeg, 42—72; Port Arthur, 40—50; Parry Sound, 32—56; Toronto, 35—53; Ottawa, 42—64; Montreal, 44—64; Quebec, 42—64; St. John, 42—54; Halifax, 40—62.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—A few scattered showers but for the most part fair; not much change in temperature.

Ottawa Valley, St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Maritime—Fair; not much change in temperature.

Lake Superior—Light to moderate winds; fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Manitoba—Fine and warm to-day and on Thursday.

B.B.B. Pipes 75c. Alive Bollard.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May 17.	At.	From.
K.W.d.Grosse	New York	Bremen
Bremen	Bremen	New York
Numidian	Halifax	Glasgow
Ionian	Liverpool	Montreal
Calabria	Naples	New York
Astoria	Glasgow	New York
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	New York
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York
Moltke	Hamburg	New York
Friesland	Queenstown	New York

Highlanders' Band, Armouries, Sat.