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Weekly Telegraph of June 28,
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1905.

STRONG TESTIMONY

The statements concerning the com-
manding importance of this port in con-
nection with any comprehensive plan of
national transportation made yesterday by
Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy are happily
limed, coming as they do upon the heels
of the Transportation Commission's visit
and the intimations of the commissioners
that they realize the strong claims of
St. John. Sir Thomas has told the com-
missioners that St. John is infinitely more
important than Montreal, meaning there-
by that while there are several St. Law-
rence ports capable of useful expansion,
they are summer ports only, while in St.
John alone is to be found the natural,
cheap and convenient outlet for the traf-
fic of the country during the long winter
season. "There is," says Sir Thomas,
"only one possible winter port—that is,
St. John." St. John then, as he says for-
mally, must be developed until it can
handle the bulk of the traffic, or that
traffic will go through Portland and Bos-
ton.

It follows from this sound summary of
the situation that St. John must be equip-
ped by the government. The first step,
necessary to open the way for general har-
bor improvement here, is an arrangement
between the city and the government look-
ing to federal control of all harbor prop-
erty essential to the systematic develop-
ment of the port in order that it may be
equal to the increasing traffic and may
not lag behind it year by year as it now
lags behind the business already offering.

Remarks by the Transportation Com-
missioners together with the utterances of
President Shaughnessy bear directly upon
the route of the G. T. P. east of Quebec.
The route decided upon should afford the
shortest high-class road to tidewater.
Pleading statements by eminent trans-
portation authorities like those referred
to here, however useful and convincing,
leave much to be done by our representa-
tives in Parliament and by the Common
Council and Board of Trade. United and
progressive action in pushing at the right
time is now urgently necessary.

NOT JONES' BONES?

The liveliest dead man in the United
States newspaper men has been John
Paul Jones. A fleet has proclaimed his
duty identified bones—so proclaimed—back
from France to the land of his adoption.
Now come hideous doubts, openly expres-
sed; treasonable guesses that, perhaps, af-
ter all, in spite of the researches of special
ambassadors and the revival of old time
records, these may not be Jones' bones.
Here, for instance, is the Scottish Ameri-
can saying:—

"What is supposed to be the body of
Paul Jones has been brought from France
and is now in a temporary receiving vault
in the grounds of the Naval Academy at
Annapolis. It may not be generally known
that Mr. Charles L. Chadeayne, Yonkers
(N. Y.), is the owner of the coat of mail
worn by Jones in the naval battle between
the Bon Homme Richard and the Stra-
ton."

"Supposed to be!" "Coat of mail worn
by Jones" the hero in his famous battle!
Terrible!

But more astounding yet is this rank
and sacrilegious language from the Bangor
News:—

"The newspapers of this country are
very annoying to such people as are given
to hero worship. The papers believe in
heroes and in grandfathers and in grand-
mothers, but they insist that the articles
be genuine. The papers like a 'good story'
as well as it is wise to like anything, but
they also have a fondness for fact. The
newspapers do not credit all the official
statements issued by insurance companies
and banks and corporations. They do not
accept at par all the statements made by
the sons and grandsons and great-grand-
sons of the old chaps who fought in the
battles which gave existence to our coun-
try."

"In spite of the emphatic assertion of
General Horner Porter, our late gifted
ambassador to Paris, there are grave
doubts as to whether the body of the
man who has come over from Paris under
the label of Paul Jones ever belonged to
the real Paul Jones at all. There is con-
siderable evidence on both sides of the
case. When the late Mr. Jones died he
was not in high favor among some nations.
At times the acts of the late Mr. Jones
had been—let us say, eccentric. At the
time of his death this nation did not go
into mourning. Neither did any other na-
tion. He was buried without great pomp.

He has been dead a long time. Many men
have died since. There are many inter-
ments in Paris every year. After a century
or so has elapsed it is hard to make sure
of the identity of the metal casket and
an examination of the remains are not
absolute proof. General Porter, though
no longer a boy, is not aged enough to
have looked upon Paul Jones in the flesh.
It is hoped and almost believed that the
authorities have found the right casket,
but somehow those who certify to the
fact seem to protest too much. They give
us any amount of argument, but as yet
they have not furnished such proof as is
demanded in a trial by jury. At times
the American people are disposed to be
spasmodic. They take for granted what
they hope is so."

"It is quite possible that the metal
coffin does not hold the earthly taber-
nacle of Paul Jones or of any Jones at
all. . . . It is also barely possible
that in its rejecting of the late Mr.
Jones, we have an uninvited desire to 'toss
it into' England. Such a sentiment is
very naughty, of course, and should be
discouraged, but so long as most of us
are still boys at heart, and as England
has never been over-thoughtful of our feel-
ings in honoring her heroes, we think the
sentiment is a pardonable one."

All of which is very shocking, and tends
to recall Mr. Bret Harte's humorous
verses of The Society upon the Stenogra-
pher, in which some lamentable violence
and confusion followed the digging up of the
bones of a certain Mr. Jones' mule.

RAISE THE STANDARD

In this column some weeks ago, in the
course of a discussion of the immigration
question, the view was advanced that as
the tide has definitely and strongly set
toward Canada, this country could afford
henceforward to be more particular about
the class of persons sought by agents
abroad and admitted to our shores. Al-
ready Canada exercises much greater care
than the United States in this particular,
but frequently there is evidence that un-
fit immigrants get in. The country can
now afford to build slowly but on good
foundations. The Toronto Globe, in dis-
cussing the rapid increase in the price of
western lands, says along the same line:
"The immigration returns are equally
satisfactory, and they show that Canada
can afford to be exacting in the require-
ments for admission. The fiscal year just
ended produced an increase of more than
20,000 in the immigration to the Domini-
on as compared with the previous twelve
months. For the eleven months ending
May 31 the number of persons who ar-
rived at Canadian ocean ports was 100,802,
being 62,510 male, and 20,328 females, and
18,054 children under twelve. Of this
number 89,700 announced their intention
of staying in Canada, an increase of 15,847
compared with the same period of the
year previous. This record shows that the
time for housing immigrants is past, if
it ever was a wise policy. When the great
west is filled to overflowing it will not be
any easier for the average Canadian to
earn a living than it is now. In fact, the
abundance of free land awaiting cultiva-
tion is the chief condition if not the only
condition that puts the working classes
of Canada on a higher level than those
of other countries. While opportunities
for self-employment exist men will not
submit to the conditions that must be
endured with patience in less favored
countries. It is time for Canada to cease
bonusing immigrants and to demand a
high standard of citizenship among those
admitted."

THE DRILL HALL

St. John people have reason to be grate-
ful to Lord Aylmer for what he says re-
garding the site of the drill hall. A few
persons, whose influence appears to have
been disproportionate to their sense of the
fitness of things, have apparently delayed
the work of providing a proper drill hall,
by asserting, contrary to popular feeling
and the best interests of the militia, that
the hall should be at the extreme end of
the town, and as difficult of access as pos-
sible.

Lord Aylmer does not share this view,
and it may be hoped that his word will
be final, and that the department will
agree with him and proceed to erect in a
central and easily available location a
drill hall suitable to the needs of a city
of the size and importance of St. John.

It is desirable that military training
should be given. Those who receive it,
in a city like St. John, are for the most
part young men who have to work every
day. They would be much more willing
to join the ranks if there were a proper
drill hall, properly located. The very ex-
istence of the hall in a central position
would tend to popularize the drill.
All this has been stated, but without
apparent effect. Perhaps the expression
of the views of Lord Aylmer will be more
effective, and settle the question of site,
which has thus far been a stumbling
block. The time is opportune for a re-
newal of representations to the depart-
ment urging that the work of erecting a
drill hall be not further delayed.

BRITONS AND GERMANS

The sending of the powerful British
cruiser squadron to cruise in the Baltic
until the end of September is accepted in
some quarters as an offset to Emperor
William's proposed German naval demon-
stration in the Bosphorus waters. The British
Admiralty, of course, disavows any such
suggestion, and some British
newspapers explain how foolish the Ger-
man press is in its suspicion of British
friendship and British motives.

The Spectator's efforts to remove Ger-
man suspicion are not altogether happy.
The Spectator doth protest too much, in
fact. As one London correspondent ex-
presses it, "The Spectator, anxious to dis-
abuse the public mind as to the truth of
Professor Schiemann's allegation of the
British thirst for German blood," says:
"There is no hatred here for the Germans
as a people, but rather admiration and re-
spect. There is no desire to prevent the
Germans from creating for themselves
either a navy, a colonial empire, or a
world-wide trade. The British people
never could consent to attack any power
on the ground that she is growing too
strong, and ought to have her strength
reduced. But the British people are be-
coming more vigilant than they hitherto
have been in regard to the possibility of
an attack by Germany. They know that
the German people would not attack Great
Britain, but the Emperor, the bureau-
cracy, and the governing classes of the
German empire make little secret of their
hatred for whatever is liberal and popular
in Europe. They regard the self-govern-
ing communities of Great Britain and
France as offences against the dynastic
principle, and bad examples to monar-
chical states. Hence we, and also the French,
are coming to see that the free and liberal
states must stand together or else their
dearest interests will suffer."

"Especially exceptional," says this cor-
respondent, "is the Spectator as to the Ger-
man professor's hope that Germany will
succeed in alienating America from sym-
pathy with England, and induce her to
join a coalition to destroy the British em-
pire as a mad dog should be destroyed."
One would guess that the Spectator's
skepticism in this regard was well found-
ed. The article emphasizes rather than
removes the impression that there is con-
siderable ill-will between Germany and
Britain. They watch each other narrowly.

JAPAN TEACHES GERMANY

It has been Germany's boast that if the
Japanese owe their naval success to British
example and training their army has
copied German methods and tactics, and
has succeeded to them. Now, from
Washington, comes the news that Ger-
many among other nations has been study-
ing the lessons of the war and is to copy
much from the Japanese. Among other
things the Germans will seek to copy Jap-
anese secrecy. The Japanese knew much
about the Russians at every stage of the
game, but the Russians knew little of
Japanese movements. At Mukden Kuro-
patkin is said to have received a mes-
saging blow from an army corps he be-
lieved to be a hundred miles or more
away.

One of the lessons from the war is the
benefit to be derived from secrecy, writes
a Washington correspondent. "The man-
ner in which the Japanese have screened
the movements of their armies has caused
the United States government to take ac-
tion along similar lines, and now the Ger-
man general staff has decided to re-ex-
amine the methods for administering the
German army in time of peace or war so
that intelligence even about little things
shall not become known outside of those
immediately concerned. The general staff,
already one of the most reserved institu-
tions in Germany, is to become still
more impenetrable. The annual manoeuvres
which are to take place this year in the
lower Rhine country, West Prussia, are
to be conducted with much of the
secrecy that would surround actual war,
especially during the last day's manoeuvre,
when the new model portable bridges
are to be thrown across the Rhine in a
few hours under fire, permitting the move-
ment of two army corps. Newspaper cor-
respondents will accompany the troops un-
der conditions intended to approximate
those in war. The two things in the
Japanese operations that seem to have
improved the general staff most were the
extent and perfection of their spy system,
giving the Japanese commanders certain
intelligence of the Russian troops, and the skill
with which the Japanese movements were
masked."

Thus the Germans, who were ready to
believe the world had no military lessons
for them, will sit at the feet of Japan and
learn one of the first lessons of successful
warfare.

HOW BOSTON WAS SAVED

Boston, cradle of liberty, home of the
sacred codfish and general headquarters
for culture, has had a narrow escape.
The Forty-third Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's
Own Rifles, of Ottawa, on its way to
Providence (R. I.) to take part in a cele-
bration, proposed to pass through Boston
in order to get to the Rhode Island city.
To arms ye minute men! The law of the
sovereign state of Massachusetts contains
the following:
"No body of men, except the volunteer
militia, shall be armed with rifles, and
the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Com-
pany of Boston, shall associate to-
gether at any time as a company or or-
ganization, for drill or parade, with fire
arms, nor so drill or parade."

Atorney-General Parker was asked if
in some way the law could not be relaxed
in favor of the Canadians, but, as one
journal expressed it, "he finds no excep-
tions authorized save those plainly set
forth" in the text, and backs up his opin-
ion by the precedent found in the case
of the visit of the Honorable Artillery
Company of London, in anticipation of
which the Legislature granted special
authorization for it to parade with arms
within the jurisdiction of the Common-
wealth. That authorization applied to the
London company only. Any volunteer
military organization from abroad which
enters Massachusetts does so on suffer-
ance. It has no right to cross our bor-
ders."

The Transcript could see no way out of
it: "As the law is, of course, our state
government is bound by it. It cannot
suspend the operation of the statutes.
Neither does the consent of the United
States to the entry of the Canadians over-
ride the law of the State. It simply ad-
mits them to the country, authorizes them
to pass the boundary. Our State officials
regret the predicament in which they are
placed. They would like to respect the
military necessities of the Canadians, but
they cannot do so. Such an experience
may be avoided in the future by the Leg-
islature passing a general act authorizing

the governor to suspend the prohibition
in favor of any organization which is
recognized by its own State or country as
a part of its public armed force."
How to prevent the violation of the
sacred law and yet prevent a slight to the
Canadians, was the question. The Gordian
knot was cut by Lieut.-Gov. Curtis Guild
who must be regarded henceforth as a
very Solomon.

"A suggestion was made by Lieut.-Gov.
Guild that the regiment, instead of drill-
ing and parading with firearms, which the
law prohibits, should follow the course
originally proposed of crossing the city in
the most expeditious manner owing to the
short time elapsing between their arrival
from Canada and their departure on the
train for Providence from the South Stion.
The regiment will, on arrival at the North
Station, immediately proceed up-
stairs to the tracks of the Elevated road,
where they will be conveyed by car and
other passengers straight across the city
to the South Station to take the train
for Rhode Island. On returning, the reg-
iment will descend at the Back Bay Sta-
tion and will immediately cross the street
to the South Armory. . . . On
Monday evening the regiment will again
be sent to the Back Bay Station, where
they will be conveyed by car and other
passengers straight across the city to the
North Station, whence they will depart for
Canada. By this course of action the
statute which prohibits drilling or parading
with arms is respected absolutely during
the stay of the Canadians. It also pre-
vents the indignity of depriving the visit-
ing body of soldiers of their arms. This
plan has been submitted to the attorney-
general and the adjutant-general's de-
partments and has been accepted by these
authorities. The above programme was
arranged at a conference in the adjutant-
general's office this morning, officers of
the regiment, Adjutant-General Stophard,
Lieutenant-Governor Guild and a repre-
sentative of the attorney-general being
present."

Thus Boston was saved from the fright-
ful indignity of the presence of Canadian
soldiers with arms in their hands—on
their way to help Providence (R. I.) make
merry.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Great plans for the future of the har-
bor should not obscure the need for an
additional steamship berth this fall. Any-
thing actually doing. . . .

The Transportation Commission has
been at Halifax, and the members
ought to discover what was being done
to meet the requirements of a possible
large increase in trade. They were told
that the people had asked the Govern-
ment to spend a lot of money on terminals
and wharves and things. Halifax is truly
a Canadian city.—Montreal Gazette.

St. John's record is decidedly different.

The Globe last evening contained an ex-
tended editorial article regarding the pro-
prietorship of the increased indemnity for
members of the House of Commons and of
the Senate. Readers searched the article in
vain for some evidence that Senator Ellis
had either refused the extra thousands or
had given it to some charitable institution.

The University of New Brunswick
would keep more of its valuable men if
it had the money it needs and deserves.

For instance:—
It is no slight compliment to Canada,
says the Toronto Globe, that so thor-
oughly modern an institution of learning as
Birmingham University should take a
leading member of its faculty from a
Canadian university. This mark of appre-
ciation has, however, been shown in the
case of Prof. Dixon, of Dalhousie Uni-
versity, who goes to the engineering de-
partment of the English university. Prof.
Dixon has made a reputation in the east
for his work in this branch of study, and
was practically the founder of the present
engineering department of the University
of New Brunswick.

And now Dalhousie bids for Prof. Jack.
There is to be an extra session of con-
gress in November. The regular session
begins in December, two weeks later than
the date named for the special one. The
New York Evening Post is of opinion
that the members will have to work early
and late in the extra session. Thus:

Before making "the dirt fly" at Pana-
ma, it must be ascertained whether a sen-
tenced man or a lock can be desired. The
question of rebates and other railroad
legislation must be mooted. And today's
news to the effect that the leisure of
Congress will be occupied with discussing
the proposal of Federal supervision of
that will grind out laws on these three
subjects in a working time of about two
weeks will deserve the name of "doing
things."

The departure of a steamship from New
York for Australia with a cargo of gen-
eral interest, \$1,500,000 in an event of gen-
eral interest. The New York Journal of Com-
merce says of this cargo:

"The Cufic cargo is one of the most
varied that has ever left the States. Pre-
mantis, Melbourne and Sydney are the
points where freight will be discharged.
About 30,000 cases of kerosene oil have
been shipped by the Standard Oil Com-
pany, and large quantities of steel rails,
engine parts, and other mechanical equip-
ment, sewing machines, agricultural
machinery, 1,500 tons of printing paper
and 500 tons of tobacco are on board. Six-
teen locomotives are also on the Cufic for
the New South Wales government railway.
These locomotives are part of a contract
recently placed with the Baldwin Locomo-
tive Works."

"The members of the Washington Press
recently visiting Canada got an unex-
pected eye-opener there," says the Scot-
tish American. "Their dreams of Canada
ever being annexed to this country were
quite dispelled. On being interviewed in
Toronto the other day one said: 'There
is not a particle of sentiment in the coun-
try in favor of reciprocity with the United
States, and I'm glad of it. I have taken
pains to ascertain the feeling of people
along the whole route from Toronto to
Montreal and to the coast, and I could
not help noticing a sort of sturdy inde-
pendence that pleased me mightily. The
people just seem to want to be left alone
to manage their own business. They are
loyal to Britain, but they feel the country
is getting big enough to run itself, and I
certainly think that within a few years
you will be able to meet any other na-
tion on an equal footing.'"

CHATHAM NEWS

**Expert Recommends New \$85,-
000 Lighting Plant for Town—
Other Matters.**

Chatham, N. B., July 30.—The Christian
Endeavor Society of St. John's church en-
joyed a pleasant outing on the river last
Friday and picked up at Burnt Church.
Among the few invited guests were the
young ministers on the river including Mr.
Fraser, Mr. Young and Mr. Meyers. The
day looked unpromising in the morning and
the attendance was therefore not quite so
large as it otherwise would have been but
everybody present enjoyed the outing.
Word has been received here of the death
of Thos. P. Keary, in Boston, last week.
He was crushed to death in attempting to
enter an elevator while in motion. Mr. Keary
was formerly a well known resident of this
town. Two of his little daughters are at
present among the student borders of the
convent here.

Roy Loggie and Douglas Hayland sailed
down river Friday morning on a two weeks'
outing in the canvas canoe Togo. They
looked a few days at Point Aux Carrs, Burnt Church,
and other down river points of interest.
The Roman Catholics are making great
preparations for their annual bazaar, which
will open next Tuesday in the exhibition
building.
The report of Mr. Kelch, an expert elec-
trical engineer of Montreal, has been re-
ceived in connection with the lighting sys-
tem at the C. P. R. service in Winnipeg. It
meets the growing demands of the town. He
built on the new wharf behind the town
hall and a new plant installed. The whole
to cost in the vicinity of \$85,000.
John Connors, son of Patrick Connors, who
entered the C. P. R. service in Winnipeg a
short time ago, has been promoted to the
post of storekeeper at Regina with an in-
crease of salary.
The death of Edw. McLaughlin occurred at
his home here last Wednesday. Mr. Mc-
Laughlin had been a great sufferer from can-
cer for many months. An operation in Mont-
real some time ago revived his hopes but
only for a little while. He leaves a wife
and six children. The funeral took place
Friday morning to the R. C. cemetery and
was largely attended. The C. M. B. A.
headed by St. Michael's band was in at-
tendance.

St. Martin's Happenings.

St. Martin's N. B., July 31.—Rev. C. W.
Townsend is enjoying a well earned vacation.
His pulpit yesterday morning was occupied
by Michael Kelly and in the evening by M.
Lehman, a native of this village, but who
has been here for some years a resident of Bos-
ton.

Baird, who had a contract of repairing
the bridge at McCumber Creek, has im-
pounded the work and a very satisfactory
master and returned last Friday to his home
at Chatham, Quebec county.

A great number of visitors are being en-
tertained in our fair village. Among them
may be mentioned Mr. W. E. Brown, manager
of the Bank of British North America; W.
R. Foster, of the R. C. cemetery; Mr. A. J. Ainslie
(N. S.); Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McLeod, Sussex
(N. B.); Miss Roach, Sussex (N. B.), who are reg-
istered at the Kennedy House.
Mr. W. H. Haldie, of Lynn (Mass.), is the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Haldie, of
West St. Martin's.

Miss M. Armstrong, of St. John, is visiting
here. Mrs. H. Haldie, of Lynn (Mass.), is
visiting here. William Anderson, teacher, is spending his
vacation at the home of his father, F. M.
Anderson.
Miss Susie Power, of St. John, is spend-
ing a few days with her mother, Mrs. Ed-
ward Power.

Mr. W. H. Haldie, who visited Boston on
business, returned home on Friday.
Mr. G. H. Haldie, who visited Boston on
business, returned home on Friday.

Mrs. James Ingraham and her children, of
Boston (Mass.), are visiting relatives and
friends in this village.
Miss Jennie Gough, who has been employ-

ed as a stenographer in Boston for some
months, is spending her vacation at her
home.
Miss M. J. Melvin and her niece, Sarah
Melvin, spent a few days in St. John last
week.
Mrs. W. Rommel, Dr. Rommel and Miss
Annie Rommel, of Alma, who spent a few
days here with friends, returned home on
Friday.
Miss Bessie Wright, of St. John, is the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Anderson.

Riverside News.

Riverside, Albert Co., July 31.—Rev. Mr.
Anglin, Presbyterian, exchanged pulpits with
Rev. Mr. Hicks on Sunday morning.
Mrs. Frank Gillis and little daughter
are visiting Mrs. John Daley, Mrs. Gil-
lis's mother.
Mrs. Geo. W. Copp is visiting her mother,
Mrs. Hickey, of Point Wolfe.
Mrs. Laura Bray, of Halifax, is visiting
her brother, C. H. Bray.
Mrs. Gideon D. Reid, of St. John, is visit-
ing friends in this locality.
Miss Lou Reid, who has been in Boston
for the past two years, is on a visit to
friends here.
Rev. Mr. Dicker and daughter, of St.
John, who have been visiting at the res-
tore, returned to their home on Friday.
A. C. Fairweather, of St. John, was at
the Shedy Hotel on Thursday, having
been here to adjust the loss by St. John's
Anglican church at Hopewell Hill; also to
adjust the loss of L. V. McNulty, which
matter had been overlooked on the
former visit by Mr. Fairweather.
Rev. Geo. H. and Mrs. Brannan arrived
here on Friday from Kent county. On Sun-
day Mr. Brannan occupied the pulpit of the
Walden Baptist church in the afternoon
and the Alma church in the evening. Mr.
Brannan intends spending a two weeks' va-
cation here, which he returns to his pasto-
rate at New Canada (N. S.).
Hedley Fye, of Amherst, who has been on
a visit to friends in this locality, returned
home on Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brewster, of Farming-
ham (Mass.), who have been spending a two
weeks' vacation at Harvey with Mr. Brew-
ster's parents, left for their home on Fri-
day.
Miss Emma Stockton, of Brookline (Mass.),
who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M.
D. Fullerton, for the past two weeks, left
on Friday for Amherst, where she will
spend a month with her parents before re-
turning to the States.
Robert Marshall, of Sudbury (Mass.), who
has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Annie C.
Peck, for the past two weeks, left for his
home on Friday.

FIRST RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1.)
idea of a successful termination of the ap-
proaching negotiations at Portsmouth, and
they certainly strengthen the military
spirit aroused by the cable versions of
the Sato interviews and the cold figures
representing the supposed extent of the
contribution to be demanded by Japan.
Subsequent explanations have failed to
efface the idea of oppression entirely, and
many voices have been raised to urge the
government to resist too onerous condi-
tions. For example, the merchants of
Moscow, who are largely oil believers and
who control much of the wealth of the
nation, are sending an address to General
Linhvitch to express confidence that the
army will defend Russia's honor and that
a humiliating peace will not be made.
While many influence tending to unify
the nation, if it should be necessary to
continue the war evidently in operation,

no disposition is shown to anticipate the
results of the peace conference nor to
make the task of the commissioners more
difficult, and M. Witte's presence at the
head of the mission is regarded as a guar-
antee that acceptance of a basis of peace
will be found if possible.

Baron Rosen Lunches With Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, July 31.—Baron Rosen, who
recently succeeded Count Cassini as the
Russian ambassador to the United States,
and who is associated with M. Witte,
chairman of the committee of ministers,
as one of the envoys to the Washington
peace conference, was a guest today of
President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.
He remained at Sagamore Hill for several
hours, but during only a part of that time
was he in conference with the president.
The ambassadors visit to the president
was for the purpose of making arrange-
ments to present informally his conferees
on the peace conference, M. Witte, who is
expected to arrive in this country to-
morrow evening or Wednesday. The Centre
of Baron Rosen is to present to the president
M. Witte precisely as Baron Komura was
presented last week by Minister Takamira,
in advance of the formal reception which
President Roosevelt will tender to the peace
envoys and their suite on board the
cruiser Mayflower next Saturday.

Britain Will Stand by Japan.

Washington, July 30.—Japan comes to
the Washington conference assured that
whatever her peace terms, they will have
the sympathetic approval of Great Brit-
ain. Several suggestions from Washington
to London that the cause of peace would
be served by an expression of Japan from
her ally favoring moderation in her de-
mands upon Russia, have not availed to
change the British government in its ap-
parently imalterable determination to
stand by Japan however severe she makes
her conditions of peace.

Nor has the British government seen its
way clear to render assistance to Wash-
ington in the efforts which this govern-
ment is making to obtain an armistice.
Advices reaching here show that London
is opposed to an armistice until Japan has
been satisfied that Russia's plenipotentiaries
are prepared to do more than discuss
means of ending the war if Russia is ready
to conclude peace, and has so empowered
her plenipotentiaries.

Great Britain, it is believed, might
favor an armistice, but in such event,
it is said, she would not be willing to offer
Japan advice upon the subject.

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