RUSSIA HAS STATESMEN OF ALL EUROPE IN A FOG

What are Her Relations With France and the Triple Alliance?

What are Her Designs Upon the Far East and Her Intentions in Persia?

Covets Diplomatic Influence as Means of Political Sway; Looking Out for Russai

(By M. Demetrieff)

St. Petersburg, July 8.—Russia has been talked about of late more than is good for her reputation. Her position appears vague to foreign observers. The trend of her policy is said to need elucidation. Her relations with France, her attitude towards the triple alliance, the motives of her friendship for Italy, the designs she cherishes in the Far East, her intentions in Persia and the aims she has reset herself in Southeastern Europe have all in turn been the subjects of animated debate. Statesmen and politicians want to know what they may reasonably look for from Russia in the near future. They are groping their way in a fog, they complain.

And yet the empire of the czars has never had a more straightforward, plain-dealing minister of foreign affairs than the man who presides over that department today. Ambassadors in St. Petersburg will tell you that M. Sazonoff is a man to be implicitly trusted. He says what he means, and he means what he says. Mental reservation is not one of the methods of his diplomacy. Consequently if there be any incertitude in the minds of foreign statesmen as to what Russia is really driving at, it should be set down to other causes. And chief among these is the variety of her interests, the peculiar old-world treaties in which they are recorded, and her resolve to assert all the claims to which she possesses such titles.

Russia might aptly be likened to an oddly shaped stone which cannot be dovetailed with other stones and cemented into one solid mass of masonry. Special allowances have to be made for her by the powers of the triple entente. In Persia she leans towards a strong monarchy—and in this she is not far wrong. In Southeastern Europe to obtain the leadership of the Slav nations is her ultimate aim. The exclusive right of sending her warships through the Dardanelles to and from the Black sea constitutes her immediate end; while in the Far East she is resolved to keep Northern Manchuria for all time, to monopolize the exploitation of the natural riches of outer Mongolia, and also to get what she can from China by advocating together with the other powers the open door there. In plain words, Russia is pursuing a purely Russian policy, and what she cannot have by hook she will try to get by crook.

Now for membership of the triple entente; what is wanted is a basis of common interests, common aims, identical means. And it is because Russia has little in common with the other two powers that they find it so difficult to get along with her. Take the near East as an example. Russia's designs there are hardly reconcilable with those of her French ally. She covets diplomatic influence as a means to political sway and ultimately to territorial aggrandizement.

That, of course, is quite natural and patriotic; nor will anyone call in question her right to pursue purely national aims there and everywhere else. But the object of the triple entente is not to serve as an instrument for the attainment of the egotistic desires of any one of its members; it is to maintain peace by eliminating or paralyzing the causes of war and to uphold things as they are for the time being. But Russia would fain use it as a lever for her own advantage.

Russia's suggestion, in its pristine form, that diplomatic steps should be taken with a view to putting an end to the Turco-Italian war, and the severity with which subsequently the porte was called upon to observe the letter of a treaty and keep open the Dardanelles, irrespective of Italy's aggression, aroused wild stories about a Russo-Italian convention. Much less improbable is the hypothesis that Russia would fain have the Dandanelles problem solved to her own advantage—to which Italy has promised to raise no objection—as soon as hostilities have come to a close. But the report that she had already invited the powers to send plenipotentiaries to a conference, or has mooted the subject in any other form, is groundless. I can go further and state that it is not Russia's intention to take the initiative in any such procedure in future, even should the conditions later on prove auspicious. All the great powers may, if they life, act in concert, or else the two belligerents will be left to themselves to conclude peace on terms which, however, shall not upset the equilibrium of conflicting interests in Southeastern Europe.

Now, France's relations with Turkey are very different from those. Territorial expansion is, of course, excluded from her program. The fate of comparatively better off than they the Slav Christians, too, who are inused to be, is a matter of relative indifference to French capitalists; and it is mainly they who count. They have invested large sums of money in Ottoman undertakings, which are prospering on the whole, and they are not minded to jeopardise these economic interests in order to humor Russian nationalists. France declines to kill the Turkey that lays the golden eggs which contribute to her riches, and therefore she holds aloof from Russia whenever she thinks that Russia's policy tends that way. And that the French ambassador, M. Louis, was of that mind on more than one important occasion is certain. He also differed from H. Sazonoff in his view of Italy.

This is a delicate matter into which it is needless to enter. It may suffice to note that Italy's military operations in the Aegean and their wished-for political outcome cannot possibly be contemplated at the same angle of vision on the banks of the Seine and of the Nevt. And if at the termination of the war the Marchese di San Giuliano should purpose retaining the is land of Rhodes for the house of Savoy, one can well understand that the news—if news it were—would affect Russian and French diplomatists very differently. But when all is said and done the differences between the two points of view can and will be bridged over.

Persian affairs divide Great Britain and Russia to a certain extent, just as Balkan probleme separate Russia and France. The London foreign office, Russians complain, view Persian politics through constitutional spectacles, whereas that of St. Petersburg looks at them through a monarchist medium. "One-man rule, and as firm as possible," is Russia's ideal. Hence she declined the other day to use her troops, which are stationed in Kazvin, for the purpose of barring Salar ud Dowleh's way to the capital. The British foreign office made the suggestion, but the Russian premier and the minister of foreign affairs both refused to hear it. They will not allow the czar's troops, they explained, to be employed on the errands of either band of adventurers. And, what is more, they see no reason why Russia should not recognize Salar ud Dowleh or anybody else who manages to ascend the Peacock throne. "That is Persia's domestic concern," they explain. And one cannot rebut the contention.

As for the Far East, Russia is bent on realizing her old dreams of conquest there. Circumstances, once inauspicious, now seem favorable to her aspirations. She and Japan are leagued together, and are both resolved to leave no stone unturned to carry out their program. Manchuria will never be given back; Mongolia will be partitioned in petto and absorbed for the behoof, political and economic, of the two allies, who will then join the other powers in putting pressure upon China for the open door.

NOTICE.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada will hold a sitting at Calgary, Alberta, on or about the 25th day of July, 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of hearing matters, applications, or complaints filed with the board and served upon the parties interested, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board.

The board has now under investigation the question of freight rates in Western Canada, and will hear at this sitting such representations as interested parties may desire to make.

By order of the board,

A. D. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Dated at Ottawa this 20th day of June, 1912. B-100-June 25-July-2-9

DICK WILLIAMS ARRESTED

Head of Medical Syndicate Taken in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, July 8.—Dick Williams head of a medical syndicate, with offices in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, was arrested early today in bed in Green's hotel. The police evidently figured Williams would make trouble, as men were stationed at the rear of the hotel and along Eighth street to prevent his escape, but Williams was quite docile. He was taken to the city hall, but was released on a technicality, the warrant calling for the arrest of Richard C. Williams, but his attorney promised to produce him when wanted.

Williams had nearly $6,000 in gold and silver certificates in his possession and was relieved of this, and he got a receipt for it.

The district attorney's office has had fifty witnesses before it who will testify against Williams and his employes at the hearing on Friday and at the grand jury hearing, which will begin on Wednesday. The County Medical Society is pushing the case.

HEIR MISSING 17 YEARS

Turns Up in Court and Asks That Administrator Be Removed

New York, July 8.—Mary A. Slosson, who hadn't been heard from by her relatives for seventeen years, appeared in the surrogate court yesterday and had Walter S. Kirwin removed by Surrogate Cohalan as administrator of the estate of his uncle, Thomas F. Kirwin, who died May 19, 1911. The latter is a brother of Mrs. Slosson and she was appointed administrator in place of the nephew because she is the nearest relative.

Kirwin explained that he applied for papers because he had no idea that Mrs. Slosson was alive. Mrs. Slosson told the surrogate that during the time she was supposed to be dead she was doorkeeper at St. Mary's house for aged women in East Fourteenth street, where she was receiving board and lodging for her services.

The Kirwin estate amounts to $7,000 and Mrs Slosson is the sole heir but Mrs. Catherine McCormack lays claim to $2,200 of that amount which is in savings banks on the ground that Kirwin, who boarded with her, gave her the money before he died. She has brought suit for the money.

METHODIST TABERNACLE AT REGINA—Completely destroyed by the cyclone. One man imprisoned in wreckage was miraculously saved.

SWIM OF FORTY MILES

Durborow Stays in the Water for 14 Hours 15 Minutes

Philadelphia, July 8.—Charles S. Durborow, the local bank clerk and long distance swimmer whose ambition is to swim the English channel, yesterday swam from Cape May to a point eight miles below the breakwater, a distance of forty miles, in 14 hours and 15 minutes.

It was declared today that in point of time this is the longest swim ever recorded in salt water in the United States. Durborow apparently was none the worse for his swim, authough he appeared weak during the last mile. He wore a rubber skull cap and a pair of goggles, and before entering the water thoroughly greased his body.

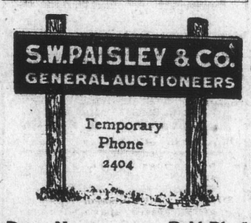
Durborow was accompanied by Capt. Edward Burk of the Cape May life guards, J. H. Sterrett and L. K. Shell.

BOOK AGENT 100 YEARS OLD

Attributes Health and Long Life to Drinking of Buttermilk

Newark, N.J., July 8.—George Clinton Paine, a citizen of this city, who calls himself "the oldest book agent in the world," is celebrating his 100th birthday at his home here this week.

He is in excellent health—a condition for which he believes the drinking of buttermilk is largely responsible.



Room No. 7 Rohl Block
P. O. Box 1443

INDIANS ANNIHILATED

Mexican Rebels Ambush Band of Yaquis Near Agua Prieta

Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mex., July 7.—Rebels believed to be a part of a force sent north from Bachimba to enter the state of Sonora preparatory to an invasion by the main force of rebels in this section are said to have met federal troops. Fighting is believed to be in progress today near Baviene, eighty miles southeast of Agua Prieta.

A thousand federals have left Colonia Morelos, forty miles west of Bavispe, to aid government troops, who are believed to face the vanguard of Orozco's army in retreat from Chihuahua.

Fighting is also reported today at San Diego ranch, thirty-five miles south of Bavispe. General Bulle, leading a band of fifty Yaqui Indians, en route to join the federals, was ambushed by Tamichi Indian rebels and his force practically annihilated. Bulle is said to have been killed. He was hereditary chief of the Yaqui tribe.

El Paso, Tex., July 8.—E. C. Llorente, Mexican consul here, today denied that yesterday's explosion near Bachmiba had occurred in the federal camp. Llorente said communication has been resumed with General Huerta's headquarters today, and the information secured upon which denial of the reported catastrophe was made.

JUMPS FROM STEAMER

Lake George, N.Y., July 8—Daniel Englehard, a New York man, who, with his wife, was spending a few days at Hotel Werden, jumped from the cabin of the steamer on Silver bay yesterday and was rescued by several summer cottagers. He was recovering from an attack of nervous prostration and his wife had been with him constantly. Upon missing him Mrs. Englehard notified the captain. The vessel was searched, but no trace of the man found. At Sagamore Landing a telephone message informed Mrs. Englehard that her husband had been picked up alive, but was in a serious condition.

FRANCE AIMS AT ABSINTHE

Paris, July 8.—The Senate has adopted the proposals of its committee which has reported on Senator de Lamarzelle's bills to prohibit entirely the manufacture or sale of absinthe in France and passed a law prohibiting the sale of absinthe in which the injurious element thuyone is employed. Senator de Lamarzelle accepted the bill in its new form as being something acquired toward the conquest of the green poison, the alternative offered being to refer the matter back to the committee, which would have had the effect of burying it for years, if not forever.

The senate's passing the bill does not mean that France has now followed Belgium's example of 1906, Holland's of 1909 and Switzerland's of 1910 and put a stop to the sale of real absinthe.

This bill has still to pass the Chamber of Deputies, where it will find two other bills of a similar nature, both in the committee stage, so that it will be months, perhaps years, before any one of the three, or one formed from the three, gets through the chamber, when it will have, in its new form again to face the senate.

The increase in absinthe drinking has paralleled the increase in the number of muredrs committed, which have risen from 396 in 1898 to 695 in 1907, and 940 in 1911, in which year 53 per cent. of the murderers were found to be absinthe devotees. The new bill will prohibit the use of the three herbs use din making absinthe i.e. Artemisia absynthium, Tanacetum vulgare (tansy) and Salvia officinalis (sage) which contain thuyone (Thuya occidentalis), but will allow the use of aniseed, badian and fennel, but it is hard to conceive the true lover of the green goddess sitting outside a cafe between 4 and 6 o'clock and ordering "Garcon, one fennel, one!" Any attempt to introduce thuyone into a beverage under any fancy name will easily be detected as there exists a preparation which gives a bright red color to any liquid containing thuyone.

MINISTER SENT TO JAIL

Pittsburg, July 8.—The Rev. Dr. W. D. McFarland, a prominent educator, who was found guilty of causing the death of his secretary, Elsie Dodds Coe, by an operation, was sentenced today to serve one year in jail and fined 6¼ cents with costs.

In submitting its verdict the jury recommended McFarland to the extreme mercy of the court, which passed the minimum penalty, the old common law of the state requiring that a fine must be more than 5 cents.

UNRESERVED

Auction Sale

At Alberta Stock Yards, East Calgary, Wednesday, 10th July, 1912.

250 Head of HORSES

COMPRISING

Carload lots of mares with colts at foot.

Carload lots of two-year-olds.

Carload lots of geldings, four years old.

Carload lots of mares, three to seven years old.

Also democrat teams, single delivery and single driving horses, saddle horses, etc.

The above are a very choice lot and have been shipped in here to be sold absolutely without reserve by some of the best ranchers in Alberta.

Terms cash. No reserve.

A. LAYZELL
AUCTIONEER
Phone 2273 106 6th Ave. East Calgary

KILLED BY STREET CAR

Oakland, Cal., July 8—Six-year-old Frances Schaffer is dead as the result of an impromptu skating party, having speeded down a hill here yesterday on roller skates directly in front of a fast moving street car, which threw her to one side, crushed and dying. The motorman was arrested on a technical charge of manslaughter and released on his own recognizance.

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Sixteen full sections of the finest grazing land in Alberta, well watered and fenced.

Good buildings, corrals and everything necessary to handle a large number of horses. This lease is of seventeen years durations, and can be renewed.

Here is an opportunity to get in at a snap. Write us for particulars if you are interested or better still make a date and we will be pleasd to show you.

We also have on this ranch at the present time for sale 1100 head of horses consisting of 300 1-year -olds, 250 2-year-olds, 250 mares with foals, balance mixed bunch of saddle, brood mares and geldings. This is a Shire and Clyde bred bunch, good bone and first class stock in general, and will be disposed of in carload lots. If you are in the market and looking to buy, don't fail to look this stuff over and get prices. As we are the largest dealers in Alberta and are in a position to quote you very fine.

In addition to the above you will find at our sales stable a lot of well broke horses, good size, among them a number of brood mares.

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(1) Sir William Mackenzie has stated that Port Mann is to be the most important town on their whole system.

(2) Five million dollars have been appropriated for the construction of their car shops, one-half million to be spent this year, and on this work has already started. This plant will employ from 2500 to 3000 skilled mechanics. The surrounding properties will furnish their homes.

(3) A car foundry for the manufacture of freight cars, namely, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, is to be erected at the cost of one million dollars, employing 1200 men.

(4) The International Milling Company have secured a valuable site, and announce the building of a plant of 5000 barrels, to cost approximately one million dollars.

(5) A large steel corporation, which is part of the Andrew Carnegie system, have leased a site which eventually will be an enormous institution, employing thousands of workingmen.

(6) Shipbuilding—An important English firm have made application for a site to establish a dry dock and shipping yards.

FURTHER, the investor should note that not only will the C. N. R. establish grain elevators at its terminus, but the whole extent of waterfront has already been applied for by some of the greatest and most influential corporations in Canada and elsewhere, and is therefore guaranteed by gigantic financial interests that have carefully planned for the future well being of the city.

We control the major portion of the official townsite and our terms are easy. You can, therefore, obtain from us not only the best selections, but also the best terms. This property is selling fast, but there is still time to get in on the ground floor. TODAY FORTUNE AND PROSPERITY BECKON YOU—INVESTIGATE NOW.

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