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UPROAR IN BRITISH COMMONS OVER GRANT TO BE MADE TO LORD KITCHENER.

Wm. Redmond, Nationalist Leader, and John Dillon, Oppose Rewarding the General, Whom Redmond Calls Fighter of Women and Children—Closure Ends the Scene.

London, June 5.—In accordance with King Edward's message the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the house today asked for a vote of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence parliament on June 5 three years ago voted its thanks and £50,000 to the same general for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to whom success which attended the British arms at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill. But it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener to the gratitude of his countrymen reached their magnitude.

Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had covered no fewer than 3,000 miles of block houses, and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources boundless courage, energy and resolution, and to these qualities, Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English generals had contended with greater difficulties, and few had emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way.

Mr. Balfour concluded with formally moving the vote of £50,000. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener, as a soldier and statesman. Irish Nationalist Opposition.

John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said that he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote of £50,000 which was proposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign which favored the burning of farms and the sacrifice of life.

QUIET DAY IN ANTHRACITE REGION; SOFT COAL WORKERS TO KNOCK OFF.

Water in Some Mines Slowly Creeping Up—No Advancement Towards Settlement of the Difficulties—Soft Coal Mine Operatives Court Strike of Men.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5.—This was an uneventful day in the anthracite coal miners' strike and probably the quietest since the engineers, firemen and pumpmen were called out last Monday. There were several scurrilous remarks in several parts of the Wyoming Valley, in which workmen who refused to desert the companies generally go the worst of it. No one so far as is known, was seriously hurt.

The work of the miners' pickets and the stoning of boys and young men is having its effect. Each day a fewer number of men leave their homes for the mines, fearing they may not again get home alive. It was stated at strike headquarters tonight that 33 additional men had joined the ranks of the strikers during the day and that more are expected out tomorrow. The operators are still able to fill the places of those that desert or are forced to quit. Most of the companies have exhausted their force of company employees and are now using non-union men more freely. It was their policy not to enlist the services of strangers until it was absolutely necessary.

Another Negro Lynching. Charleston, S. C., June 5.—Jim Black, a negro implicated in the murder of the wife of J. K. Jones, a section-master of the Atlantic Coast line, was lynched near Ravenel late last night by a mob of men, who secured him from a posse of soldiers while en route to jail. Black committed the crime some weeks ago and escaped, but was captured near Savannah and was being brought to Ravenel for confinement when apprehended by the mob. The negro confessed his crime.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

ADDRESS AT ANGLICAN SYNOD IN OTTAWA ON STATISTICS.

Rev. Mr. Kitson, Speaking of Presbyterian Growth, Says Many Counted Are Not Bona Fide Members of the Church—Refers Also to Methodists and Baptists.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—At the synod meeting of the Anglican church today, Rev. Mr. Kitson spoke of the growth of the Presbyterian church. He thought that many of these alleged Presbyterians were not bona fide members of the Presbyterian church. He thought, too, that many of them had not been baptized into the church and were not therefore to be regarded as Christians. The same held true of the Methodist church. The deduction was that the statistics were not absolutely reliable. The census gave very few atheists, agnostics or infidels. Where were these classified? The Baptists were consistent and insisted that none could be called members until they were baptized. There the census gave the Baptists as very small. The Methodist church was not a society denomination. He thanked God that the Anglican church was not a denomination and that Anglicans were not bound by the narrow limits of a denomination. The pure gospel of Jesus Christ is not being preached in the Presbyterian pulpits as it was years ago. The Presbyterian faith is being disintegrated. Unitarianism is eating into it. The denominational bodies are living but they are living as parasites. They do not go to the heathen or to the suffering masses in the cities. I make this charge after careful study.

LYNCH TO LONDON AS M. P. FOR GALWAY.

Colonel Accused of Having Fought for the Boers to Take Consequences of Visit to England.

Paris, June 5.—The local correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Col. Arthur Lynch has decided to go to London early next week. He will go straight to the house of commons, attempt to take his seat there and abide by the consequences.

London, June 5.—Col. Arthur Lynch, in a letter to Wm. Court Gully, the speaker of the house of commons, in which the writer announces his intention of taking his seat in the house, says the end of the war in South Africa opens a new era, that he anticipates a general amnesty and that he would say to those hostile to him: "Do not strike me, but hear me."

Col. Arthur Lynch is accused of having fought with the Boers in South Africa. In November of last year, however, he was elected to the house of commons to represent Galway. It was announced in London, Jan. 6 that Colonel Lynch would be prevented from taking his seat in the house and that as soon as he set foot on English soil he would be arrested on a charge of treason. It is said that warlike preparations are in the hands of the London police.

Colonel Lynch has been living in Paris for some time.

LIPTON'S DIRECTORS WERE DISSATISFIED.

Business Conditions Would Improve if He Would Attend More to Business and Less to Yachting.

London, June 4.—The annual meeting of the company known as "Lipton, Limited," produced interesting complaints from the shareholders over the reduction of the amount of the dividend. One man said that if Sir Thomas Lipton (the chairman) attended a little more to business and a little less to yachting the conditions would be improved. Other shareholders loudly denounced the action of Sir Thomas Lipton in going into the liquor business. Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of the company's advertising expenses was also criticized, a shareholder, amid remarks of approval, declaring that he did not want to be bothered by one man or to be the recipient of charity. Sir Thomas replied by saying that it was not too late for the shareholders to refuse the gift, but this offer produced no takers, and eventually all the directors were re-elected and the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Lipton.

MADE PRISONERS OF JAILER AND WIFE.

Desperate Men Make Their Escape from Jail.

Council Bluffs, Ia., June 5.—Seven desperate prisoners tonight overpowered jailer George W. Martin, locked him and wife in a cell and made their escape. Martin was delivering the evening meal to the prisoners when they attacked him. Mrs. Martin heard the scuffle and secured a revolver, which she undertook to give to her husband. The prisoners prevented her doing so and took the weapon from her. They then secured the keys and made their escape.

BRITAIN AND CANADA IN BIG STEAMSHIP DEAL.

Elaborate Statements in London Press of Plan for Fleet of 25-knot Ships.

TO FIGHT MORGAN TRUST.

Lord Strathcona Not Acting in the Matter, But Does Refute Story That Furness Line is Negotiating—Ottawa Despatch Says Canada's Government Has No Information.

Montreal, June 4.—(Special)—A London cable to the Star says: "This evening's papers publish elaborate statements to the effect that negotiations are very far advanced between the British and Canadian government and a great syndicate of capitalists headed by Sir Christopher Furness for a fleet of 25 knot steamers, magnificently equipped and running between Milford Haven and Canada, in conjunction with the Great Western Railway of England and the Canadian Pacific Railway under British and Canadian mail and admiralty subsidies and also allied with a fleet of fast cargo steamers, the whole forming an effective fleetmate to the shipping trust. It is said that the plans are sufficiently far advanced to enable the company to be floated in a couple of weeks."

Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner, was interviewed today and denied the allegation that he is actively associated with any such project, though he would not say that the negotiations are not on foot with Furness. There is certainly nothing definite arranged and whatever is afoot will await the arrival of the colonial premiers in London for possible co-operative action of the British, Canadian and Australian ministers.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—The Canadian government has no information of the formation of a steamship combination between the British and Canadian governments and to inaugurate a fast service to Canada. However, the fast line project is sure to receive attention at the coming colonial conference and Canada is quite prepared to do her part toward the subsidy.

London, June 6.—According to the Daily Mail the Allan line steamers will not join the British shipping combine, but will remain an active competitor on the outside.

In London shipping circles there is considerable scepticism as to the success of the Canadian service unless it receives heavy subsidies. It is believed that such a line could only hope to pay by a large margin by running the newest and best boats on the Atlantic, costing £1,000,000 apiece and managed on a most sumptuous scale.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

One Dies from Wounds; Two Are Dangerously Ill.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—Lord Minto has received a cable from the casualty department at Cape Town stating that Trooper Charles Murphy, Edmonton (N. T.), and Edgar Stanley Bondfield, of Halifax, of the 2nd C. M. R., are dangerously ill with enteric fever at Ekandfontein.

PULLMAN CONDUCTORS AFTER INCREASE.

Petition Already Has 15,000 Signatures for Advance in Wages.

St. Louis, June 5.—The Post Dispatch today says that a petition setting forth their grievances and demanding an advance of wages is being circulated throughout the country among the Pullman conductors and now has 15,000 signatures. The petition demands that all new conductors be paid \$65 per month the first six months, \$70 the second six months and \$80 after one year. The petition will be presented to President Robert T. Lincoln, of the Pullman Car Company.

Review of Coronation Contingent.

Quebec, June 5.—(Special)—The coronation contingent was reviewed here today by General O'Grady-Hely, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Pellat, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner.

The review of the Daughters of the Empire will present a flag to the contingent, which will sail Saturday evening on the steamer Parisian.

GRAND BLACK CHAPTER.

ORANGE CONVENTION OPENED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

New Brunswick Among the Delegates—Grand Master's Address—Successful Year Reported—Americans from Grand Chapter Across the River Pay a Visit.

Niagara Falls, June 3.—(Special)—The Grand Black Chapter of the Orange Order of British North America convened here today in 28th annual session, with more than 100 delegates, including Grand Master John C. Gass, of Shubacadee (N. S.); James Kelly, of St. John (N.B.); H. H. Pitts, of Fredericton, deputy grand lecturer.

The grand masters' address dealt with matters affecting international work of the chapter and prominent events which have transpired since the last grand chapter meeting. The grand registrar reported a very successful year. New preceptories were established in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

A pleasing feature of tonight's session was a visit of the delegates from the grand chapter of the United States, now in session across the river and who were received with grand honors. Niagara Falls, June 4.—(Special)—The Grand Black Chapter of British America, in session here today, elected these officers: Grand master—J. C. Gass, Shubacadee (N. S.). Deputy grand master—Marshall Thompson, Windsor (Ont.). Grand registrar—W. S. Williams, Toronto.

Grand treasurer—H. H. Wilson, Toronto. Grand marshal—Jas. Kelly, St. John (N. B.). Deputy grand lecturers—For New Brunswick: F. M. Sprout, For Nova Scotia: K. Cummings, Halifax.

The grand orange lodge, B. N. A., opened its 73rd annual convention at 10 o'clock in the morning. Delegates from all over the province, Grand Master Sprout presided. Reports of the various officers showed the order in prosperous condition and membership growing steadily.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Pope's Reply to the Taft Mission—Committee of Cardinals to Act.

Rome, June 5.—While talking with the Pope Governor Taft reviewed, in a summary way, the question of the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out that the readjustment of the relations of churches in the United States was not an indication of hostility of the United States to the Catholic church, but declared that such readjustment was necessary in every possible way and he assured Governor Taft referred to the prosperity and the freedom of the Roman Catholic church in the United States and cited these conditions as an assurance that the Vatican had nothing to fear from the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands.

Replying to a question of the Philippines in his interview with Governor Taft, the Pope said that the American constitution, Governor Taft referred to the prosperity and the freedom of the Roman Catholic church in the United States and cited these conditions as an assurance that the Vatican had nothing to fear from the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands.

FIRE AT GARDINER, MAINE.

Gardiner, Me., June 6.—The Evans House block, corner Wm. and Church streets, was gutted by a fire which broke out at 10.50 last night. The building was formerly a hotel, but since a fire in March, 1901, has been occupied on the first floor only by Frank Moore, grocer; Herring, the coal office and a bootblack stand. The first two saved part of stock and fittings. The fire caught in the rear of the building from unknown cause. The value of building below \$100 fire was about \$30,000; loss by present fire cannot now be estimated.

Let It Rest, Says Mr. Balfour.

London, June 5.—Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) in the house of commons today renewed the attempt to obtain information as to whether Great Britain gave the United States any assurances prior to the war with Spain. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, deprecated a recurrence to a subject, regarding which he declared a good many questions had already been put with anything but good results. The matter was now only of historic interest and Mr. Balfour thought it better that it be allowed to rest.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS MADE BY BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET IN TORONTO.

Mr. Tarte Says There'll Be a Canadian Fast Line—Mr. Mulock Announces Freight Service to the Cape and New Zealand Soon—Discussion on Defence Contribution.

Toronto, June 5.—(Special)—At the board of trade conference this morning a resolution was adopted on the proposition of the chambre de commerce of Montreal, of the Valleyfield chamber of commerce, asking the Dominion government to appoint commercial agents in foreign countries, who should be recognized and as credited by the British government.

Mr. Campbell, president of the Halifax board, introduced the question of a fast Atlantic line and a resolution in favor of such a scheme was adopted on motion of Mr. Thom, of the Montreal board, seconded by W. M. Jarvis, of St. John.

The resolution urges that the whole subject be discussed at the conference in London. The conference also endorsed the proposal that a direct steamship line should be started between Canada and South Africa. W. M. Jarvis, of St. John, in seconding the motion, said that during the last three years the empire had been greatly linked together in sentiment. These sentimental links should be supplemented by commercial links.

Afternoon Session. The conference began to debate the difficult question of Canada's contributions to the defense of the empire at the afternoon session and almost at once marked difference of opinion was manifested.

Leading French-Canadian commercial bodies had given notice of resolutions in almost identical terms. The Montreal chambre de commerce led off with a resolution which recited "the expense and sacrifice that Canada has been put to in the building of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways, the Equinault fortifications, the development of her inland navigation, her preferential trade policy, her contributions in men and gold to the recent war and that, notwithstanding all this, the imperial government has seen fit to impose a duty on cereals and foodstuffs without even excepting those of the British colonies." The resolutions therefore declare that Canada has done her share and that she cannot under the present circumstances further burden her budget.

The resolution of the Montreal board of trade, "that in the opinion of the conference, as an important duty of the empire to share in the cost of the general defence of the empire and therefore that an annual appropriation should be provided in the Dominion budget for this purpose to be expended as the Dominion government may direct," had precedence over the former.

A. McKee, in moving it, made a strong plea for a contribution to the imperial defence. "We were not contributing one dollar directly towards the defence of this country by the British navy, and Great Britain might well say to us: 'What are you contributing towards the defence of the empire?' We enjoyed the guarantee of the British navy, our trade was protected and surely we were sufficiently wealthy to do our share, even if we contributed \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 per annum we were only contributing one-fifth of what every British citizen was contributing to the defence of this country."

Robert Munro, of Montreal, said: "The six resolutions of the Quebec board of trade, which stated that by developing her own resources, Canada was doing all that the present situation required, he was sure did not express the real opinions of the gentlemen who moved them. He believed anyone of them was asked if he favored Canada setting up a system of defence he would say 'ay.'"

The first opposition came from D. W. Dumble, of Peterboro board of trade who, on his behalf, moved an amendment, "That Canada, having expended in the construction of transcontinental railways vast sums of money, these railways being available for military purposes of the empire and having in the past done her part in self defence and having in the South African war manifested her loyalty by the

BRITAIN CAN DEPEND ON BOER LOYALTY.

Tact and Forbearance Will Render Reconciliation Not Difficult, Says Bennet Burleigh—Surrender Going On—War Office Statement of Cost of War in Men.

London, June 6.—In a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Pretoria, Bennet Burleigh, the correspondent, expresses the opinion that if the British authorities display tact and forbearance the reconciliation of the Boers will not prove difficult. "Lord Kitchener's admirable conduct of the negotiations," says Mr. Burleigh, "has done much to create and encourage a spirit of mutual trust and friendliness. I have talked with many of the Boer leaders, including Generals Botha and De Wet; they all assured me that they had submitted in good faith and that with tolerant administration Great Britain could better her."

Surrender Goes On.

Cape Town, June 5.—Reports which have been received here from all quarters indicate the greatest relief and satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. The Boer delegates are all in the field to bring in the various commandos, and most of the latter have been ordered to converge on the railroad lines and surrender to the nearest British officer. Commandant Pouché, the only rebel whose intentions were doubtful, has already come in. Preparations are being made to resume the night train service to all points.

What the War Cost in Men. London, June 5.—An official statement issued by the war office this evening shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa up to May 30 of the present year was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 28,434 dead or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action, or who died of wounds, is 7,702, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,230.