

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 19.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by  
The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St.  
John, a company incorporated by Act of the  
Legislature of New Brunswick.  
JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 3, 1908.

# THE UNIVERSITY

"Forward" is the word at the Uni-  
versity of New Brunswick. The closing  
exercises Thursday afforded pleasing proof  
of the good work done during the year,  
and better still, announcement was made  
of coming expansion of the University's  
usefulness by the addition of a forestry  
course and an enlargement of the engi-  
neering department. The degrees conferred  
upon distinguished sons of the institution,  
the large number of graduates, the im-  
proved attendance, the impressive char-  
acter of the closing oratory—all these  
were calculated to impress upon the pub-  
lic the fact that the institution is making  
rapid and solid progress. Within the last  
few years the people of the province have  
come to know their provincial university  
better. The government has given proof  
of its recognition of the value of the col-  
lege and the soundness of increasing its  
income in order that the scope of the  
work may be carried beyond the old nar-  
row limits and that the institution may  
take its proper place. This is important  
for the college, but much more important  
for the people, whose college it is.

The engineering department has been a  
great success and the addition of another  
professor will add to its value and attrac-  
tiveness. The proposed forestry chair is  
to be added at a time when the whole  
country is awakening to the true value of  
our forests and the tremendous impor-  
tance of forest protection from the lumber-  
ing as well as from the agricultural stand-  
point. New Brunswick will not fail to  
appreciate this departure. To double the  
University's grant for this department  
is New Brunswick's need for the scientific  
management of its woodlands.

Growth along these lines is essential  
to the success of the University and the  
steps already taken have raised the insti-  
tution to a high plane among Canadian  
colleges. And there is better to come.  
Principal Peterson's advocacy of sound  
technical education is a timely and power-  
ful deliverance in harmony with the spirit  
of the hour and carrying the weight of  
acknowledged authority. One almost re-  
grets, however, that more is not said on  
these occasions concerning the value of  
the arts course, and it is well to note  
that Prof. Geoghegan's oration was a  
thoughtful and well-measured plea for the  
studious which, after all, must remain the  
backbone of the University. Since the  
world calls for specialists and trained men  
of action, the University must be pre-  
pared, and well prepared, to equip them.  
But it must always do more than that.  
In a world of doctors, lawyers, engineers,  
foresters and what not, the educators do  
not forget, and must not, that culture is  
even more important now than it was be-  
fore the age became strenuous and utili-  
tarian.

# DR. PUGSLEY AND ARBITRATION

Hon. Mr. Pugsley's despatch to Hon.  
Mr. Fleming and the Provincial  
Secretary's crisp reply were printed  
last week. Dr. Pugsley proposes  
that his bill against the province  
for legal services be referred to an arbi-  
trator, preferably a barrister of high stand-  
ing. Mr. Fleming accepts the proposal  
to arbitrate Dr. Pugsley's bill of Feb. 22  
last for \$5,670, but declines to consider any  
further claim in connection with the scar-  
red and furrowed Eastern Extension mat-  
ter, reminding Dr. Pugsley that he waived  
this particular claim some time ago, not to  
mention the fact that he has already  
been paid liberally on account of it. Mr.  
Fleming names Mr. A. B. Connell, K. C.,  
of Woodstock, as arbitrator, and Mr. Con-  
nell's standing is such that the Minister  
of Public Works cannot hesitate to accept  
him as fully complying with his descrip-  
tion of the sort of arbitrator wanted.

The government and the province gen-  
erally will agree with Dr. Pugsley that  
it is quite time his account was closed.  
In the old days when he was in the pro-  
vincial saddle the amount of money he  
took out of the treasury annually to pay  
him for his services, at his own estimate  
of his worth, was very large. He was  
expensive, and, judging by the unflinching  
appearance of his bills, he was also busy.

This was profitable, for it seems he could  
retain himself whenever he felt like it, or  
rather whenever he felt that the province  
ought to retain him.

The broad question here is as to how  
much the Attorney General should get  
for legal services in addition to his salary.  
If he can charge for everything the sal-  
ary is wasted. The government view of  
the Pugsley bill is that it is excessive in  
some particulars, and that some items,  
like retaining fees, are improper. Dr.  
Pugsley as Attorney General was already  
retained by the province. There should  
have been no reason why he should sus-  
pect himself of being likely to enlist in  
the service of the other party to any suit  
in which the province was engaged. In  
any event it was neither necessary nor  
proper for the Attorney General who was  
Dr. Pugsley to retain Dr. Pugsley who  
was the Attorney General.

Dr. Pugsley's account with the province  
was overdrawn when the elections came.  
He sent a cheque for \$4,331 in payment of  
the balance, but though the letter was  
dated Feb. 27, a few days prior to the  
elections, it seems not to have reached  
Fredericton until March 9, or six days  
after the people closed their account with  
the Robinson government.

Dr. Pugsley's bill for legal services was  
sent in February also, but the government  
is asking him for some \$2,000 interest on  
the overdraft, a claim which he would not  
have had to meet had the elections gone  
the other way in March. The elections,  
of course, upset a whole lot of calculations,  
and if Dr. Pugsley was among those  
who were surprised, he has at least the  
solace of knowing that while he was in  
office he never underestimated the value  
of his services to the province. Whether  
or not the arbitrator will judge by  
the same standards is to be seen.

# THE COMPENSATION ACT

With some amendments which do not  
affect the principle of the measure, the  
new Workmen's Compensation Act passed  
the committee stage Thursday in the  
Legislature, unanimously. Though flatly  
challenged by Hon. Mr. Hazen to divide  
the House on the bill the opposition de-  
clined to do so. Moreover, Mr. Robinson  
and his followers, while they indulged in  
trifling criticism, did not offer any sub-  
stantial amendment or advocate any im-  
portant modification. Not one of them  
would go on record as opposing the vital  
principle of the legislation, though, as our  
report of the debate shows, the Premier  
was fully justified in describing the op-  
position speakers as trying to ride two  
horses throughout the consideration of the  
measure.

Mr. Robinson and his followers, from  
the time this bill was introduced, sought  
to win some political advantage from it,  
but they lacked the courage to oppose it  
boldly and in the end permitted it to go  
through committee without even calling  
for a division on any of its essential fea-  
tures. The measure gives the workmen the pro-  
tection they sought. The government  
recognized fully the rights of the laboring  
man to reasonable safety in his employ-  
ment coupled with compensation for in-  
jury due to faults not his own. Very  
wisely, provision is made against penal-  
izing the employer where a man is injured  
through the act or negligence of a fellow  
workman who is under the influence of  
liquor, provided the employer or his agent  
has been notified of the intoxication. In  
other respects, too, the amendments tend  
to relieve the employer from unjust or  
excessive penalty. The measure as it  
stands is evidently a great concession to  
the laboring man. The test of practice  
is needed to determine how such legisla-  
tion will work out under industrial con-  
ditions such as we have in New Brun-  
swick.

# THE TENSION AT OTTAWA

The situation at Ottawa looks more like  
dissolution now than at any time since  
the deadlock over the election measure  
began. The government cannot afford to  
go to the country under present circum-  
stances, since the appeal would be made  
under a cloud of scandal; but that cloud  
is not likely to disappear if the session  
continues, and, indeed, in all probability  
it will grow blacker. Again, while the de-  
cent way out of the difficulty lies in re-  
moving the obnoxious clauses from the  
measure which has caused the trouble, the  
forces which originated the worst feature  
of the Aylesworth bill appear to have  
been persuaded Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he  
cannot afford to abandon them now and  
placate the opposition by doing simple  
justice to Manitoba and British Columbia.  
For the Premier the situation is one of  
immense difficulty and the difficulty bids  
fair to grow rather than diminish.

Sir Wilfrid now gives notice of his in-  
tention to try to wear out the opposition  
by introducing practically continuous ses-  
sions of the House on Tuesday next, thus  
seeking to exhaust the obstructing forces.  
"Hard pounding, gentlemen," said the  
Iron Duke on a certain famous occasion;  
"we shall see who can pound longest." The  
Duke, however, had a good cause, and  
it triumphed. Sir Wilfrid's position  
is of another complexion. Some days ago  
he was disposed to extend the olive

branch by removing the more objection-  
able clauses of the Aylesworth bill. The  
opposition wanted a binding pledge that  
this would be done. Then appeared the  
Hon. Clifford Sifton. Apparently he  
failed to win the Premier over to his way  
of thinking, and a day or two later the  
Manitoba Free Press charged Sir Wilfrid  
with weakness and clamored for the  
closure. Now the Premier, as if yielding  
to the ring of Western Liberals, is going  
to employ the weight of his majority in  
an attempt to suffocate the opposition  
and jam the Aylesworth bill through,  
thereby giving the Federal machine a  
dangerous measure of control over the  
voters' list in a great area which today  
is Conservative in sentiment.

At the moment the country must ex-  
pect a prolonged and bitter struggle be-  
tween the opposition backed by public  
sentiment and the government backed by  
the elements which have given rise to  
the shocking scandals which the adminis-  
tration has sought to suppress at Ottawa,  
but which will confront it in every con-  
stituency from coast to coast when, now  
or later, it goes to the country.

Mr. Borden should stick to his guns.  
He fights in a good cause. The weight of  
numbers in the House is against him, but  
every hour of the battle will increase his  
following in the country. The genius of  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now to be tested  
as he has not been since he assumed power  
in 1896. The dimensions of the blunder  
he made when he permitted himself to be  
committed to the Aylesworth outrage are  
now becoming clear. The administration  
does battle for existence; the opposition  
fights for justice for the people of Can-  
ada, and though the enemy is numerically  
superior, the government forces are dis-  
credited. The voters are waiting for  
their turn.

# "THE STANDARD OF EMPIRE"

The first truly Imperial newspaper is  
"The Standard of Empire," the first  
copies of which reached St. John Fri-  
day. This, in its overcast form, is a  
journal of twenty-six pages, well printed  
and well edited, alive from cover to cover  
with news, comment and opinion of inter-  
est to the people in every part of the  
British Empire, but more especially per-  
haps, to the people of Canada. Readers  
of The Telegraph are after a fashion fa-  
miliar with this Imperial project, yet a  
word may be said in introducing the in-  
itinal number of a journal which will com-  
mand instant attention throughout the  
Dominion and which will soon be recog-  
nized everywhere as a powerful instru-  
ment in promoting the mutual understand-  
ing which must be the same and last-  
ing basis of Imperial unity.

"The Standard of Empire," then, is a  
weekly journal giving to every part of  
the Empire a wonderfully compact and  
complete summary of the news from the  
Mother Country and all the British do-  
minions, and supplementing this actual  
news of the hour by information regarding  
every Imperial interest—politics, business,  
comment, opinion—events and their sig-  
nificance. To Canada, Australia, and the  
other self-governing states the new journal  
will go as a complete record of the  
British family from week to week. By  
cable and by mail, for instance, from every  
Canadian centre of importance, the news  
of the week is forwarded. Thus British  
investors and intending emigrants, and  
the English public generally will see what  
we are doing and come to understand the  
opportunities our land offers, as well as  
the nature and certainty of our progress.

Once a week "The Standard of Empire"  
is issued as a part of the London Stan-  
dard, a great daily with a circulation of  
a quarter of a million copies, reaching the  
solid classes throughout the United King-  
dom and having an extensive hold over-  
seas. The Canadian edition of "The Stan-  
dard of Empire" contains in addition to  
the news of all the British countries a  
four-page summary of the week's doings  
in the Mother Land.

Lord Strathcona says of the new ven-  
ture:  
"Your scheme appeals to me strongly  
as a movement of great Imperial interest.  
It is unmistakably to the advantage both  
of the people of the Mother-country and  
of Canada and the Colonies that they  
should be brought into closer touch and  
become more familiar with each other's  
concerns, politically, socially, and com-  
mercially. But it is not a one upon com-  
mercial grounds that I shall welcome  
"The Standard's" new feature, but also  
upon the ground of Imperial citizenship  
and Empire unity, which, in my opinion,  
is well served by any movement having  
for its object the enlargement and  
strengthening of existing channels of com-  
munication between the Mother-country  
and her overseas dominions."

The first issue gives proof that the men  
behind the enterprise are admirable or-  
ganizers. They have covered the tre-  
mendous field most effectively, and, better  
yet, they have displayed excellent judg-  
ment in selecting from the great mass of  
Empire news the thousand and one mat-  
ters which are essential to their purpose  
and in harmony with the broad plan to  
tell the news and also to bring the mem-  
bers of the British family within a circle

of mutual understanding and intelligent  
appreciation.

Canada is given the place of honor in  
the news columns, and the advertising  
pages are literally adorned with attractive  
announcements from our provinces, New  
Brunswick included. Lord Milner, Sir  
Gilbert Parker, Mr. Bonar Law, and  
many other men of prominence contribute  
articles on topics of Empire interest.  
Lord Milner's contribution on "The Wider  
Patriotism" is perhaps of added interest  
here because it happens that today we  
are discussing Principal Peterson's sound  
address on practically the same topic.  
Lord Milner says that unless this  
wider patriotism becomes more gen-  
eral, the Empire cannot continue to  
exist. He defines "wider patriotism"  
as the point of view of those "whose pa-  
triotism is not limited to the particular  
portion of the Empire in which they live,  
to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand,  
or even to the United Kingdom, but who  
recognize that the Empire as a whole has  
the highest claim to their allegiance."

Lord Milner regards the word "Empire"  
in some respects as unfortunate and a  
misnomer, especially in regard to the idea  
which it conveys as to the ascendancy  
and domination of the Mother Country  
over the great dominions. "Witness," he  
writes on this point, "the unprofitable  
discussion which breaks out from time to  
time, especially in Canada, over the ques-  
tion of 'loyalty' to the Mother Country."  
"Rightly regarded there is just as much,  
or as little reason for Great Britain to be  
loyal to Canada, as for Canada to be loyal  
to Great Britain. What matters, from  
the point of view of the wider patrio-  
tism, is that they should both be loyal to  
the larger body politic, of which they are  
both members." He emphasizes the  
natural repugnance of the rising nations  
of the British Empire against being con-  
stantly regarded as minor satellites re-  
volving round the Mother Country. This  
independence and pride, he thinks, how-  
ever, is a "necessary stage in the evolu-  
tion which must be the same and last-  
ing basis of Imperial unity."

He thinks that the Imperial conference  
of 1907, by its failure to advance the prin-  
ciple of preferential trade within the Em-  
pire, compelled Canada to engage "in a  
policy of commercial treaties with foreign  
nations, which threatens to reduce and  
perhaps ultimately extinguish her prefer-  
ence hitherto accorded to British goods."  
He asserts that the future of the whole  
Empire depends upon the willingness of  
the self-governing dominions to be par-  
ties to a voluntary union of independent  
states, of which the strongest influence  
is that of race.

# THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROV- INCE

The session of the legislature, short,  
business-like, and important almost beyond  
local precedent, is at an end, and already  
the government is giving effect to the  
reform policy it presented to the House.  
Our Fredericton despatches announce the  
appointment of the members of the Agri-  
cultural Commission, who are Commis-  
sioner Landry, and Messrs. George E.  
Fisher and W. W. Hubbard, the last  
named being the secretary, upon whom  
will fall much of the executive and de-  
tailed work to be done. It is the pre-  
sent intention to have the commission  
begin work in the River counties about  
June 23 and continue until the beginning  
of haying. Notices of places and dates  
of meetings will be sent out in advance,  
together with memoranda as to the sub-  
jects upon which information is particu-  
larly desired. Thus farmers in each  
county will have time to prepare for the  
session in their district, and this prepara-  
tion should greatly increase the useful-  
ness of the commissioners' report. Dr.  
Landry and his fellow commissioners are  
competent and earnest men, and they re-  
present, in this matter, the desire and  
determination of the government to se-  
cure, with the active co-operation of our  
farmers, such full and trustworthy infor-  
mation regarding every branch of our  
leading industry as will permit the per-  
fection of a policy designed to place agri-  
culture upon a new plane in this pro-  
vince. There is no short cut to quick  
success in this matter. The subject is  
big, and the old rules are not easy to  
abandon; but this attempt, more than any  
for many years, justifies the hope that  
at last, the administration and the farm-  
ers will unite in adopting progressive and  
aggressive means to place farming on its  
proper footing in New Brunswick. The  
government does not propose to legis-  
late prosperity into the farmers' pockets.  
It proposes, on the other hand, to send  
careful and trustworthy men to consult  
the farmers in every section and act upon  
the information secured. It must be clear  
that almost everything depends upon the  
extent to which the farmers throughout  
the province take advantage of the oppor-

tunity now to be placed before them.  
This commission is not political—it is  
agricultural. Co-operation and earnest  
effort will make its work a most stimu-  
lating contribution to the prosperity of  
the province.

It is intimated in our despatches, also,  
that the government is concluding ar-  
rangements under which the price of our  
school books will be very materially re-  
duced. The middlemen are to be elimi-  
nated. That vicious feature of the busi-  
ness was at the bottom of the whole  
trouble, and it now appears that the  
previous administration had given the  
school book privilege to a St. John firm  
in perpetuity, or had caused the pub-  
lishers to do so, a performance which has  
few equals in our political history. The  
new arrangement will give the people  
cheap books without causing them to  
contribute to the support of political  
friends of the government.

The commission to investigate the  
Central Railway will be appointed a few  
days hence. Interest in this matter is  
increased by two reports now current,  
one being that the \$47,000 transaction for  
old rails is not the only one that was  
concealed, and the other being the state-  
ment that the Grand Trunk Pacific  
engineers have rejected the Central as  
unfit for transcontinental purposes be-  
cause of its unfavorable grades, and that  
the G. T. P. must come to St. John by  
way of Fredericton and the Valley if  
no grade is to exceed four tenths of one  
per cent, and if this port is to become  
the Atlantic outlet for the road's western  
freight. If this last report about the  
Central is trustworthy it will mean that  
the men who used, for campaign purposes,  
the story that the Central would be used  
by the Grand Trunk Pacific, owe an ex-  
planation to the people of this province,  
for it is said the information about the  
grades was in hand at the time Mr. Mon-  
ro visited St. John. His signal failure on  
that occasion to play into the hands of  
Hon. Messrs. Pugsley and Robinson will  
readily be understood if it turns out that  
he then knew his engineers regarded the  
Central route as impracticable for the  
purposes of heavy traffic.

The other principal measures passed  
during the short and brisk session of the  
House are pretty thoroughly appreciated  
by the general public. One need not argue  
now in favor of the new audit act. Events  
and disclosures have proved the need for  
it up to the hilt. The new highway  
act and the measure relating to compensa-  
tion for workmen injured by accident  
were well considered and represent care-  
ful efforts to amend conditions which had  
caused grievous complaint among a very  
great number of New Brunswickers.

# NOTE AND COMMENT

Reading between the lines of a Fred-  
erickson despatch dealing with the affairs  
of the late deputy surveyor-general, it  
will be seen that two days after March  
3—election day—he made his will. The  
popular verdict against the old govern-  
ment closed the book of life in the view  
of this unfortunate official. Some of the  
politicians made their political wills about  
the same time. Others might as well  
have done so.

"The Liberal majority of the House of  
Commons, at the invitation of the Laurier  
government, has declared by its votes  
that it does not regret the improvident  
alienation of immense areas of valuable  
timber lands, which are now held for  
speculative purposes to the detriment of  
the people," says the Montreal Gazette.  
"It has further declared that it does not  
want such an investigation and such pro-  
ceedings as will recover for the people  
timber lands in regard to which fraud or  
imposition has been practised. Why?"

# BABY FOUND DEAD; FATHER IS HELD

Edward Wilson Had Taken Child  
for Few Days from Wife, from  
Whom He Had Separated.

Berlin, N.H., May 30.—Because his baby  
boy, 3 1/2 years old, was found dead this  
morning, Edward Wilson, a farmer of  
Shelburne, is in jail in Gorham tonight.  
Wilson declares that the boy was acci-  
dentally smothered while asleep, but  
Sheriff Holman and County Solicitor  
Wright were summoned to assist  
the town authorities in investigation of  
the case and decided to hold Wilson as  
a witness pending further inquiry. No  
definite charge is made against him but  
the officials said tonight that he would  
probably be given a hearing next Mon-  
day.

# REFRIGERATORS NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at  
reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are  
well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the  
best known materials for that purpose. The best have pro-  
vision chambers lined with white enamel.

See them while the stock is complete.  
**W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

# Empire Day in Gagetown Schools

Gagetown, N. B., May 28.—Empire Day  
was fittingly observed by the schools of  
Gagetown on Friday 22nd, inst. A large  
number of the citizens were present and  
took a lively interest in the exercises of  
the afternoon. The pupils had tastefully  
decorated the walls of the Grammar  
School building with flags and pictures of  
our King and Queen, her late majesty,  
Queen Victoria, the chief superintendent  
and others, while maps of the leading  
parts of the Empire were drawn on the  
blackboards.

The programme was as follows:  
Song—"God Bless Our Empire Vast."  
—School.

Recitation—"The Union Jack."  
—Zelda Williams.

Recitation—"Hurrah for the New  
Dominion."  
—S. Horne.

Song—"Canada, Land of the Maple Tree."  
—School.

Recitation—"A New National Song."  
—R. Palmer.

Recitation—"Here's to the Land of A. Gilbert  
Song—"For Empire Day."  
—J. Palmer.

Recitation—"Dominion Day."  
—J. Palmer.

Recitation—"Canadian Born."  
—Mary Horne.

Song—"I Know A Land."  
—Edith Casswell.

Recitation—"God Bless Canada."  
—H. Simpson.

Recitation—"The Flame of Abraham."  
—M. Law.

Essay—"The British Empire."  
—Winfield Dunn.

Solo—"....."  
—Miss Grace Gilbert.

Essay—"Patriotism."  
—Frank West.

Recitation—"The Good Time Coming."  
—C. Horsman.

Essay—"The Government of the Dominion."  
—L. A. Gilbert.

Solo—"....."  
—Thos. Gilbert.

Interesting addresses were then given  
by His Hon. G. H. V. Buley, Gov. of  
Alberta, and by the Rev. J. S. Spencer  
and Rev. W. J. Kirby. Mr. Buley and  
his lady were both present and received  
a kindly greeting by the school and vis-  
itors present, who arose on their arrival  
and sang a verse of "Auld Lang Syne"  
ending with "For He's a Jolly Good Fel-  
low." The Gagetown Grammar School  
has had a unique experience in having  
had as pupils two Lieutenant Governors  
—Hon. S. L. Tilley and Hon. G. H. V.  
Buley, and at least one Governor's wife.  
There appears to be material in the school  
now for more of these but there will be  
a few years yet before they are ready.  
Miss Arthura Rabbit was the efficient  
organizer for the occasion.

# WAS A NOVA SCOTIAN

Everett Fire Chief Dies of Self-In-  
flicted Injuries.

Malden, Mass., May 31.—Fletcher A.  
Sutherland, chief of the Everett fire de-  
partment, who cut his throat in an at-  
tempt to commit suicide last Thursday  
night, died tonight. He was born in Nova  
Scotia. It is believed that overwork and  
worry led to the act which caused his  
death. He leaves a widow, one son and  
one daughter.

There are 66 cities in India with popu-  
lations exceeding 70,000 souls.

# FRENCH ALLIANCE AGITATES BRITAIN

Much Opposition to It Because of Increased Military Ex-  
penditure, Possible Conscription and Danger of Con-  
tinental Quarrels—King and Government Said to be  
Favorable.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

London, May 29.—With the conclusion of  
the visit to England of President Fallieres,  
of France, increased attention is being paid  
to the question whether the conversations be-  
tween King Edward and President Fallieres  
and the British and French foreign minis-  
ters will lead to the development of the ex-  
isting entente between Great Britain and  
France into an alliance in which Russia will  
be a party.

King Edward and the British government  
it is believed, favor a military alliance and  
the further isolation of Germany, but there  
is much opposition in this country to such  
an agreement on the ground that it would  
necessitate an increased military expenditure  
and possibly conscription and would lead  
Great Britain into continental quarrels in  
which she was not interested. A majority  
of the press and of the public are saying  
that it would be better for Great Britain  
to leave well enough alone and devote her  
efforts to assuring the continuance of the en-  
tente with France.

The inclusion of Russia in an agreement  
with Great Britain and France would raise  
another obstacle, as the Liberals and many  
Radicals are strongly opposed to any deal-  
ings with Russia until a change is made in  
the interior government of that country.