

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS TALK OF PEACE TERMS.

If Indemnity is Too High it Will Pay Russia to Continue the War.

M. Delcasse Failed in Effort to Link France With Britain and Russia.

Small Body of Russians Repulsed and Made to Flee in Confusion.

A St. Petersburg cable: There is a significant change in tone on the part of some of the Russian newspapers, like the *Novoye Vremya*, which never heretofore have even admitted the possibility of the conclusion of hostilities until Russia had recovered her military prestige by a victory. To-day the papers discuss calmly the advisability of ending the war, if Japan's terms are reasonable. The payment of a big indemnity, they declare, would be too humiliating. The *Novoye Vremya* says bluntly that if Japan asks too much it will pay Russia to prolong the contest indefinitely; while the *Russ* argues that if representatives of the Russian people are called together Japan will see herself confronted by the whole nation, and she will readily agree to reasonable terms.

"Even the revolutionists" the *Russ* adds, "are not traitors. They are fighting the present rotten bureaucracy, and not the mother country. They would not tolerate a disgraceful peace."

Universal regret is expressed in official circles at the retirement of M. Delcasse, until recently French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was regarded as a true friend of Russia, was a personal friend of Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorff, and was a sincere and unequivocal supporter of the dual alliance. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"We know how to appreciate true friends. We have some of them." The *Russ* and the *Slovo* consider M. Delcasse to be the victim of trying to play the impossible role of connecting link between two rivals—Russia and Great Britain. The *Slovo* says: "M. Delcasse's policy was ever directed towards the isolation of Germany, but he forgot that an alliance with Great Britain would ruin any political system aimed against Germany. The British alliance has not helped France in Morocco but it has embroiled her with Germany. M. Delcasse pays the penalty by retiring as complications can be easier avoided with him out of the Cabinet, and his retirement will not effect the dual alliance."

A Russian Repulse. Imperial army headquarters give out following: "At 11:30 o'clock on the morning of June 7th, a body of Russians, some 160 strong advanced from the direction of Sumiaotsz, about a mile and a quarter east of Ainiyepimien, but were met and repulsed by us on an eminence lying north of that place. The enemy fled in confusion toward Niennyling, seven miles northeast of Ainiyepimien. The Russian soldier and two saddled horses were captured. "With the exception of skirmishes between scouts on both sides there is no change to report elsewhere."

ASKS PEACE TERMS.

Lamsdorff and Witte Want to Know Japan's Terms.

A Paris cable: It is definitely known that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, seconded by M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, has initiated overtures through the Russian representatives abroad to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here, began three days ago, and were the cause of the more hopeful view which the officials began to have. At the same time it was then and still is recognized that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte represent the peace element, and it is not yet clear how far the movement is shared by the Emperor.

Agree on Peace Views.

A Berlin cable: The interviews Baron Speck von Sternburg has had with President Roosevelt and the cable correspondence between the Ambassador and the President have resulted in the President and the Emperor finding that they had identical views on the subject of peace and were nearly of the same opinion as to the method of drawing Russia and Japan into negotiations. The joint view appeared to be that others, including France and Great Britain ought to be left out because to be sure of a community of views among all would be a slow and cumbersome business and would impress Russia as taking on the character of outside pressure. It now transpires that Ambassador Meyer's audience of Emperor Nicholas had been preceded by a family council at Tsarskoe-Selo at which it is expected a decision was reached that peace was entertainable if Japan's conditions were not too unreasonable.

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED.

Russian Newspapers Annoyed at the States—The Ships at Manila.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Russian press, notably the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Russ*, the latter frequently reflecting the views of the Foreign Office, display a great deal of resentment against the United States for enforcing the 24-hour rule in the case of the three Russian cruisers at Manila. The *Russ* quotes the American neutrality regulations, and contends that President Roosevelt in applying the principle that only injuries received during a storm, and not in battle, can be repaired in American ports, not only narrows the American position, but infringes recognized principles of international law. This paper declares it has official warrant for the statement that representations have been made to Washington on the subject. The *Novoye Vremya* is exceedingly sarcastic. After a slap at Great Britain for the alleged manner in which her vessels

in an endeavor to bring about a meeting of representatives of the two powers. It is pointed out in these circles that from the first Russia declared her preference to negotiate with Japan directly, and President Roosevelt, apparently acting on that line, is arranging the preliminaries for direct negotiations between Japan and Russia.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

Tokio Reports the Repulse of More Russian Attacks.

A Tokio cable despatch: Army headquarters have given out the following: "A detachment of our forces which advanced from Liangshichuan two miles east of Chenchangtsing, holding a strong company of foot and fifty horse of the enemy, holding the hills north of that place, and at three o'clock on the morning of June 7 occupied an eminence east of Chapangun and four miles northeast of Chenchangtsing. "On the same morning the No. 100,000 attempted an attack of Souiaungtao, ten miles north of Changtu, and on Taotun, five miles northwest of Changtu, and on Shikitsui, two miles north of Taotun. All attacks were repulsed."

power by the transmission through their representative to the belligerents' respective capitals that it is the solemn conviction of their respective Governments that the time has arrived for the warring countries to conclude peace. The President's offer seems limited to bringing the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia together to discuss the preliminary terms for the conclusion of a limited armistice, and the selection of a place for the future negotiations, and the plenipotentiaries, in the opinion of the diplomats, will take the next move, as it is not believed that Japan will divulge her terms until the plenipotentiaries meet.

THANKS FROM CZAR.

Rojestvensky Praised for His Bravery in the Fight.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky: "From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadron who have honorably done their duty for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not yours to crown your endeavors, but your behavior on that day will always be a source of pride to the country." "I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console you all." (Sgd.) Nicholas.

The peculiar wording of the message is attracting attention. The restoration of the Emperor's thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the ugly talk regarding the surrender of the ships and the conduct of some of the crews. The messages of Admiral Enquist and Capt. Chazin, of the Russian cruiser *Almaz*, did not contain any intimation of misbehavior on the part of the officers or crews, and added that the officers and men may be consoled by the thought they performed their sacred duty.

PAID WITH DECORATIONS.

Shah of Persia Not Actionable in the French Courts.

Paris, June 12.—The court has decided that the Shah of Persia cannot be held liable for the loss of the fleet in France, because he is a sovereign, and therefore not amenable to French law. The architect who erected the Persian pavilion at the Paris Exposition sent a bill to the Shah some time ago and received a decoration for himself and medals for the workmen. The latter rejected the medals and demanded cash for their work. They sued the architect, who was compelled to pay them. This caused his bankruptcy. He subsequently applied to the court for authority to distrain the Shah's baggage on his forthcoming visit, but the court refused to issue such an order, deciding as above stated.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

TORY IN CHAIR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1853.

London, June 12.—Mr. James William Lowther (Conservative), Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon, after Mr. Lowther had resigned. This is the first time since 1853 that the Conservatives have been in the chair. Mr. Lowther was born in 1855, and was Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1891-92.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

A Blacksmith Attacks Him With a Revolver While Speaking at Flint, Mich.

Flint, Mich., June 12.—Vice-President Fairbanks was saved from being attacked by James McConnell, a blacksmith, by the timely interposition of detectives who surrounded the speaker while he addressed an enthusiastic assemblage of 2,000 persons gathered in the public square.

Fairbanks had been speaking for nearly twenty minutes, when McConnell, who had been slowly making his way through the crowd, made a bold effort to reach the side of the speaker. His right hand was placed on a rusty revolver in his pocket as he surveyed Fairbanks, and then he made a quick movement as if to attack the Vice-President.

In a struggle with four detectives, who seized McConnell, it was necessary to place him into submission. While being choked in a patrol wagon McConnell stoutly maintained that his time would come soon, and that he would be able to carry out his purpose and assassinate his intended victim. Following the wagon to the police station was a wildly infuriated mob of 5,000

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK; FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED.

Three Explosions Took Place on Board Before She Foundered.

Circumstances Surrounding the Sinking of Other Submarine Boats Recalled.

A Plymouth cable: Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breaker here this morning. The explosions are said to have occurred on board before she foundered. She had on board eighteen officers and men, including her regular crew and men who were in training. Fourteen of the number were drowned and the others were picked up. The disaster occurred while the "A-8" was proceeding to sea for practice, accompanied by another submarine boat and a torpedo boat. Three explosions were seen from the shore to occur on board the "A-8" which suddenly disappeared. Tugs and divers immediately proceeded to the scene.

The sub-marine boat lies in eighteen fathoms of water. The first intimation of the disaster came from the boat herself, signalling that she was submerged and could not come to the surface. A signal was received shortly before noon which said: "All right up to the present."

Diving parties immediately proceeded to the scene. Those who were saved were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower at the time of the disaster, and were picked up by passing trawlers. They were Capt. Candy, commander of the boat; Sub-Lieut. Marroch, a petty officer and a seaman. The lost boat was about 200 tons displacement and was launched in 1904.

The sinking of the British submarine boat A-8 recalls the sinking of submarine boat A-5 off Queenstown Feb. 16, 1901, and the sinking of the submarine boat A-1, off Portsmouth March 18 last by the result of being run down by

NORWEGIAN TRICOLOR.

FLOATS FROM FLAGSTAFFS IN PLACE OF THE UNION FLAG.

A Christiania, Norway, cable: The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted this morning over Akershus Fort and throughout the country in place of the Union flag. The substitution was attended by great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the public witnessed the event from points of vantage. The garrison was paraded in front of the fort, and the commandant read the resolution of the Storting dissolving the union with Sweden.

As the clock in the tower of the fort chimed ten the Union flag, which had floated there since 1814, was hauled down, the troops presented arms, the band played the patriotic air, Sons of Norway, and after only a momentary intermission, the first gun of a national salute boomed, the flag was broken open and the troops again presented arms. The people then unceremoniously and cheerfully tore down the Union flag, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

Christiania, June 9.—The Department of Commerce has furnished all the consuls-general with copies of the Storting's resolution, and has invited them to notify their respective Governments of the dissolution of the union. Minister of State Loveland's appointment as Foreign Minister of Norway becomes effective June 15.

WIRE-PULLING RESENTED.

Exciting Scene in the Montreal Conference.

Ottawa, June 12.—There was an exciting scene in the closing hours of the Montreal Methodist Conference this morning. For an hour more a discussion had been in progress on the resolution recommending the organization of prayer circles and the devotion of effort towards the conversion of a multitude of souls in Canada. During this discussion Rev. Mr. Thomas of Lachute, Quebec, who had been invited to attend, said that, while he sympathized with the resolution, it did not altogether meet the object sought. What was needed was personal effort and the production of a virile type of Christianity.

Mr. Thomas rather hinted that in the adjoining room, where the Stomach Committee were sitting, some undesirable matter was also touched on by Rev. T. E. Burke, of South Mountain, who said: "There have been things going on in the room out yonder in the last twenty-four hours that every honest Methodist ought to be ashamed of." This observation raised a great hubbub, some members of the conference shouting, "Oh, oh," and others, "Say it."

Rev. Mr. Burke—I will say it now if you want me to. The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Ryckman—I think I must ask for a resolution. Rev. Mr. Burke—The resolution is this: "That this conference disapproves of the wire-pulling." We will put it in plain language: "On the part of some ministers and some laymen in connection with this conference that seriously interferes with the work of the Stationing Committee."

Rev. G. A. Bell—Mr. Chairman, we cannot have anything like that. Mr. Hillyard—I will second Mr. Burke's resolution for the purpose of discussing it. Rev. Mr. Manning—The reporters are here, and this thing will get into the

papers and create an impression that is contrary to facts.

order. The resolution makes an accusation, is it in order without any names attached to it? Rev. Mr. Huxtable—I hope the resolution is not going to be discussed in this conference. It is altogether out of order. If men have done wrong things, ministers or laymen, let a specific charge be made out and give them an opportunity to defend themselves. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman—I cannot allow a discussion of this kind in conference. Cries of "Withdraw."

Rev. Mr. Burke—I am not prepared to withdraw things which I know to be true. The Chairman refused to allow further discussion.

FOR THE HIGHER CRITICS.

New York to Have a Roof Garden Library.

New York, June 12.—A new scheme in roof gardens has been devised by the New York Public Library. When its new Rivington street branch is opened on Saturday its patrons will find on the city's first roof garden library accommodations for reading and for enjoying the fresh air at the same time.

The building is four stories high. Its roof is forty feet square, and is covered by an awning. No books will be kept, for the reason that constant exposure to the air is harmful to them, but the library and reading room, which will be on the third floor, will be plentifully stocked with the usual supply of good literature.

Any person who prefers to read on the roof may select his book or paper and carry it to the roof, and there read until he tires. At night the roof will be lighted with electricity, and the light shining through the plants, nodding in the cooling breezes, will make a restful and refreshing picture, for the workers of the great East Side. A special attendant will be in charge of the garden.

MOTOR CAR ON FIRE.

Only Unpleasant Incident in Connection With Alfonso's Tour.

London, June 12.—The only unpleasant incident of the day in connection with King Alfonso's tour of the city occurred in Bond street this morning. His Majesty and three other persons were the occupants of a motor car and had passed through the shopping district without attracting unusual attention, when the car was discovered to be on fire. The King at once alighted and returned to Buckingham Palace in another motor car provided by detectives from Scotland Yard, who were in attendance on his Majesty.

Later in the afternoon King Alfonso and King Edward went in a motor car to Ranelagh, where a special polo match had been arranged.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day entertained some sixty gentlemen in honor of King Alfonso. The party included the Archbishop of Canterbury and a number of Ambassadors and Ministers. Premier Balfour, several members of the Cabinet and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

After the dinner the Spanish ruler was presented at a brilliant ball given by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Wheat a Foot High.

Winnipeg, June 12.—To-day's crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway notes rapid growing during the week, some points stating that the grain has risen three inches in about as many days. A liberal supply of moisture and favorable weather continue to contribute to the vigorous maturing of the crop. In only scattered instances are untoward conditions reported. Yorkton branch shows the most advancement, the wheat being reported as eight, ten and twelve inches high at Birtle, Russell and Yorkton.

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