

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1854 WEEKLY (NOW DAILY)

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907.

TWENTY CENTS A MONTH BY MAIL TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR BY MAIL

Kuropatkin's Review Of War

Gives Plain Reasons Why Japan Defeated Russia--Troops Were Discouraged by Constant Reports of Disorder and Tumult at Home

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—General Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was confiscated by the Russian government, has at last become accessible despite the most extreme precautions to prevent this falling official indictment from reaching the public. Kuropatkin's reasons for the failure of the war are based chiefly on a comparison of the warlike spirit of the Japanese. Their preparedness and valor, which he says has never been seen in any previous war, and their ability to maintain the numerical superiority necessary to assume the offensive with the disadvantages of Russia, owing to the inadequacy of the single-track railway from Europe in feeding her fighting strength, with commanding officers disobeying orders and in a hopeless state of confusion and cross-purposes, with a low state of morale and confidence among the troops, and continuous news from home of internal troubles and of insults and reproaches against the army. The general closes his survey of the cause of the defeat of the Russians with the pathetic reflection that if Russia had been united and ready to make the sacrifices necessary to safeguard her dignity and integrity, "the valiant Russian army would have striven till the foe was subdued." The Mukden volume opens with a sketch of the early events of the war, showing that there were divided counsels from the outset over the defenses of Port Arthur. Kuropatkin goes on to show how his efforts to realize this programme were checked in numerous ways by the deficiency of the army and the lack of transport and artillery horses, dwelling upon the details given in order to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian army to cope with the situation. Indeed, after tracing the events down to the end of May, Kuropatkin admits that had General Kuroki grasped a critical position on the Russian east front, which "fortunately for us he did not, he could have seized Liaoyang as early as the beginning of June." After the fall of Port Arthur, Kuropatkin

THE OPENING OF LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Large Attendance of Citizens At Ceremony—His Honor's Speech—Matters Which Will Engage The Attention of Members—Murdock Kennedy, Member for Third District, Queen's Co., Takes Seat.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the booming of the guns, being fired in salute to His Honor, and the stirring strains of "The red, white and blue" played by the 4th Regiment Band as it escorted the Guard of Honor to the Provincial Building, proclaimed the fact that the ancient and venerable function of "Opening the House of Assembly" was being observed. In other words the third session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, was convened, and the members met together for the despatch of public business. In the Legislative chamber there was a large assemblage of spectators. On the floor of the house a number of ladies were seated. Punctually at three His Honor the Lieutenant Governor drove up and was received by the guard at "present arms" while the band played the National Anthem. His Honor at once proceeded to the Chamber and ascended the Speaker's chair and read the following speech:— "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:— I am most warmly welcome you on the occasion of your attendance for the performance of your Legislative duties, and congratulate you and the Province upon the general prosperity which has been vouchsafed to us through Divine Providence. I am happy to inform you that an Inter-provincial Conference was held at Ottawa in October last, called by the Prime Minister of the Federal Parliament, to consider the question of the financial subsidies paid to the Provinces, at which Conference my government was represented by the Premier of this Province and the Hon. Mr. Hughes. I have reason to believe that the deliberations of the Conference will result in the payment under the Terms of Union to this Province of a largely increased subsidy, for the support of its Government and Legislature, thus putting the Province in a position to improve the public service without necessitating any increased taxation, and without rendering the Province liable to any deficit between revenue and expenditure. I am also pleased to say that negotiations are in progress by my government with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to have an Experimental Farm established on this Island. These negotiations, I trust, will soon be satisfactorily concluded, and the necessary legislation for carrying this object into effect will be submitted for your consideration. My government has also under consideration the question of the affiliation of the Prince of Wales College with the University of McGill at Montreal, which I have reason to believe will result in great benefit to our Island students. The necessity of building a new jail and Police House will also be brought to your attention, the present buildings which are used for these purposes having become entirely unsuitable and unsanitary. Measures regarding our Stock Farm will be submitted to you. Negotiations are still in progress between my government and the Federal Government, with regard to our Fisheries, which question I trust will shortly be amicably arranged to the advantage of the Province. Other matters of importance to the Province will also be submitted for your consideration. The Public accounts for the past fiscal year will be laid before you, and the estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted. I feel assured that you will find the Estimates of Expenditure have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. I now invoke for your labours the blessings of Divine Providence, in the firm conviction that your efforts will result in great benefit to our Province and people. His speech read, His Honor, attended by his suite, left the House. The Speaker then resumed his chair and read over again the speech, after which the usual routine presentation of a Bill by the Premier was observed. This being done, Murdock Kennedy, lately elected in the bye-election for the Third District of Queen's Co., was introduced to the House by the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. McKinnon, and after being sworn by the Clerk, and signing his name, he took his seat among the members of the Opposition. The election of Mr. Kennedy marks the entry of a new member of the Opposition, he having captured the district formerly represented by the late Hon. G. W. Simpson. The following committees were appointed:— Draft Address—Warburton, McInnis, Ageew, Arsenault, Clark, Ross, Richards. Egro sing—Godkin, Gallant, Smith, McKinnon, Wood. Public Accounts—Read, Richards, McInnis, Arsenault, McInnis, MacDonald, Fraser. Private Bills—McNatt, Hughes, Godkin, Fraser, Prowse. Agriculture—Reid, Hazard, Smith, Irvine, McMillan, MacDonald, Kennedy. Receiving Tenders—McNatt, Hughes, Prowse. Revising Journals—McNatt, Gallant, Hughes and Richards. The House adjourned till 3 p. m. tomorrow. House adjourned till 3 p. m. to-day.

Great Britain And Colonies

An Important Matter Discussed In The British House of Commons.

(SPECIAL BY WIRELESS.) LONDON, Feb. 16.—Last week's declaration of the Ministerial and Opposition leaders of the House of Commons are bound to exert an influence upon the course of Inter-Imperial affairs. For the first time it is now clearly established that neither the Liberal or a Nationalist ministry will attempt to force Canada and the other colonies to make a cash contribution towards Imperial defence. Winston Churchill, speaking for the Ministry cordially assented to Balfour's declaration in the commons on Friday that colonial voluntary and patriotic enthusiasm is far preferable to a rigid organization under central British control, which imperial and military authorities desire, but which it is now recognized must operate in the restriction of colonial national freedom. The Empire can never be run on a centralized ledger plan, with debit and credit items. He cited the New Hebrides and Newfoundland troubles in support of the argument that British Foreign officers will never again conduct foreign negotiations affecting colonial interests without full prior consultation. With Colonial Ministers Preference was no longer regarded as something Great Britain ought to grant the Colonies, involving a sacrifice by the British consumer. (SPECIAL BY WIRELESS.) NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Four distinct investigations into the wreck of the Brewster express on the New York Central Railway, on last Saturday night have been started. As yet no cause for the disaster has been ascertained. It is expected that the final death list will not exceed 25. Most of the injured are getting on well. The coroner believes that the accident resulted from a heavy motor bending the rail.

INVESTIGATING TRAIN WRECK

Four Enquiries Have Been Started. Thought Heavy Motor Bent Rail.

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DEVELOPMENT IN THAW TRIAL

Mrs Thaw Undergoes Cross Examination At hand of Jerome

(SPECIAL BY WIRELESS.) NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw entered upon the ordeal of cross examination and before Jerome had the witness in charge for an hour he had secured from the court a ruling which apparently opens the way for bringing into the trial of Harry Thaw all manner of evidence which may tend to discredit the defendant's wife. "Was your story true," asked Jerome. "It was," she said. Mrs. Cain, of Boston, when examined told of the movements of the Thaws following their return from Europe in 1904 including the published incidents of their being ejected from the Cumberland Hotel in this city. She said Thaw always grew irrational and angry when in the presence of White. The trial will be resumed tomorrow with Mrs Thaw on the stand under cross examination.

THE ABEGEWITS AGAIN WINNERS

(SPECIAL BY WIRELESS.) ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 19.—The Abegweit Hockey team from Charlottetown which played here last Thursday night with the home Club, beating them by 13-2, were defeated in the second game played on Saturday by a score of 3-0. The third game of the series arranged for took place last night when the Abegweits got the victory, making 16 goals to the Newfoundlanders three goals. This makes the Charlottetown boys winners of the series of games by 19 goals to 5. The Abegweits leave on return for their home to-night.

THE WEATHER

TORONTO, Feb. 19. Southeasterly to southwesterly winds, mild with sleet or rain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

and plunder. Our men had not above one or two rounds of ammunition left. They still, though so small a band, determined never to surrender to the enemy while life remained; their numbers were as 1 to 100, and most of them were already wounded. A messenger from the chief of the district arrived and inquired for the senior officer. This was Major Griffiths, 37th N. I., who accompanied the messenger in the hope of persuading him to exert his influence to save the lives of the small band of Europeans that still remained. (Before, however, the Major had reached the chief the enemy had called upon the Europeans to surrender and give up their arms. An attempt was then made by a few to disarm them by force; this was resisted, blows were exchanged, and a contest between the two parties was thus brought on. A rush was made by the infuriated and savage mob. Further resistance was of no avail, and in the space of five minutes every man with the exception of Captain Souter, of the 44th Queen's, who had wrapped around him his regimental colors, and five soldiers taken prisoners, were massacred. Thus perished, after dreadful sufferings, the remnant of any army that had left Cabul seven days previously, composed of 4,500 fighting men and 13,000 camp followers.—From "The Cabul Tragedy," in Blackwood's Magazine.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost every but in the country has more sure to follow. For sale by all

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

(SPECIAL BY WIRELESS.) ST. GEORGE'S, N. B., Feb. 19.—Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt here this afternoon. No damage was done.

IN SUPPORT OF SABBATH DAY

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Rev. J. G. Shearer who has been for the past four weeks engaged in the general work of the Lord's Day Alliance in Manitoba and the Northwest, has returned to Toronto. Mr. Shearer had completed arrangements to go as far west as Edmonton, but the branch lines throughout Manitoba and the Northwest were practically out of business and Swift Current was the most westerly point reached. "Everywhere," said Mr. Shearer, "I found the greatest enthusiasm respecting the more stringent provisions of the new Lord's Day Act, and I am free to admit that not even in Ontario is the desire for a national Sabbath more pronounced than on the prairies."

Condensed Advertisements

(Too late for Classification.) SEE PAGE 6 FOR RATES. TRAVELER wanted to cover Island with ready selling goods for an old established firm. Snap for a man who has a month to spare. Apply in the evening to Mr. Bowden, Queen Hotel. 23rd St. P. S. REMEMBER—That everybody reads a morning paper as the news is then fresh and up-to-date, and that at some time during the day everybody is likely to buy the good advertised while their mind is still bright and active.

SKETCH OF SIR W.C. McDONALD

One of Wealthiest Men in Canada Who Has Earned National Gratitude by Way he Has Contributed to Educational Objects

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Without ostentation, pretension or display, without the dazzling qualities that rivet attention in the business world or the oratorical accomplishments that stir the imaginations of men in vast assemblages, or the graces that charm in social circles, Sir William McDonald is one of the foremost figures in the city's life. Were a stranger to visit his modest office in Notre Dame Street and see him engrossed in the large affairs that occupy his attention—busy, alert and cheerful, but with few of the evidences of wealth and pomp that are usually associated with the rich and great, he would hardly suspect that here was one of the wealthiest men in Canada, a multi-millionaire, the head of one of the largest manufacturing industries of the Dominion, the employer of thousands, a merchant prince who rules with a keen eye and a firm hand, a philanthropist who has spent millions in the cause of education, which he regards as the greatest uplifting power of the age. The stranger would never suspect this from a cursory glance at the man and his surroundings; but get into conversation with him and you speedily find that behind the somewhat austere face and animating the spare figure there is a mind of extraordinary subtlety and capacity, with a singularly firm and comprehensive grasp of the realities of life. From the auspicious day that brought him as a young man, fifty-two years ago to Montreal, his career has been one of uninterrupted success. He is one of good family stock, for his grandfather, Captain John McDonald, was the eighth chief of the clan McDonald of Glenisladie, and among his ancestors were men who led the McDonalds to Gallipoli and other fields famous in Scottish story. The grandfather after founding Scottish settlements at Tracadie, Scotchfort, Glen Dinan and Fort Augustus, in Prince Edward Island, served during the revolutionary war in the 8th or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment.

BLEAK NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT

Once Flourishing Settlement Morien is Practically Deserted.

SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 16.—Work at the Gowrie and Block-house colliery, Port Morien, is now practically at a standstill. The whole staff at present employed does not exceed 10 men, including office and surface employees. The residents of the place are helping themselves to coal wherever they can get it. The people who still remain in the place are much discouraged by the existing state of affairs, and say that there are no present indications of a change for the better.

beyond dispute. Sir William has the reputation of being a strict but just employer, and many incidents could be related that prove him to be generous as well as just. Take, for example, the case of a workman who was stricken suddenly with disease and upon whom the hand of death fell swiftly. The bereaved widow and family were left in utter destitution, without money enough to pay for the funeral. A committee of workmen was organized and collected sufficient to relieve her immediate wants. On going to the house of mourning, they found that Sir William had forestalled them—the family had been already provided for. Other instances could be cited to prove that behind an austere demeanor was a heart that could beat in tender sympathy with those in suffering and affliction. In his business relations the Tobacco King rules with a hand of iron, but here, too, one finds that he is governed by a strict code of honor. He is always staunch and true to those who are true to him. His integrity has never been impeached. He lives up to his agreements in the spirit as well as in the letter, and he expects others to do the same. As an illustration of this, one might mention the case of a Hull merchant who sought to obtain his supplies direct from Sir William's factory. The man was so eager that he went to Sir William personally to use his persuasive powers and did not seek to praise the products. "Let me see," observed Sir William. "Hull is just across the river from Ottawa, is it not?" "Yes," was the ready response, and the applicant thought the evident interest shown was an augury in his favor. "Then," replied Sir William, "it is unnecessary to come to me, for you will find at Mr. —'s wholesale house in Ottawa all my tobaccos. You will have to get them from him."

A HISTORIC EVENT RETOLD

The Terrible Cabul Disaster of 1841-2 Retold By a Writer in Blackwood. A Graphic Description of a Thrilling Episode of Arms.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Cabul Tragedy of 1841 is retold by a writer in Blackwood: "A beaten British army in terrible and thank God, rare enough, this fugitive rabble was not only beaten—it was disgraced. Incompetency amongst officers, indiscipline amongst men, was its record. A record to be atoned for by the direct suffering for all, the supreme sacrifice for many, and individual acts of such high courage and patient endurance as may take front rank for all times in the annals of our race. It is a sorry reading:— "The scene of slaughter was dreadful. All baggage was abandoned. The enemy not only poured in a murderous fire from every rock and cave in heights on each side but descended into the pass and slew men, women and children. The whole road for a distance of five miles is covered with dead dying. Our loss they say was computed this day at about 3,000, or one-third of our people. The 37 N. I. lost more than half of its men, and other corps in proportion. Even those who remained could scarcely move or hold a musket, from their feet and hands being frost-bitten and to add to our misery snow began to fall on our arrival at Khurd Cabul. "Every man among us thought that either many hours he was doomed to die, either by cold or hunger, or butchered by our enemies if he attacked, although we might for a short time hold out, nothing could eventually save us. "Hundreds of poor wretches, men and women, who had not been fortunate enough to seize any animal to carry them, or having done so had been dispossessed of them by others stronger than themselves, were left to lie like dogs in the road, or to be butchered by the enemy. The sight was fearful. "But set against that such an incident as the stand made by a handful of officers to give the infantry a chance:— "On arriving within two miles of Jagdala, where the descent into the valley commences, we observed the hills on each side of the road were occupied by the enemy, who with their long jezails fired upon us the whole way, and again the road was covered with dead and dying. We were so thick a mass that every shot told on some part or other of our column. On the advance arriving in the valley, and being hard pressed, we took up a position on the first height we came to, and near some ruined walls