

Possibly Your Advertisements Are All-Right. But, if You Are Not Big Enough, They Are Not Big Enough.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

MRS. MAYBRICK IS GIVEN HER LIBERTY

She Spent Fourteen Years of Her Life in an English Prison.

WAS CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Case Was That of Her Husband Who Died from Arsenical Poisoning.

SPENT LATER DAYS IN A CONVENT

Efforts in Her Behalf Were Unprecedented and Finally Prevailed—Lord Russell Believed Her Innocent.

Truro, Cornwall, England, July 20.—Mrs. Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:40 a. m. today on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well known and prosperous southern family, was married July 22, 1881, in St. James church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick of Liverpool. She was then 25 years old. Her husband was over 40 years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Maybrick became ill and in a few days died. Her husband investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for 20 years Mrs. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days, charging the jury that the recent American convention for many years had been in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a madhouse.

HER MOTHER'S EFFORTS.

At the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baron de Noques, was unflinchingly in her efforts on behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in getting her death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release she has been aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, chief justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that the late Lord Russell had done everything possible to aid Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

LAW SUITS.

The fact of her probable release was used as a reason for securing the postponement of a trial last year of law suits bearing on Mrs. Maybrick's interest in land in Kent, Surrey, Virginia and West Virginia, until she was able personally to testify. If she was not able to testify in those suits, Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would be left in the hands of the law in the many thousands of acres of land involved in the case.

REMOVED FROM AYLESBURY.

On Feb. 4 last, Home Secy. Akers-Douglas, replying to a question in the house of commons, confirmed the reports which had been in circulation, that Mrs. Maybrick had been removed from Aylesbury prison for many years, and that she would remain until the summer, when she would be allowed her freedom. The home secretary said a license had been given to Mrs. Maybrick under the penal servitude act.

TO A CONVENT.

The transfer of the prisoner from a penal prison to a quiet country home constituted an almost unprecedented act on the part of the British authorities. It was due to the mediation of the duke of Bedford, who as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, had taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

FOURTEEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the changing of doors at Aylesbury prison, where she had been more than 14 years of her life. It closed before a door of the white convent of the Sisters of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black-robed sisters still uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future. With two companions, Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Staustead, a small estate five miles away, where, after exchanging food-hygiene with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperatively necessary.

DEPARTURE FROM CONVENT.

Secrecy was thrown about Mrs. Maybrick's departure. Mother Superior Julian, of the convent, sent a representative of the Associated Press that inquiries to the home office. Others were equally uncooperative. At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employees to discuss Mrs. Maybrick.

UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE.

When Mrs. Maybrick first arrived here she was kept under strict surveillance. Subsequently she was allowed to walk in the quiet streets of the town and in the country lanes. The black-robed women, with black bonnet and flowing strings, and gave

FRANCE AND ROME. Minister Declasse's Note Creates A Decisive Issue.

Paris, July 20.—The text of Foreign Minister Declasse's note addressed to the Vatican was communicated to the council of ministers today. It creates a decisive issue, asking for the withdrawal of the letters by which the Vatican called for the extradition of the assassins of the late Emperor Napoleon III. Declasse's note is considered to be a breach of the concordat as France had not previously been consulted relative to the extradition of the assassins of the late Emperor. The holy see is advised that the pontifical nuncio at Paris will receive his passports and that relations will be severed.

CHAMPION JEFFRIES. Goes to Harbin Springs to Prepare To Meet Munroe.

Oakland, Cal., July 20.—Champion J. J. Jeffries left here today for Harbin Springs, where he will resume training for his contest with Jack Munroe. He has been in the city since his fight with falling through, so far as he is concerned.

Democratic Leaders Confer.

New York, July 20.—The conference of Democratic leaders, which has been in progress here for two days, ended today when several of them left the city. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, accompanied by Norman B. Mack, national committee chairman from this state, and Secretary C. H. Hendley, left for a visit to Judge Parker at Esopus, at the judge's invitation.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN SESSION

Des Moines, Ia., July 20.—A delegate audience greeted Congressman W. P. Hepburn, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, when he arose to address the gathering today. Interest and enthusiasm are lacking, many of the delegates being absent. The feature of the meeting, the convention is "stand-pat" as there is no effort on the part of Gov. Cummins and his friends to control a single caucus. Two or three caucuses were held in many district caucuses served to enliven the interest for a while during the morning hours, but when the delegates went to the nominating table at 10 o'clock, they found the platform and to adopt a platform over which there was no discussion.

The resolutions will be framed along the lines advocated by the national convention at Chicago, and will declare for protection, leaving a revision of the tariff, at any time it is felt there is need of revision of the schedules, to the nation. Chairman Hepburn outlined the policy which the convention will follow in the matter of resolutions by reiterating standing phrases adopted at the national convention since the national platform was framed and adopted at Chicago. Mr. Hepburn's speech created considerable enthusiasm, especially when he referred to Theodore Roosevelt as the gallant leader of the Republican party who was to lead his followers to victory.

Thomas Maloney Dead.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Thomas Maloney, a Denver man, died here today. He came here several weeks ago for his health, seeking a lower altitude.

LOOMIS' BODY. Is at Plymouth Ready to Be Sent To New York.

Plymouth, N. Y., July 20.—The body of Frederick Loomis, who was killed in the collision between the American liner steamer St. Paul and the Russian vessel, is at Plymouth, ready to be sent to New York on the American liner steamer St. Paul on July 22.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON Enters the Pacific With Destination Unknown.

Tokyo, July 20, 10:30 a. m.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific ocean today. It is expected that it possibly plans to raid the coast of Japan. The squadron was discovered in the straits of Tsushima at 3 o'clock this morning, steaming rapidly eastward. At 5 o'clock the Russian vessel was sighted by a Japanese ship. At 7 a. m. observers at Hakodate discovered it and reported to Tokyo that it was heading for the regular, where a raid is supposed.

MERCHANTMAN TORPEDOED. Such the Story Told by Chinese Arriving at Chefoo.

Chefoo, July 20, 10 p. m.—Two junks with Chinese on board have come in here from Liaocheuan promontory. The men report that on Sunday morning, July 18, at 4 o'clock, the Port Arthur forts fired on a passing ship. These shots were not effective and the vessel did not stop. A torpedo boat then came out and fired on the vessel or discharged a torpedo against her. A thick fog prevailed, and the occurrence could not be seen. Shortly afterward 30 Chinese and one foreigner, survivors of the vessel, were brought ashore by the torpedo boat. The Chinese, who came in on the junks, said they recognized the vessel as a merchantman, and from the efforts of the Russians to rescue the survivors they concluded the torpedo boat recognized that she was mistaken in having attacked the vessel and did everything to rectify her error. The fact that these Chinese, before taking over the natives here, were told that the Russian possess a collector at a rendezvous in the Pacific ocean.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF POLICY.

His Commission on Iron and Steel Trades Makes Important Report.

IT RECOMMENDS PROTECTION.

It Favors a General, a Preferential And a Maximum Tariff.

London, July 20.—The report of Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission on the iron and steel trades arrives at the conclusion that the decline of the British iron and steel industry is due to the fact that the manufacturers of America and Germany have secured control of the home markets by means of high tariffs and an organized system regulating their export trade, that they are in a position to dump their surplus products on the British and other markets irrespective of cost, and that the dumping could not be carried on except for the British system of free imports. The committee expressed the opinion that the situation can only be remedied by a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

(a) A general tariff consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries admitting British wares on fair terms.

(b) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufacturers, and framed to secure free trade within the British empire.

(c) A maximum tariff consisting of complete duties for the colonies, to be reduced by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

The report, which is signed by 55 commissioners, is very bulky and gives the evidence of British manufacturers, the evidence given before the United States industrial commission on iron and steel industries, the organization and working of German cartels, and a vast amount of statistics.

ARMY MANEUVERS IN AMERICAN LAKE.

Tacoma, Wash., July 20.—In his inspection of the American Lake naval maneuvers, Gen. Chaffee was accompanied by Capt. Grover Hutchinson, military secretary; Capt. Roy R. Harper, formerly on the general staff and division commander; and a trip to Camp Murray and staff and made an automobile tour of the grounds. Camp Lawton, as the target range is known, was first visited, followed by a trip to Camp Steilacoom, where another inspection was made, followed by a call on Col. Edward S. Godfrey, commanding the First brigade, maneuver division.

A pleasant incident connected with the arrival of Gen. Chaffee at the camp was the presence of the Ninth cavalry in extended formation, sabers aloft, while the general inspected. Sixteen years ago Gen. Chaffee was a major in the Ninth cavalry, and he met the officers and men of the cavalry yesterday for the first time since he succeeded to his present exalted position.

Was Mrs. Cramer Murdered.

New York, July 20.—The body of Mrs. Gertrude Kramer was found in her home in Eightieth street today, under conditions which lead the police to believe the woman was murdered. The door of her apartment was locked with a padlock on the outside. Mrs. Kramer's body was found lying on a sofa. Marks on her throat indicated that she had been murdered. The police are looking for William Murphy, a street car conductor, who had lived in the Kramer apartments since Mrs. Kramer and her husband separated several months ago.

Omaha Packers Enjoined.

Omaha, Neb., July 20.—Judge Mungen, in the United States circuit court today, issued an injunction against the striking packhouse employees, restraining them from picketing the packhouse district. The injunction was granted on petition of the packhouse manufacturers.

Ancient Hibernians.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Three sessions of the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were held today. For the first time in the history of the order, the officers of the auxiliary lodges have been elected by the members. Heretofore, the affairs of the auxiliary lodges have been managed by an advisory board.

Two Brothers and the Utah Governorship.

Should Governor Wells, Republican, Fail to Be Nominated for a Third Term by His Party, His Brother, Rulon S. Wells, Democrat, Will Be Urged by Friends, To Become His Party's Standard-Bearer.

Governor Heber M. Wells, Republican, who will without doubt become a candidate for re-nomination, and Hon. R. S. Wells, Democrat, are brothers. Both have strong friends in their respective parties who are urging them to become active aspirants for the Utah governorship. The latter has in no way sought the office and for weeks has been absent from the state. He is not a candidate, and does not want to become one. However, he has numerous supporters who have rallied together the last 24 hours who say that brother against brother, on opposing tickets, would make a decidedly pretty and spirited race at the polls. That may be. But it is a foregone conclusion that this kind of a contest will not be waged

CONFERENCE TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Purpose of Meeting Was To Consider Appeal of Trades Employed in Packing Houses.

STRIKE BREAKERS GO ON STRIKE

Consequence Was They Got An Increase of Wages—Litigation Remains the Same.

Chicago, July 20.—A joint conference this afternoon to attempt a new settlement of the stockyards strike, was agreed to by the packing house proprietors today. The agreement was reached at a meeting in the stockyards office of Armour & Co., at which representatives of all the packing houses were present. The purpose of the meeting was to consider an appeal made to the packers yesterday by representatives of trades employed in the packing houses, such as teamsters, engineers and electricians who might be affected by a sympathetic strike in aid of the butchers and unskilled workmen who constitute the bulk of the army of men already out. It was decided by the packers that the joint conference should be held at the city offices of Swift & Co. this afternoon.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Packers today asserted that they were making steady progress, constantly adding new men to their forces and increasing the output daily. There is no question but that the output at each of the five plants has been increased in the past 24 hours. In that time, nevertheless, the strike leaders say that nearly 300 men have been persuaded to leave their jobs and join the union. A reporter who was taken through the union plant found a force of about 3,000 at work. At the other plants smaller forces are at work. At the Cudahy plant a number of cots have been taken in for the use of the strike-breakers. A sub-labor headquarters has been closed by the police because it was located over a saloon. There has been no demonstration.

MAJOR MORRIS BETTER.

He Expects to Be Able to Leave Brighton for Home Tomorrow.

(Special to the "News.") Brighton Summer Resort.—Major Richard Morris of Salt Lake, who has been

DECIDED TURN IN IDAHO POLITICS.

Judge Richards Withdraws from Governorship Race and Gooding Jumps In.

SAID HE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Combination Apparently Effected to Prove the Political Undoing of Governor Morrison.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

James Devine is mentioned as a candidate for secretary of state on the Republican ticket.

The treasury of the Young Men's organization was enriched last evening by a check for \$600 from Col. E. A. Wall.

The Democratic state committee will meet next Friday at 3 o'clock to fix the time and place of the state convention.

Iron county has two candidates for representative in the Legislature. They are J. S. Berry of Kanarra and Mayor Thomas Jones of Cedar City.

Moses Thatcher is down from Logan today. He did not desire to talk politics further than saying that "Cach County is a long way from being lost to the Republicans."

Local Democrats are inclined to believe that the mantle of Chairman James K. Jones will not fall upon Tom Taggart. Arthur E. Norman is said to be the man for national chairman.

It is said by friend of Will G. Nebeker that he is a receptive candidate for Democratic state senator. The only serious announcement made as yet for that office in this county is by R. W. Sloan.

Officials of the Young Men's Democratic club received word by wire this morning from William Jennings Bryan that he would be in the city on Tuesday. The club is anxious to have him speak at the club on Tuesday.

The labor proposition emanated not from the butchers but from a committee representing many affected trades, including teamsters, engineers and electricians. It consisted of a letter sent in duplicate to the union on strike and to the packers, in which each party to the struggle was requested to participate in a joint meeting of employers and all trades interested.

The butchers promptly answered that they were ready to go into the conference.

Following the outcome of this attempt to reopen negotiations the men in the mechanical departments, and the teamsters and stationary firemen at the packing houses will remain at work.

Assurances that they would go out in sympathy strike as a last resort were renewed to President Donnelly of the butchers. Donnelly continues to advise against the extension of the struggle until it seemed necessary.

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HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.

Mercury Reached Its Highest Point for The Year at 8 p.m. Today.

AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON THE MERCURY HAD REACHED 96 AND WAS STILL CLIMBING.

This is the hottest day in the year, the mercury having climbed up to 96 degrees in the shade at the government weather station in this city at 3 p. m. The record was 92 degrees yesterday, the most intense heat occurring at 3:50 p. m., and the prediction that it would be warmer today was noted by citizens with apprehension. It was also 92 degrees on Sunday, the 19th inst., when the intense heat was generally complained of. The weather, however, predicts cooler weather for tomorrow. The absence of wind is considered an unfavorable circumstance, as a hot wind today would be very detrimental.

There have been warmer July days than this. On July 16, 1904, the mercury reached 101 degrees in this city, and on the following day recorded 100.

There is nothing to indicate record-breakers during this month.

At Phoenix and Yuma yesterday the thermometer soared to 100 degrees. There has been a heavy fall of rain in Nebraska.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED.

Preliminary Hearing of Men Connected With Explosion Horror.

(Special to the "News.") Ogden, July 20.—The preliminary hearing of O. P. Anderson, Oliver Due and James Austin, the three men charged with manslaughter, by carelessly shooting off the fireworks at Glenwood park, July 4, killing Daniel Shupe and Miss Charlotte Clark, was commenced before Judge Howell this morning at 10 o'clock. The state is represented at the hearing by Dist. Atty. Halverson and County Atty. Hulanicki. Atty. C. C. Richards represents the Glenwood park management and defendants.

The testimony introduced at the hearing is about the same as was given at the coroner's inquest, showing that the men were evidently careless in the arranging of their fireworks display, and especially in the placing of the bomb in the mortar up side down, which caused the explosion bursting the iron mortar, the pieces of which struck Mr. Shupe below the left ear, severing the jugular vein and struck Miss Clark in the breast injuring her heart.

August Carlson, who was perhaps the most important witness at the inquest, testified to hearing the men who had charge of shooting the fireworks say both before and after the explosion "We lost control of the 'fire' or 'bomb'." He was not sure which word was used. In this he was corroborated by Mrs. Carlson.

The taking of testimony occupied all of today and was in progress when this report closed. From the evidence introduced there is but little doubt but that the defendants will be held to answer to the charge to the district court.

MAKING NO MONEY.

Bill Posters' Association Does the Generous Thing by the Fair.

That the world's fair at St. Louis is losing money steadily in spite of the enormous attendance, is a fact thoroughly understood in St. Louis. Such is the report brought back by Scott Anderson, head of the local bill poster agency. He further says that the Associated Bill Posters & Distributors of the United States, realizing that the fair was thus far a losing proposition, decided at their recent session in St. Louis, to tender the exposition management its services to put up, without cost, for the entire month of August, advertising which will cover more than a million miles of bill boards throughout the United States, and Canada. The offer of the association was made to President Francis, and was immediately accepted by him and the executive committee. The order for the immense quantity of posters necessary was issued immediately, and the bill posters will be supplied with the same for free distribution as above outlined.

DROWNED IN A DITCH.

Child of President Isaac Smith of Logan the Victim.

(Special to the "News.") Logan, July 20.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the 14-month-old child of President Isaac Smith was missed from the house. A search was instantly begun, and about 5 o'clock the little one was found lodged in the water-box at the street crossing. It had evidently been playing on the ditch bank, and falling in, had been carried into the box, where it lodged. Mr. Judge was called and everything possible was done to restore life, but to no purpose. The family is prostrated with grief over the loss of their little one.

MEAT MAY RISE.

Local Dealers Think Eastern Situation May Effect a Change.

Local butchers say that if the eastern situation does not improve prices of meats will be likely to rise in a few days. But it will depend largely upon whether people will continue to insist on choice or fancy cuts as of old. If people will be content to put up with ordinary cuts for a while, so that there is not much waste, prices will remain moderate in this city. Otherwise higher prices will be charged for fancy cuts to even up on the rough meats which are not consumed.

A prominent butcher said this morning that the restaurant men will buy from eastern packers, and take and pay for what is given them without question, while if any purchasing is made from the home producers, it will require a great deal of effort and refusal to receive meats that don't just suit.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS TO RUSSIA

It is Against the Seizure of the Malacca Which Was Carrying Government Stores.

RUSSIA PREPARED TO MEET IT.

Before Acting She Became Convinced That Contraband Was Going From England.

BRITISH FEELING MUCH INFLAMED

Official Circles Apprehensive Over the Increasing Excitement of the Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20, 6:35 p. m.—

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, this afternoon in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red sea and the detention of the Peruvian and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying 500 tons of British government stores for the naval establishment at Hongkong, cases containing which were marked with the broad arrow, which is the government stamp.

The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER READY.

St. Petersburg, July 20, 7:15 p. m.—Russia seems prepared for any representations Great Britain may make on the subject of stopping ships in the Red sea. It is understood that before sending the cruisers the Russian authorities became satisfied through an elaborate system of espionage, that an immense amount of contraband was going from England through the Red sea to Japan, and they decided to stop the traffic. It is understood that if this traffic is now diverted to the Cape route, the Russian admiralty is prepared to send ships to the Cape of Good Hope. If Great Britain objects to the passage of the Dardanelles by more vessels of the volunteer fleet, the ships intended for cruising off the Cape may be sent from the Baltic.

In this connection very important developments are believed to be imminent.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

London, July 20.—The further details received from Port Said today, describing the situation on board the steamer Malacca, fail to give any reason for the seizure and only serve to inflame the British feeling. The officials of the company reiterate their denial that the Malacca was carrying contraband of war, and re-assert that the explosives on board were British government stores consigned to the naval commandant at Hongkong.

In official circles apprehension is felt at the increasing excitement in the country. The neutralists will, however, of any precipitate action. It is officially pointed out that the very full information must be obtained before the government decides its course.

In the meantime, there is a direct and explicit evidence of a convention of neutrality by the Russian government and the assumption by the Russian government of full responsibility for the action of the commanders of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg, the British government, it is explained, can only ask explanations of the Russian foreign office, and the nature of the charges against the Russian government. The subsequent action necessarily will depend on Russia's reply thereto.

The talk of policing the Red sea by British warships, which is not supported in official quarters, where it is pointed out that the commander of a warship would have to satisfy himself that a contraband ship deserving convoy was not carrying contraband, and that if the commander was satisfied in this respect, there would be no necessity for protecting the ship. If he did not receive satisfactory assurances he would have no right to convoy the vessel.

The editorials continue to be heated and it is openly suggested that Russia's action was premeditated.

MALACCA'S CREW LANDED.

Port Said, July 20.—The crew and passengers of the Peruvian and oriental steamer Malacca, seized by the Russian volunteer fleet at sea, were landed here. The ship is detained by the authorities who are awaiting instructions before taking further action.

WILL RELEASE SHIPS.

Paris, July 20.—Information reaching government quarters here leads the official to believe that Russia will release the British and German merchant ships seized in the Red sea, as a means of averting international complications.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The Russ today publishes an editorial statement of Russia's position relative to the stopping of neutral ships in the Red sea by vessels of the volunteer fleet. There is great interest in the statement because it is believed to reflect directly the views of the foreign office.

The operations of the converted cruisers Smolensk and St. Petersburg are causing tremendous excitement in England. Questions are being asked in parliament, the newspapers are appealing to the public, and there is a panic among ship owners. There also is a good deal of talk in Germany because of the seizure of mails on the steamer Prinz Heinrich, but the most noise there is being made by extremist organs, the British and German merchant ships, the others treating the matter coolly. It is a pity the English do not display the same Teutonic calmness.

It is easy to understand that the Russian merchant marine feels these restrictions severely. As a result of the stopping and searching of vessels English ships either must give up transporting contraband of war, or run at their own risk and peril in time of war between two powers. Others are bound to suffer more or less, as it is impossible to check contraband traffic without search.

In regard to the detention of the Prinz Heinrich's mails, details have not yet reached St. Petersburg. Compre-