# ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL 28. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905. NO. 45


## Dr. J. E. March, Inventor Of Gas Producing Engine.

### First e st at Hampton Was Most Successful—A Larger Engine Will be Built at Once—Company to be Formed to Promote the Idea.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., June 9.—This afternoon a most interesting and successful test of a suction gas producing engine of marine type, built by George M. Wilson at his machine shop from a design of Dr. J. E. March of St. John took place here.

It will be remembered that at the dinner given on board the turbine steamship Victorian on her trial trip Andrew Allan, one of the firm of Allan Brothers, gave it as his belief that within ten years ships would be crossing the ocean with power produced direct from their own coal, without the intervention of steam or any other driving medium, or words to that effect. He probably little thought that his prediction would within such a few weeks become a possibility. But it is certain the prophecy will become an actuality just as soon as engines of sufficient size and power to drive the largest vessels can be built and installed.

The results secured by the machine under inspection today were not only absolutely novel but fairly startling when its size and simplicity of operation are taken into consideration, and fully warrants the foregoing statement.

This gas producer was designed for a 5 horse power engine, but it actually, smoothly and successfully, drove an 8 horse gasolene engine, which was not specially built for it. It produced gas direct from the combustion of coal, and carried it to the engine, after passing through a scrubber, or cleaning apparatus. The production was automatic and continuous during the operation of the engine. The producer stands 42 inches high and is 18 inches in diameter. The scrubber, which is the only thing intervening between the producer and the engine, is 24 inches high, 19 inches long, and 14 inches broad.

Suction gas producers have been made and successfully operated both in Europe and America during the past four or five years, but they have been adapted to stationary plants only. This suction gas producer is much more compact and will stand to run successfully at an inclination of sixty degrees in any direction from the perpendicular. No motion of a ship short of a complete turn over would consequently interfere with its perfect operation. This plant is equally adapted for stationary purposes where economy of space is an object.

But the economical advantages of this plant are not confined to the mere question of space. That of cost is of equal if not greater interest.

By actual test this gas producing outfit provides the requisite power at a cost of one-fifth that of steam and one-twelfth that of gasoline. With the latter, at twenty-three cents a gallon, the actual cost of running an engine is three cents per horse power hour.

With this gas producer a ton of coal, costing five dollars, will give two thousand horse power hours, or a quarter of a cent per horse power hour. Of course, such a result seems quite incredible, but the proof has been given and cannot be doubted.

The chemistry of the process may not be without interest even to those who may not be practically engaged in works of this kind. It may be simply stated in a few lines. The down stroke of the engine draws a current of air over the surface of water which is heated in a vaporizer, by coal placed in the producer, carrying with it a certain quantity of watery vapor. This mixture of air and steam passes under the grate and up through the fire, where it is broken up into hydrogen and oxygen. The oxygen unites with the incandescent fuel, producing carbon monoxide. This gas with the hydrogen is then drawn through the scrubber into the cylinder, where, after compression by the up stroke of the piston, it is exploded by electricity, thus furnishing the required power.

Dr. J. E. March last evening gave the Sun some further particulars of his invention. The principle, he says, is by no means a new one, but there has been some difficulty found in applying it to marine engines. This he has endeavored to overcome, and he believes with fair success. The old type of gas generating engines consisted of several pieces, too clumsy for marine work, but his whole outfit is compact in two pieces, generator and scrubber. He has also been able to build a scrubber which will do its work successfully when tilted at an angle of sixty-five degrees. This is done by a double bottom in the scrubber, one of the bottoms being perforated, and vertical plates placed to within an inch or two of the bottom dividing the scrubber into compartments.

Dr. March was much pleased with the success of the first engine. Today work will be begun at Hampton on a twenty-five horsepower machine, and if it is as successful as the first a company will be organized to develop the invention. Dr. March has covered his ideas by patents.

## PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

### Both Countries Will Appoint Plenipotentiaries at Once---Washington Will Not be Chosen as Meeting Place---Story of Battle of the Sea of Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Official assurance that the president's efforts to bring Russia and Japan together to discuss peace will be crowned with success, was brought to the White House today by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who called by appointment, and in the name of Emperor Nicholas, formally accepted the president's "offer of good will."

WILL NOT BE WASHINGTON.

It is intimated, officially, that an agreement on the place of holding the conference may be determined on in a few days, but no suggestion except of a negative character of the choice of either of the belligerents is obtainable. It is known that neither Washington nor the battlefield of Manchuria was the selection of either Russia or Japan. Further than that, information of a definite nature was withheld. There is no suggestion that in the question of the location of the peace conference President Roosevelt shall act as an arbiter. It is expected that the two governments principally interested will have no serious difficulty in reaching an agreement on that point, as Russia already has indicated informally that Japan's selection of a place probably would be satisfactory to Emperor Nicholas.

Official assurance is given that, at present, the response made by Japan to the president's identical note will not be made public from Washington in precise form, inasmuch as the Russian reply is not available in similar form. Negotiations between Washington and St. Petersburg and between Washington and Tokio are in progress and the final arrangements for the peace conference in its essential details are likely to be a question of only a few days. As soon as the arrangements are completed, an armistice will be agreed upon and the great armies in Manchuria will lower their bayonets pending the final negotiations of the permanent treaty of peace.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY DISLODGED.

TOKIO, June 12, 6 p. m.—Official announcement is made at the headquarters of the imperial army that a detachment of Japanese cavalry succeeded in dislodging Russian cavalry in the vicinity of Hsiyingtsu, six miles south of Liaoyangwopeng. Hsipingjing, two miles southwest of Hsiyingtsu was occupied.

Another force defeated the Russian near Siaochengtsu, 18 miles north of Kangping, and Kaochiawapeng, two miles northeast of Siaocheutsu. An eminence was occupied north of Siaopitang, two miles east of Kaochiawopeng and ten miles west of Liaoyangwopeng.

ANOTHER CALL AT WHITE HOUSE.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the White House tonight by appointment to discuss with the president the selection of a place for the peace conference. This subject had been discussed by the president in his conference with the Japanese minister during the afternoon. Count Cassini learned from the president tonight Japan's views about this and also as to the number of plenipotentiaries. Upon his return to the embassy the ambassador, it is understood, communicated this information to the government. On one point Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira are agreed, and that is the undesirability of Washington for a midsummer conference. Whatever else was talked about at the conference is not known, Count Cassini not feeling at liberty to discuss his visit in any particular. Nor, is it known whether the ambassador's verbal, though thoroughly official, assurances delivered this morning were presented in writing tonight.

It is understood in a high official quarter here that Marquis Ito, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and General Yamagata, chief of staff, are the three under consideration by the emperor as plenipotentiaries and that the inclinations of the belligerents is that each select two plenipotentiaries. M. Nelidoff is understood to have been tentatively selected by Russia, and it is sugested as possible that he may be assisted by Baron Rosen, though this lacks official confirmation.

Elimination of Washington as the probable choice of the belligerents for their place of peace-making would not preclude the selection of an American city. Briefly, the situation is this:

Japan does not wish Paris and Russia is unfavorable to Mukden or Chefoo. Both are opposed to Washington for climatic reasons, though neither would oppose the selection of an American watering place, and among those already mentioned are Newport and Manchester-by-the-Sea. This idea is especially favored among the representatives of the neutral powers, who establish their embassies and legations in New England for the summer. Of the places under consideration in Europe, it is said, Russia might accept The Hague. Geneva is also considered and it would not be objectionable to Japan. A long conference at the Russian embassy this evening between Mr. Van Swinderin, the Netherlands minister, and Count Cassini, strengthened the belief that Russia was seriously considering the selection of The Hague for the scene of the negotiations.

A GREAT STORY.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 12.—A series of interviews which the correspondent of the Associated Press has had with naval officers who survived the battle of the Sea of Japan has developed a most sensational story of the causes of the Russian disaster first of all and the complete demoralization which followed the sinking of the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff, and the wounding of Admiral Rojestvensky. It is explained that not a single officer of the fleet knew the commander-in-chief's plans. The admirals in command of divisions knew no more than the sub-lieutenants and had to rely entirely on the signals of the flagship. Admiral Nebogatoff, on whom the command devolved, had seen Rojestvensky only once after the juncture of their squadrons and then only for fifteen minutes. All the stories of extensive target practice in Madagascar, it seems, were false. During the entire voyage there practically was no training in gunnery worthy of the name, and the big gun practice was confined to three shots per vessel. Ugly stories are told of the happenings at Madagascar. Some of the crews certainly were untrained in gunnery, and exhausted by the eight months' voyage under trying moral, and physical conditions were no match for the veteran Japanese, whose marksmanship was wonderful.

SANK SHIP AFTER SHIP.

The latter concentrated their fire on one ship until she was placed out of action and then on another, thus successfully sinking the Oslabya, Alexander III, and Kniaz Souvaroff. Some ships developed deplorable structural defects. The Oslabya sank without having a single hole below the waterline. Heavy seas entered the vessel above the waterline and the watertight compartments, which were changed several times during the voyage, did not stand the strain they had been calculated to stand and burst, flooding and heeling the vessel over until she turned turtle.

Lack of homogeneity among the ships made it impossible to manoeuvre in harmony. The Vladimir Monomach, Admiral Oushakoff, and Admiral Senlait had to lag behind on this account, becoming easy victims.

AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED.

Even the very morning of the battle while the buzzing of the wireless instruments on the Russian ships showed that the Japanese scouts were communicating his dispositions to Admiral Togo, Admiral Rojestvensky continued his careless manoeuvring, and when the Japanese actually appeared, the Russians were caught in an impossible formation and were attacked on three fronts. Rojestvensky's position was cramped and his transports were badly placed and caused confusion while the Japanese were raining projectiles even from machine guns, on the Russian ships. The latter were huddled together, blanketing each other's fire. Only the leaders of the columns could bring their guns to bear, and even those the untrained gunners fired wildly. To render matters worse the mines and floating torpedoes sown in the paths of the Russian divisions added to the confusion. The Borodino, Admiral Nakhimoff and Navarin fell victims to these obstructions.

FAULT WITH COMMANDER.

It is a heartrending narrative that Russia and the world should know. The sailors and officers were not altogether to blame. The main fault lies elsewhere. There were heroes among the Russians. Captain Berkh of the Oslabya committed suicide on her bridge as the ship sank rather than save himself. There were thousands of other heroes whose names the world will never know.

## TRAGIC END OF P. E. I. MAN

### Daniel Matheson Accidentally Shoots Himself—News of the Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 12.—Daniel Matheson, aged 35, an unmarried, prosperous farmer of Midgell, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun. He left home in the afternoon to shoot crows, telling his sister he would return at five o'clock. Not returning, she became uneasy and went in search. She found his body lying on one side of the dyke. On the fence on the other side was the empty gun with the muzzle pointing toward him. The charge entered his breast just above the heart.

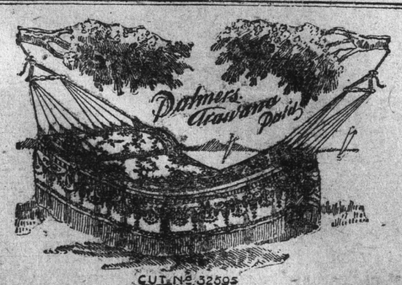
Hon. James Nicholson, ager 78, died at Eldon, on Saturday. His son, J. A. Nicholson, registrar of McGill University, arrived from Montreal on Saturday.

The hearing of the election petitions against A. A. Lefurgey and J. J. Hughes, set down for today and tomorrow, respectively, will probably be adjourned until after parliament.

## A DARING RESCUE.

### North End Man, Though He Couldn't Swim, Jumped in the Harbor to Save a Boy.

Jospeh Carr of north end had a great deal more valor than discretion on Saturday when he jumped over Hillyard's wharf, Strait Shore, to save a lad who had tumbled in whilst trying to fish his fishing pole out of the water. Nevertheless, Mr. Carr is deserving unstinted praise for his promptitude, as the lad is alive and well today, which might not have been the case had the daring dive not been made. The young chap, whose name is not learned, was bent on rescuing his fishing rod when he slipped into the drink. Carr after trying to get him out by dry-land means, found it expedient to jump in too, though he could not swim. He saved the boy, and others who rushed to the scene saved the both of them.

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## GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO MEET IN LONDON, ONT., NEXT YEAR.

(Special to the Sun.)

KINGSTON, Ont., June 12.—In the forenoon of Monday the general assembly undertook the creation of new presbyteries, which the growth and progress of the church demanded. From sections of four former Presbyterian divisions a new organization was brought into being. The Presbyterian population having grown to such dimensions in two others they were divided into four with new Presbyterian machinery for better denominational management of the portions of the dominion in which they are situated.

The assembly considered a petition from the widow of a man who by his will bequeathed a large amount of money to various schemes belonging to the Presbyterian church in Canada. After his death the widow petitioned the church for some or all of the money thus bequeathed, presenting the plea of a son who through illness rendered him and her in necessitous circumstances. The subject being brought before the assembly opened the door to historical records in connection with the case and revealed the finding that when the similar petition had been presented in other places before the matter reached the general assembly. The reply was unfavorable to the petitioner as recorded on the books of the clerk by resolution.

Sabbath legislation and observance was another matter called for by the docket of business in the forenoon. The records of the year with regard to the parliament of Canada and the imperial privy council were read. Pleasure was expressed that through quiet conference with the managers of various industries work involving many employes had been stopped, the assembly commended the work of the Lord's Day Alliance to the cordial support of all members and adherents of the church, and urged upon all pastors and teachers every effort to ground in those under their instruction a sense of the need and value of the Sabbath day alike to the individual, the home, the church and the land, and upon all over whom the assembly has jurisdiction for their own good and the good of their fellows.

In the afternoon the subject of stipend augmentation was dealt with in its operation in the western section and in the maritime provinces, and a new effort was resolved upon for increasing the minimum income of ministers in the weaker congregations from $750 and a manse to $900 with a free house.

A deputation was received from the Montreal conference of the Methodist Church in Canada and the two members of the same were heard. The moderator reciprocated the greetings in a felicitous spirit, and a general resolution to note the exchange of courtesies. The general synod of the Reformed Church in America was heard from. The delegate appointed was not able to be present, but the feelings of the church he represented were conveyed by letter.

Two delegates from the Established Church of Scotland in the persons of Dr. Melford Mitchell of Edinburgh and Dr. Norman MacLeod of Inverness, were introduced to the assembly today. Their credentials were read in open court, but the time for the fraternal exchange was postponed until Tuesday. The Scotch representatives occupied seats on the platform for one hour, after which they retired.

Certain parts of the foreign mission work left over from a former day received treatment, special attention having been given to the industrial schools through which the church is seeking to be of service to the Indian population.

An order of the day having been fixed for choosing the place in which the next assembly should be held the commissioners at an appointed hour proceeded to the selection. Invitations came from Montreal and London, and speeches in pressing the claims of one and the other. London had a majority vote by a show of hands. The vote was afterwards made unanimous, and the first Wednesday in June was fixed for the assembly of June, 1906, in the First Presbyterian church of London. At the evening sederunt Dr. McTavish presented the report on Young People's Societies and Rev. Mr. Mackieson with Rev. Mr. McBeth of Paris enlarged upon the various phases of the presentation. The Sabbath school report was presented by Dr. Neill, convenor of the standing committee on Sabbath schools, and emphasis was laid upon outstanding features of the Sabbath school by Principal Falconer of Halifax and Dr. Carmichael, one of the missionary superintendents from the Northwest.

## YOUNG MAN DIED.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 12.—The death occurred this evening of Perley Stairs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stairs of Grafton, after a short illness of appendicitis. He was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed on Thursday. Deceased was 19 years of age.


St. John, N. B., June 14th, 1905.

**Suits to Measure!**

FROM PURE WOOL OXFORD TWEEDS

**at $12 and $13.50.**

We have secured thirty-two pieces of Pure Wool Oxford N.S. Tweeds, of very neat and dressy patterns, and in order to get people to buy **Made-in-Canada** Cloths and to further introduce our tailoring, we will for a limited time make from these cloths

**Suits to Measure $12 and $13.50.**

These are the best values yet offered in tailoring.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier
199 and 201 Union St.


## OFFICERS MADE A BIG HAUL.

### Much Liquor Seized at Boundary Stores.

### American and Canadian Officials Make a Raid on Three Establishments On The Line.

HOULTON, Me., June 12.—The proprietors of the boundary line liquor stores located three and one-half miles from this town, were very much surprised at an early hour Saturday morning, when officers from Maine and New Brunswick paid them an unexpected visit. The stores, three in number, are located on the line, dividing Maine from New Brunswick. They are owned by John Thompson, J. A. McLean and Jacob Wise. The first two named have been running for years, while Wise has been doing business a little over a year.

Charles E. Dunn, an active member of the civic league, was instrumental in bringing about the seizure this morning. For years the stores have been doing a thriving business, but evaded the law by being located on the line. When officers from either side went after them the proprietors would quietly step to the other side of the line and thus avoid arrest.

Mr. Dunn has been working for a long time trying to perfect plans whereby officers from Maine and Canada might drop in on them at the same time, but has never been able to carry out his intentions until this morning, when a most successful raid was made. Last Saturday Mr. Dunn made arrangements with Inspector B. Colpitts of Woodstock, N. B., whereby officers from both sides were to meet simultaneously this morning. So carefully planned and secretly arranged was the raid that not even the officers here knew anything regarding the matter until this morning when they were called upon to do their duty. At exactly six o'clock this morning officers of the law from both Maine and Canada visited the stores at the same time. The officers who made the raid were Sheriff Martin Lawlis and Deputy Sheriff A. B. Smart of Houlton; Collector of Customs Victor Peters of Bridgewater, and a special United States deputy.

The officers from New Brunswick were Inspector B. Colpitts, Jas. Wolverton, G. R. Hanson, Frank Burpee, Robert Bull and H. Estey of Woodstock, N. B.

At the store of Jacob Wise only a small quantity of liquor was seized, but two barrels of American beer were found on the Canadian side. As the duty was not paid on the beer an indictment for smuggling will probably be found against him later. At J. A. McLean's was found only a small quantity of liquor. At Thompson's place was found liquor in large quantities and over three two horse loads of the intoxicating beverage were taken from the store. It is thought that in value it will amount to $2,000. The liquors were all hauled to Woodstock, where after ten days they will be confiscated. The respondents will each be fined $50 and costs. For years past the stores have been running wide open, but today the doors of the different stores are closed and that section presents a very dry aspect.

## DR. J. C. E. ROBERTS DEAD.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 11.—A telegram received last evening announced the death at Ritzby, Alberta, of Dr. J. C. E. Roberts. Deceased, who was sixty-seven years old, is survived by a widow and three daughters, one brother, Canon Roberts of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. John Robinson and Mrs. Sterling Brannen, also of this city, and Mrs. Howard of the south.

R. H. Allen, of the Fredericton Herald, left for Hopewell Cape last evening, where, tomorrow, he will be married to Miss Fannie Reid.

The engagement is announced between O. S. Crockett, M. P. for York, and Miss Stevens of Ottawa. The marriage is placed for the autumn.

TINKER-BRITTAIN.

A very pretty marriage was solemnized on Thursday, June 8th, at the home of G. A. and Mrs. Brittain, Bristol, Carleton Co., N. B. Their youngest daughter, Lovena, became the bride of Charles S. Tinker, C. P. R. agent of that place. The bride was beautifully gowned in white silk. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. E. W. Simonson. After an early tea, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker left for a tour of the maritime provinces and will return to reside in Bristol.

## TO RAISE $100,000.

### his Amount Required by Church of England

### For Mission Work in the Canadian West—Rev. Norman Tucker Preaches in St. John.

Rev. Norman Tucker, general secretary for the missionary society of the Church of England in Canada, occupied the pulpit in Trinity church Sunday morning.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Tucker explained that the Church of England missionary work on its present basis was begun only about two years ago. The sum of money to be raised is now apportioned among the churches of Canada. While it is not a legal obligation on the churches, each one is expected to raise the amount required of it. Mr. Tucker said he had a young missionary, Rev. G. Egerton Rogerson, who had labored in Japan and during the past five weeks had been addressing meeting and preaching throughout the cities and towns of Nova Scotia, who was coming into New Brunswick on Tuesday next. He will remain in the province until about the middle of July, working in the interests of the general missions. Mr. Tucker himself had come here to assist in the same campaign, to help bring the work before all the churches.

"We started in," said Mr. Tucker, "about two years ago to raise the sum of $75,000 for the special work of sending missionaries into the mountains and prairies of the Canadian west. In spite of the prophecies of those who said it could not be done we raised the sum in one year's time, the diocese of Fredericton doing its full share. The second year we hoisted the sum to $90,000. People again said it could not be done, but to the surprise of many the full amount was raised before the close of the year. This year we are endeavoring to get $100,000, and from present indications we feel assured it can be done. To this great work all eyes are turned. Last year 25,000 people went into the west. We are seeking to send in missionaries to reach all these people. Apart from the work of the church this work has a very large national aspect as well. We are doing a patriotic as well as a Christian work in training these people not only in the fear and love of God, but in all that goes to make them good citizens.

Mr. Tucker told of the wonderful missionary work that had been done in Japan, where the field stood wide open. The introduction of missionary work in Japan was one of the most important questions of the age. The church of God had never undertaken a more important work. What was true of Japan was true as well of India and China, where there were thousands and millions of people who needed only training and leadership to become important factors in the life of the world. Then there was part of the continent of Africa which 25 years ago was called "Darkest Africa," where idolatry, slave trade and even cannibalism then prevailed. Today you would find some of the nations who were in that state a quarter of a century ago, doing their part in missionary work, sending the principles of Christianity and civilization to the surrounding tribes. The most notable of these districts was Uganda. That was the land for which Livingstone died; that was the land for which Stanley pleaded, and that was the land which God was using today for the evangelization of the whole centre of Africa. So that as we look around on the world today, we find that the students' volunteer movement is perfectly justified in taking for its motto: "The evangelization of the world in this generation." If the church of Christ were only faithful to its important mission, the whole human race could be brought to the knowledge of Christ in the twentieth century, and that would be the fulfillment of the vision of the old prophets that "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters that cover the sea."

Rev. Mr. Tucker preached in Saint John's (Stone) Church in the evening.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 12.—The funeral of the late Clark Robinson of Chamical Road, took place at one o'clock this afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was conducted at the late home of the deceased by the Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, interment being in the old burial ground at this place.