# HUSSIAN WAR **NEWS SERVICE**

Melville E. Stone Tells How the Censorship Was Removed.

## PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH THE OZAR

Nicholas II. Considered the Subject Thoroughly, Freely Discussing All Possible Objections, and After a Belef Delay Mr. Stone Was Informed That All of His Suggestions Had I asked. He said that all they wanted Been Approved and the Censorship Abolished Forever.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, in an interview in the Chicago Post thus speaks of his work in St. Peteraburg in securing the removal of the Russian consorship from American press dispatches:

"An early audience with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, was arranged, and, while he was most cordial, he said the whole matter belonged in the department of M. Plehve, the minister of the interior. "I am acqualated with your wishes, said Count Lamsdorff, 'and you may trust me to do anything in my power to further the matter. Only yesterday I forwarded the report of our agent upon his interview with you to Minister Pichve, with my carnest recommendation that we meet your views." Of course, this was encouraging, but when I had talked with M. Piehve I was less confident. He was courteous, but he is a man having upon his shoulders the entire responsibility for the internal order of the empire, and before taking any radical steps he must look carefully into the business. So about all he could say was that he would take the matter under advisement and see what could be done. "I asked four things:

"First.-A press rate.

"Second.-Precedence for our tele grams.

"Third.-An 'open door,' so far as the government offices were concerned, so that our correspondents would be welcomed and given the news.

"Fourth .- The abolition of the cen sorship so far as it applied to us.

"M. Plehve suggested that I see M Dournovo, the minister of telegraphs. and he arranged the interview. As a result the first two of my suggestions were granted immediately. M. Dournovo said he was powerless to stop a government telegram for us, as is done in France, but he gave an order that our dispatches should follow government telegrams and precede all others. And he assured me that under all ordinary conditions this meant that we uld be sure of receiving a news distch from Port Arthur or Viadivostok the Transsiberian lines within an I am happy to say that his judgment has been fully borne out in ex

perience. "Then, without solicitation on my part or that of Mr. McCormick, our ambassador, I was 'commanded' to a private audience of the emperor at the Winter palace. This lasted about an hour. The emperor went into the subject with great earnestness, asking many questions and discussing freely all possible objections. My wishes as to rates and precedence having already beap met by Minister Plehve, there only rentained for consideration some arrangement for enabling us to get the news and the abolition of the censorship. I was very promptly assured that directions would be given to all of the ministries, the war and navy departments, the foreign office, etc., to welcome our men and to give them all of the information possible. "And as to the censorship-which, after all, was the vital thing-under the then existing order a correspondent, after the most soul trying labor to secure a piece of news, was forced to drive two miles to the censor's house to have the stamp of authorization affixed and thence another two miles to the telegraph office. It frequently happened that the censor was not at his house, as he had other government duties to perform, and quite likely he was in bed and asleep and could not be reached between midnight and S o'clock in the morning, the very hours that, owing to the seven hours' differonce in time, were most important for the morning papers of the United States. Then, too, although Mr. Lamscott, the responsible censor, was a most intelligent and most obliging person, he was at best a subaltern, who must always be mindful of the criticisms that would follow any error of judgment he might be guilty of. It was, therefore, only natural that he should refuse to pass anything which any one above him in authority might, by any possibility, construe as doubt-Without any disposition on his part to be ungenerous, his duty berame, out of the very necessities of the case, one of suppression rather than censorship. "I submitted these facts to the emperor and urged that, notwithstanding all of this effort, the censorship was not alone ineffective, but really hurtful to Russia. It was ineffective for the reason that no power could prevent a correspondent from writing whatever he chose and sending it across the border to a German tele graph office, whence it would go in full. The most, therefore, that the Russian censorship on dispatches going to foreign countries did was to deinv them twelve or fifteen hours and vex and anger the correspo But, I pleaded, these were not the equences of the cen Since these obstacles were put in the way of sending the truth out of Rusthere had grown up a regular traf-in the business of supplying the ess of the world with false news

about Russia. There are men in Vienna, Berlin and London who make a liv ing by inventing stories about Russia. If, I said, we were free to send the truth promptly, no self respecting paper would think of printing these Vi-ennese and Londonese fabrications. Finally I suggested that as long as the censorship lasted telegrams from St. Petersburg passed by the censor took on an official aspect and passed current throughout the world for much more authority than they were really

entitled to. "The emperor asked how long I purposed remaining in St. Petersburg and said that if I would wait a week he would undertake to do all of the things was that the truth be told, and he believed there was more certainty of securing such an end by the plana I had outlined. Mr. William T. Stand had been there a year before trying to accomplish the same thing, but I am afraid he was not very tactful about it. "The same evening I attended the great court ball, and the emperor came

up and renewed the conversation and assured Ambassador McCormick that if I would remain in St. Petersburg for a week he would arrange everything. It was agreed that I should put my suggestions into the form of a memo randum and send it to him. "The following Thursday I met Min-

ister Plehve at a reception, and he said he was afraid they could not abolish the censorship, 'although, of course, the matter was in the hands of his majesty, who would do as he thought M. Plehve wanted to know if wise." I would not be content with the appointment of a bureau of censorship to be located at the telegraph office and to be open day and night. I replied that that would certainly be a great improvement, but that I hoped for something better.

"Then the war came on, and every body was fully occupied. It was arranged that I should go to Berlin to dine with Ambassador Tower, when the German emperor should be present. After dinner 1 had an hour's talk with Emperor William and told him of my efforts in Russia. He promptly volunteered to help in any way possible and assured me repeatedly of the high regard in which the German government held the Associated Press. He kept his promise in a very substantial way. "When I returned to St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff advised me that Emperor Nicholas had approved the memorandum 1 had sent him and that as soon as some petty details could be ad-

justed the censorship would be abolished. 1 then wrote notes to Minister Lamsdorff and Plehve thanking them and took my leave. When I reached Vienna I received a telegram notifying me that the censorship had been forever abolished.

"Then I wrote a letter to the emperor expressing my thanks and the hope that his act would result in better relations between Russia and the United States. I received in Chicago a telegram from Baron Fredericks, the emperor's aid-de-camp, conveying the emperor's thanks for my good wishes and an expression of his hope that all of my desires would be fully met.

"The result has been most satisfac We have had a prompt, complete tory. and truthful report of every phase of the war as seen from a Russian viewpoint.

### Forethought.

He-If I were suddenly to lose all my money would you marry me just the same? She-Not quite the same, We should have to invite a few dear. hundred more to bring us presents.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### A Hard Bird.

Customer-What sort of a chicken do

A MATTER OF ACCENT. Was Very Embarrasaing For the Lady Who Liked Duck. 11

The canvasback duck looked very

tempting to the hungry dinner guest but it was sliced into tantalizingly small pieces. She determined to take two, though a guilty glance at the plates showed her that none of the oth er guests had ventured upon more than one. The slices loomed up like whole ducks as they lay before her, safely landed. Was everybody at the table gazing at them? 'To her horror the butler, instead of moving on, stood holding the platter by her side. Was the tone in his voice one of stern disap proval or sarcasm? For there he stood and asked: "How many?"

Her head swam. Clearly it was sar casm, but the insolence of the man! She thought to close the incident grace fully by turning with a remark to her neighbor. Not at all. Retribution was not to be put away thus lightly. Again that cold, mocking voice in her ear: "How many?" "Everybody at the table by this time must be transfixing her and her two

slices, but she did not dare look up to The butler must be drunk. What see. was to be done to avoid a scene? Just then from down the table came the cheery voice of the watchful host: "Why, Mrs. Dusenberry, aren't you going to take some hominy with your

# duck?"-New York Times.

THE JEWSHARP.

First Name Was Jew's Trump, but No One Knows Why. The jewsharp has been with us for more than three centuries. We find in Hakluyt's "Voyages" a reference to the roaring trade in jewsharps done by Duddeley and Raleigh with the new world. Earlier still the name was jew's trump, but no one has succeeded in tracing historically the reason for elther name. Various theories have been put forward.

The suggestion that it is a corruption of jaw's harp and the connection of it with the French "jeu" are dismissed by medern authorities as "baseless and inept." Professor Skeat thinks that the name was given in derision and con tains a reference to the harn of David. Smythe-Palmer maintained that it ought to be identified with "gewgaw," which at one time meant a flute. But the most likely solution of the

puzzle is that the little instruments were first sold in England and Scotland by Jewish peddlers. Although Jews had no legal status in England between the times of Edward L and Cromwell, It is known that many found their way to Great Britain, where their natural occupation would be that of wandering peddlers .-- London Globe.

## At One Time the Japanese Were the

In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the Japanese were the most dashing pirates of the east-in fact, we might almost call them the vikings of the east, says a writer in an English journnL They used Junks-small ships with a scrap of sail, but quite as seaworthy as, for instance, the little ves-sels in which the Danes once raided our own coasts or as the craft which the Penzance fishermen have today. With these funks the Japanese roamed the seas, going everywhere along the Chinese main, ravaging the coasts,

the great Emperor Hideyoshi, decided communication with the outside world and to live to themselves, trading merely among their own islands. The old Japanese vikings were reduced to simple fishermen, and the period of internal feudatory wars began, for at that time at least Japanese would fight because they loved it.

## CURIOUS WORSHIP.

### The Custom of Throwing Prayers at an Idol In Japan.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centers one of the most curious worships in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appears to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for awhile and wait for a worshiper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of the pa per. The wad he then chews up into a ball and buris at the god. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is -Judge. sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body, the omen is not quite so propitious, and if

ly no hope. Such a mode of prayer is even more curious than the praying wheels of the Buddhists, who set the wheel revolving and reel off prayers by machinery. As John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, said: "One sees, of course, numberless strange rites connected with religion in traveling about the world, but Japan is the only land I have even visited where deities serve as targets for masticated prayers!"

it falls to the ground there is absolute

## THE BAD RUPEE.

### Bahram Got Rid of It, but Not the Way He Intended.

"There lived in Rampur, India, vender of sweetments named Bahram whose wife had weak eyes." said the story teller. "One day this man went to see a friend at the bazaar, and he left his stall in the woman's charge 'Be careful, mind you, about the change,' he said to her. But nevertheless when he returned home he found that she had taken in a bad ruped piece. He could hardly sleep that night for rage and sorrow. In the morning

he arose early, and, determined to get rid of the bad rupee, he set out through the town. Soon he met a boy. "'Boy,' he said, 'do you know the sweetment shop of All? (All was a rival vender.) 'Well, take this rupee, go to Ali's shop and spend a pice for

sweetments there. The sweetments you may keep; I want the change." "The boy departed merrily and in a little while returned with his mouth full.

" 'So you got the change without trou ble, ch?' said the man as he counted it. 'And did All make no examination of the rupee?

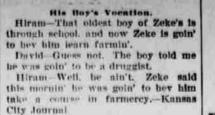
"'Oh,' said the boy. 'I didn't go as far as All's. I got the sweetments at Bahram's shop.' "-London Modern Soclety.

### ROCK FORMATION.

# In One Sense Stones Do Grow, and In Another They Do Not.

Rocks do not grow in the sense that plants do. They may increase in size by means of accretion, and they may also undergo other changes. Old sea beds, lifted up and exposed for ages, become stratified beds of sandstone of limestone; volcanle ashes and lave strewn over hills and plains become tufa, hard enough for building stone, and the pebbly shores of rivers and smaller streams may sometimes change into conglomerates. The simple mineral, however, does grow, especially when it takes upon itself the form of a crystal. A sparkling prism of quartz increases from an atom to monster crystals of varying length and size by what geologists know as a "process of addition and assimilation."

This process is wonderfully slow, but with a mathematical e surprise to persons



## Supreme Ability.

Friend-Your new here heavy villain Theatrical Manager-Yes. He can pronounce the word "revenge" fourteen "r's" and look it with thirty.

His Suspicions Aroused.

Burns-So your new play was per formed last night? Was there a call for the author? Plotter-There was no general demand for his appearance, but I heard one or two men say they'd like to see the man who wrote it. I didn't like the way they said it and got out John M. Hays of the house as soon as I could .- Bos-C. F. Hoffman ton Transcript.

### Not to Be Fooled,

William Copping

V. R. Pratt

Dealer-Five pounds for this beautiful painting? Why, man, the frame is worth more than that. Connoisseur-Yes, but not with that picture in it .--London Tit-Bits,

The squalls on the sea of matrimony have never been so perilous as to deter a woman from taking the last boat out.-New York Herald.

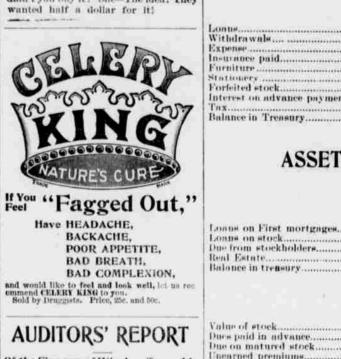
Unreasonable.

"John," said the bargain hunting half of the matrimonial trust as they sat at the breakfast table, "I wish you would et me have \$10 this morning." "My dear," replied the meek and low

ty husband, "I wish you would break yourself of the habit you have of dreaming that I married an heiress."

### His Unrensonableness.

She-Oh, I would have given any-thing to have had it! He-Well, why didn't you buy it? She-The idea! They wanted half a dollar for it!

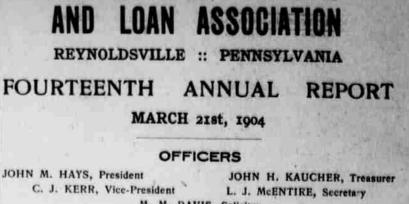


Due Tre

Of the Finances of Winslow Township for the Fiscal Year Ending March 14, 1904.

J. S. JOHNSTON, Supervisor \$2,002.04

2,0422,04



**REYNOLDSVILLE BUILDING** 

M. M. DAVIS, Solicitor

### DIRECTORS

C. J. Kerr R. H. Wilson A. J. Postlethwait M. S. Sterley M. M. Fisher

Henry C. Deible A. T. McClure L. J. McEntire

John H. Kaucher

MEETS FIRST MONDAY AFTER THIRD SATURDAY IN EACH MONTH

# STATEMENT OF CASH

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS TO MARCH 21st, 1904

RECEIPTS.

Dues &c	660,973	57
Insurance	2,708	
Sale Real Estate	22,278	88
Rent	6,854	87

PAYMENTS.

\$692,314 84

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	242,305	96	
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eited stock	480		
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the de artrance pay mente	2,267	11	
		61	
nce in Treasury	1,800	18	

\$692,314 84

# **ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

# ASSETS \$181,600 00

\$194,603 63

600 00 2,915 70 7,687 80 1,800 13

### LIABILITIES.

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### **OFFICE HOURS**

9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. 1:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. to m.

otal Valu

Share

6,896 88 156 30 9

# Vikings of the East.

trading and bringing home priceless

### works of art from China. It was not until long afterward that the ruling authorities of Japan, under

that it suited their purpose to shut off

DARING PIRATES.

you call this? Walter-That, sir, is, I believe, a Plymouth Rock. Customer-Ah! I'm glad it has some historic interest. 1 thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone.

#### An Ex-Convict.

Jolkley-I once heard a man say that he would rather be an ex-convict than anything else he could think of. Polkey -The idea! How eccentric! Joikley-Not at all. The man was in the penilentiary for life.

#### A Misnomer.

Cobwigger - Look here! Did you break that rubber plant? Freddie-That sin't no rubber plant. I pulled at it till all the leaves came out, and it didn't stretch a bit.-Judge

The Idea! She-Am I the first woman you ever loved?

He-Yes. Am I the first man who ever loved you?

She (tempestuously)-You are insulting!

### Every Night,

Teacher-What comes after ""," Ruth? Ruth-The fellow what's goin' to marry my sister Jane, ma'am.

Impudent Masculine Assumption. Mr. Ferguson-Whose character were you and Mrs. Tarrup discussing when I came in?

Mrs. Ferguson-What made you think we were discussing anybody's character?

Mr. Ferguson-1 noticed you were busily talking-that's all.-Exchange.

### The Proper Caper.

"And what did you do when the doctor told you you would have to quit wearing a corset and give up sweets?" "I sent for another doctor."-Chicago Record-Herald.

Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company .-- Swift.

Joy, temperance and repose slam the our on the doctor's nose.-Longfellow.

### Women In Japan.

In Japan a well bred woman does not go to the theater until she is old out the danger of sle drugs which are often and ugly. It is not thought proper for sleep, whether it be an her to understand music. If she is recap, morphine, oplum ligious she is termed "flighty." She other. The medical n spends most of her time at home atwith reluctance to the tending to her children and servants temporary resort, and and performing all sorts of menial how many lives are service for her husband and his famill timed use of them ily. It has been said that "a woman in quent abuse. Of all Japan does not marry for a husband. none is so awful as th but to be unpaid servant to his fampeople who habitually

### Greatness and Smartness.

ily."

"Which would you rather be-truly great or really smart?" "Smart, of course."

"Why?" "Well, you may be truly great and no one ever know it, but if you're smart you can make people think that you're great."-Chicago Post.

As to the New Family, Suburbanite-You don't think they ever lived in the suburbs before? His Wife-Oh, no. When their cook threatened to leave they treated the matter as indifferently as though they could get another one without ruy trouble .--Exchange.

### A Bad Fit.

The Girl-What would you do, doctor, if you saw a man have a bad fit in the street? The Doctor-Advise him to shange his tallor .-- Yonkers Statesman.

### Handleapped. "He can't tell the truth if he tries." "Oh, yes, he can. But he tells it in such a way that it seems to be a lie."-Exchange

A man's success does not depend so much upon his environment as upon the man himself .-- Maxwell's Tallsman.

in the science of geolog stones grow; in anoth The crystal may bee larger, but the bowlde will not increase a length or width in years.

Most Horrible of

No words are strong

comforters. Better th

in the world for pro-

simple food, a regular

Its Hurtful Seder

"I think," said the

"Eh?" replied his fat

you get that idea?" "Why, one day I go

hand, and while

Philadelphia Press.

around he was all

hurt till he stopped

"Women claim that

"Well," answered M

on with a man is to gi

irritably, "why don't a

it?"-Washington Star

Miss Cutting - Tha

eems to be remark

Softleigh-Yaws, indee

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Cutting-No, of course

We cannot control

of others, but a good

despise them .--- Cato.

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His Impolite

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life enables us to	The above accounts andited the 18th day of March, A. D., 1994, and found correct. J. J. SETTER, W. T. CATBERS, Auditors,			Ca	11 ar	nd se	e sa	mples of	i the w	ork.	

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M. C. COLEMAN, C. C. GIBSON, P. A. HARDMAN,

# ds.

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# Star Office.