

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

KING'S BIRTHDAY, 1904.

The following alterations in, and additions to, the ordinary timetable will be made in connection with the above:—

WEDNESDAY, 31st NOVEMBER.

Trains stopping at intermediate stations will leave Dunedin at 8.15 a.m., 9.15 a.m., and 9.50 a.m., Upper Port Chalmers 8.48 a.m., 9.48 a.m., and 10.21 a.m., Purakanui 9.20 a.m., 10.15 a.m., and 10.48 a.m., Waitati 9.40 a.m., 10.40 a.m., and 11.15 a.m., Palmerston arrive 11.18 a.m., 12.20 p.m., and 12.55 p.m.

Return trains leave Palmerston at 3.34 p.m., 4.20 p.m., and 4.55 p.m., Waihouaiti 4.6 p.m., 4.57 p.m., and 6.0 p.m., Seachiff 4.55 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 6.38 p.m., Waitati 5.30 p.m., 6.0 p.m., and 7.10 p.m., arriving Dunedin at 6.48 p.m., 7.10 p.m., and 8.20 p.m., respectively.

Special tram, stopping at intermediate stations, will leave Dunedin at 9.40 a.m., Abbotsford 10.3 a.m., Mosgiel 10.25 a.m., Henley 10.57 a.m., Waihou 11.16 a.m., arriving Milton at 11.44 a.m.

Trains leave Milton at 4.5 p.m., and 6.9 p.m., Waihou 4.10 p.m., and 6.41 p.m., Henley, 4.58 p.m., and 6.55 p.m., arriving Dunedin at 6.30 p.m., and 8.15 p.m. respectively.

The 10.55 a.m. Dunedin-Mosgiel train will leave Cattle Yards at 11.10 a.m., Burnside 11.15 a.m., and Abbotsford 11.20 a.m.

The train usually leaving Dunedin for Mosgiel at 6.15 p.m. will leave at 6.0 p.m., Burnside 6.19 p.m., Abbotsford 6.23 p.m.

The usual 5.15 p.m. tram for Outram will NOT leave Mosgiel till 6.10 p.m., Outram arrive 6.50 p.m.

TAHERI RACES.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel Township at 9.20 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.55 a.m.

Trains will leave Mosgiel Township for Dunedin at 5.35 p.m. and 5.50 p.m.

Trains will leave Mosgiel Junction for Dunedin at 5.10 p.m., 5.48 p.m., 6.3 p.m., 6.41 p.m., and 7.32 p.m.

Special Excursion tickets will be issued to Mosgiel Township as under:—

From Dunedin and Caversham: First class 2s 6d; Second class, 1s 8d.

From Abbotsford: First class, 1s 6d.; Second class, 1s.

These tickets will be available by 9.20 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.55 a.m. trains only, and for return on day of issue only.

Goods Sheds at Dunedin, Port Chalmers and Oamaru will be closed.

BY ORDER.

Memorial to Perpetuate the Memory of Late Rev. Bro. Mark.

THE Executive of the Catholic Young Men's Club, Wellington respectfully solicits DONATIONS from friends and sympathisers towards the above object.

It is intended, if funds permit, to ENDOW A SCHOLARSHIP to perpetuate the memory of the late Bro. Mark.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer,

J. J. CALLAGHAN,

Empire Buildings,

Adelaide Road, Wellington

Gisborne Convent Art Union

The Drawing of the ART UNION for the Convent, Gisborne, fixed for October 29, has been Postponed until further notice. All books, etc., to be returned to

FATHER MULVIHILL,
Gisborne.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

SUBSCRIBER (New Plymouth).—We have no information regarding the matter beyond what appeared in the public press.

E.F.—We have endeavored, as far as possible, to exclude the class of advertisements you refer to from our pages. At the same time we are not always in a position to know the worth of articles advertised, and our readers must exercise their own judgment in such matters.



To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904.

THE DOGGER BANK AFFAIR



THE universal sense of satisfaction and relief at the prospect of the questions involved in the Dogger Bank outrage being settled by arbitration will be tempered by a subdued but unmistakable feeling that England has been rather out-manoeuvred in the interchange of diplomacy on the matter. The claim of the Russian press that their Government has beaten Britain in the negotiations is undoubtedly well founded. Russia has 'saved her face,' gained time, averted a conflict, and secured a good prospect of getting very much better terms than England at first demanded. It is the fashion to despise and ridicule Muscovite methods but the fact remains that the British representatives are not now, and never have been able to cope with the Russians in the matter of diplomacy. The British representatives bark very loudly but they do not bite. In their dealings with Russia they seem to be perpetually in the position of those who are 'willing to wound but yet afraid to strike.' We do not mean, of course, that the nation is afraid in any military or naval sense—the British navy would make very short work of the Baltic fleet if it was only allowed to get to work—but the British representatives, after writing scathing despatches about Russian cruelty or perfidy and making the most violent paper protests, almost invariably hesitate, palter, dally with the question, and finally decide that the point of difference is not serious enough to be worth fighting for, and Russia inevitably gets her way in the end in spite of British talk at the commencement of negotiations. It is so in the present case. It was certainly the wisest course to submit the dispute to arbitration but undoubtedly England stands to lose most by the transaction.

The turn which events have taken in connection with this dispute furnishes a striking illustration of the value, both actual and potential, of the International Court of Arbitration established by the Hague Conference of 1899. That Conference, as we have explained elsewhere, was called at the direct instance of the Czar in the interests of universal peace. To his bitter disappointment it failed utterly in its more immediate purpose—viz, the gradual disarmament of the Great Powers—but the tribunal of arbitration which it succeeded in setting up is a standing evidence that the Conference was not called in vain. The Court was fully organised and duly constituted on April 14, 1901. Five months later it was called upon to hear its first dispute—a case of compensation for the destruction of Church property in Mexico—and the dispute was fully and finally settled in 28 days. Shortly afterwards the Boer delegates sought its intervention for the purpose of adjusting terms of peace between the Boers and England, but the Advisory Council decided that unless both parties were willing to submit the case to the Court no action could be taken. The action of England and Russia in the present case is not only significant in itself but is particularly valuable as a precedent. If ever there was a case that seemed little likely to lend itself to arbitration the Dogger Bank affair was one. There was apparently no two

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