

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON FOR PRESIDENCY

Evidence That U. S. Speaker Will Seek the Republican Nomination.

Washington, May 24.—Four candidates for the presidential nomination now have burst from the chrysalis stage and are attracting attention in the east. It is Taft against the field as the east sees it. The three occupying the field are Fairbanks of Indiana, Knox of Pennsylvania and Cannon of Illinois. The last could be made more of course, if it were to include all who have been mentioned or who are likely to be in the field before convention time comes, but it is held down to those who right now have some real impetus back of their booms.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's conspicuousness in the east, so to speak, during the last few days, has aroused much speculation among the politicians. They see a good motive in the "getting acquainted" conference with Governor Hughes at Albany and yesterday's visit to the headquarters of the Protective League in New York city, which has suffered a great scare over a renewed report that President Roosevelt may get busy with the tariff revision question in his message to congress next winter, as well as over the prospect of concessions to Germany even if the general subject be not tackled.

Mr. Cannon is expected in Washington tomorrow, after seeing his daughter off for Europe from the metropolis, and some of his congressional cronies are awaiting his coming in anticipation of some heart-to-heart talks on the presidential situation. Senator Henryway of Indiana, who has the Fairbanks boom in charge in his state is one of Uncle Joe's particular companions, and he is waiting at the capital for him. The good feeling that exists between the Fairbanks and the Cannon booms is one of the striking features of the situation at this stage.

The newest thing in the way of a boom to excite lively interest is the Knox movement, at present confined to the state of Pennsylvania, but which is expected by its managers to make headway in New England after it is formally launched at the state convention at Harrisburg. Senator Knox will be endorsed for the presidential nomination at that time, and there also, it is expected, is likely to be some interesting action with the platform adopted on the same occasion.

Administration and anti-administration circles are looking forward to the Keystone convention with equal interest, the former with desire to know whether there will be declaration for the Roosevelt principles broader than mere endorsement of the President, and the latter with hope that the platform will be so adroitly worked as not to commit the state unconditionally to a "candidate of the Roosevelt type."

Everybody has an eye to what may happen in connection with the respective state delegations when favorite son candidacies dissolve, as some of them must soon after the talking begins. If there is to be a majority for someone to start with.

If anyone has a majority of the delegates to go in with it will be Taft, the way things stand at present. If he falls short of that the fighting will begin. It is very significant to find all of those who want to prevent the nomination of any candidate supposed to have the vigorous backing of the administration encouraging the favorite son movements wherever they appear. At the same time it is amusing to observe how every candidate who bobs up is declared to be a man who is or has been in accord with the general Roosevelt policies.

GERMANY COMING TO TIME

Now Anxious for a New Fiscal Agreement With the Dominion.

London, May 24.—The Mail says the steel and iron industry in Germany is especially anxious to have the fiscal arrangement with Canada which the press generally advocates.

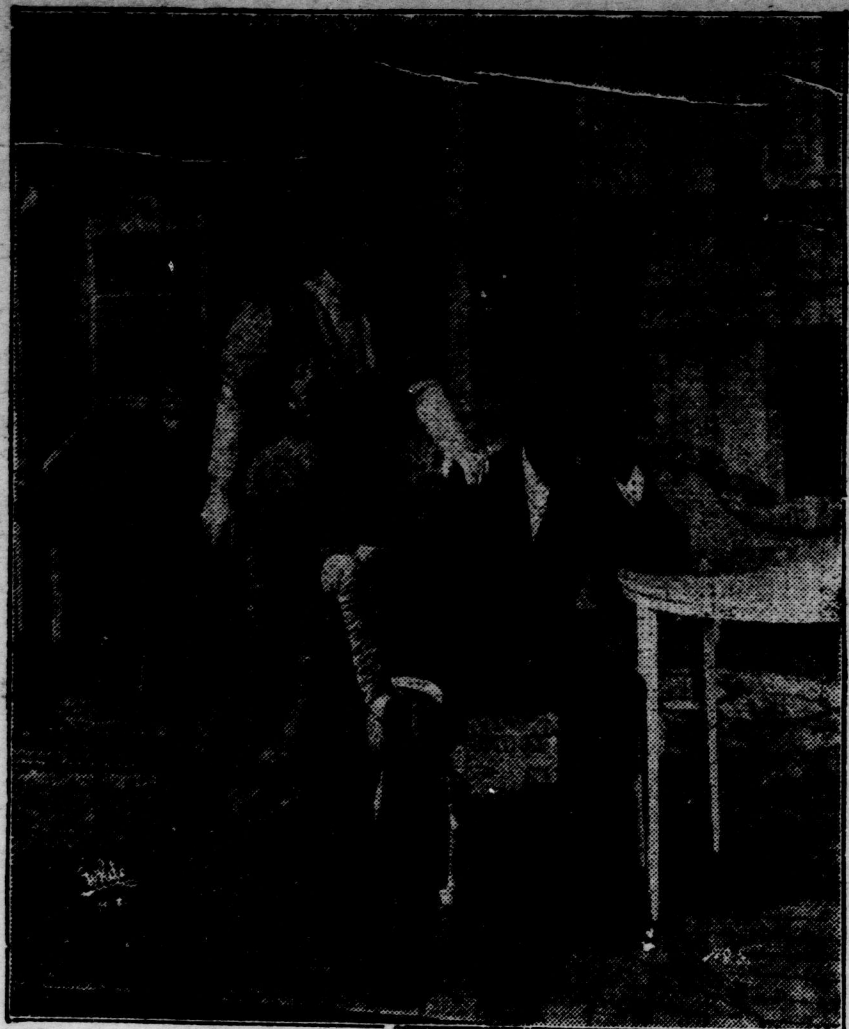
German pressure on the Imperial Conference is that seed has been sown which in after years will fructify in a magnificent manner. The Hamburg Nachrichten says Chamberlain's idea is already victorious, but only in the region of ideas. A man to materialize this idea has not been found. The Deutsche Zeitung recommends the German Government to seek to win over the more important colonies before it is too late by judicious and opportune concessions.

SLAYING OF MRS. BROWN

Prisoner Recovering From His Attempt To Commit Suicide.

Killarney, Man., May 24.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Brown was conducted today, but is not yet concluded. The witnesses called were John Brown, brother of the girl; Mrs. Hemus and Mr. Eggleston S. Forster, neighbors, and Dr. Whyte. Brown's evidence was as to the finding of Gowland, the search for his sister, and the finding of her mutilated body. Mrs. Hemus, who was with Mr. Brown when he first found the body of his sister, corroborated this part of his evidence. Dr. Whyte's evidence established the committing of an outrage upon the victim. The prisoner Gowland is progressing favorably, is able to eat and ask for what he wants. He is being carefully watched, having attempted to tear out the stitches in his neck. So far he has not made any statement of the crime. He, however, realizes his position to a certain extent.

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SCENE FROM "THE LION AND THE MOUSE" AT THE GRAND MONARCH DAY NIGHT.

STOLYPIN WARNS DUMA MEMBERS

Declares Serious Conflict Exists Between Government and House.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—Premier Stolypin caused a sensation in the Lower House of Parliament today by unexpectedly announcing that a serious conflict existed between the House and the Government, through the agrarian committee of the House proceeding to solve the whole agrarian problem without consulting with any representative of the Government.

The Premier ended his statement by announcing that the forcible expropriation of land could not be permitted and warned the House that the speeches exciting the peasants were beginning to cause a dangerous agitation in the provinces which the Government was determined to restrain.

Was Dramatic Incident. The Premier's entry on the scene was almost dramatic. At the close of a dull session of the House, devoted to the adoption of rules of order, Premier Stolypin suddenly claimed the floor. It was 6 o'clock, after the regular hour for the adjournment of the House, but the motion of the social revolutionists to adjourn was defeated and amidst the closest attention the Premier declared that the agrarian committee of the House yesterday had formally adopted the principle of the forcible expropriation of land without waiting to ascertain the Government's attitude.

It was the Premier's duty, therefore, to enlighten the deputies. Fundamental principles maintained by the Government had been disregarded, an openly revolutionary tone marked most of the speeches and insults had been aimed at the Government.

The Premier added that the agrarian programme of the committee left the various parties in the House in irreconcilable positions towards each other and towards the Government. If the principle of the forcible expropriation of land was permitted to prevail, a social upheaval of which history would not be able to show a parallel would be precipitated.

Years for Mighty Russia. Continuing, M. Stolypin characterized the Constitutional Democratic programme as being milder and more gradual than that of the radicals, but, he said, the same principle, the undermining of the rights of property, was at the bottom of both. Furthermore, the Constitutional Democratic price, \$40 per hectare (2.47 acres), was unreasonably low and ruinous to the landowners.

He heartily welcomed the proposal of the Constitutional Democrats to let the peasants decide whether communal ownership should be maintained or abolished, although he counted the arrangement that the forcible expropriation of land was inevitable, pointing out that the present available Government reserve of land was inadequate to appease the land hunger.

M. Stolypin asserted that to plunder the 130,000 landowners would be like nursing an invader back to health by nourishment drawn from his own body. The whole state must assist in solving the agrarian problem.

In conclusion the Premier said: "The radicals long for a mighty upheaval. We yearn to build up a mighty Russia."

BELL GETS THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Makes Impassioned Appeal to Jury, Whom He Avails To Be Executed in July.

New York, May 24.—"I am no Harry K. Thaw—but plain John Bell. I have no wealth—but if I had, I could produce witnesses whose testimony would acquit me."

With these words, a Brooklyn trolley car conductor closed an impassioned address to the jury that three hours later was to find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

Bell, a young man of mediocre attainments, was happily married a few years ago. A year after the wedding his wife died. Dr. Charles W. Townsend, a prominent physician of Staten Island, had attended her. On the humble stone that marked her grave Bell caused to be chiseled: "Reverend our happy love in heaven."

He was inconsolable and for months brooded over his affliction. To his friends he expressed the conviction that his wife had not received proper medical care.

On the night of Jan. 29 last, Dr. Townsend was shot to death in his bed. He had been awakened by a intruder and exclaimed, "If you are here to rob, take what you can find, but do not harm my family or me."

The supposed burglar replied: "I want none of your things; I want you," and fired. Townsend, who was in the bed with his wife, was the sole witness of the murder. A letter subsequently written by Bell caused his arrest, and in court his own family, with the exception of his father, who was excused, appeared against him. His half-brother testified that Bell confessed to having killed the physician for revenge.

Bell was the only witness for the defense, and the trial, held at Richmond, was not prolonged. This afternoon the case was given to the jury and tonight a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned.

Judge Abbott denied a motion for a new trial and forthwith sentenced the prisoner to be electrocuted on the first Monday in July next. Bell received the verdict and sentence stolidly and retained control when his stepmother and sister fainted.

Denied the confession attributed to him by his half-brother and said he carried the weapon because he had contemplated suicide; and explained the tomb's inscription that had been vandals had stolen the flowers which he had daily placed on his wife's grave and that when the headstone was erected he resolved to punish the thieves. He claimed to have spent the night of the murder in the Bowery.

EFFIGIES OF ALEXANDRA Statues of Edward's Beautiful Consort To Be Erected.

London, May 24.—For nearly two-thirds of Queen Victoria's record reign it was considered the correct thing to gratify the gracious sovereign woman and edify her subjects by setting up many statues of the model consort whom she lamented so long. After her majesty's death effigies of herself were executed and erected throughout the empire. King Edward then came in for the sculptor's attention—somewhat late in the day, it is true, but still in time to be represented as an imposing and "taking" figure.

But a public statue for which people have long been waiting is a good one of Queen Alexandra, one of the loveliest women who ever shared a throne, and it is gratifying to hear that two effigies of her majesty will appropriately stand within the grounds of the London hospital. A statue of Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales, is on order, it seems, for an eastern dependency, as a companion to the one already set up of the Prince of Wales. Not every portrait effigy erected within the British dominions is a thing of beauty for the people to contemplate, but our royalties are a most presentable tribe, without exception, and look well in bronze or marble.

SHORTT PRAISES LEMIEUX BILL

Labor Disputes Act Most Excellent Measure Says Queen's Man.

Ottawa, May 24.—Prof. Shortt, of the Queen's University staff, who presided over the conciliation board, which settled the long-standing fight between the Grand Trunk Railway and its machinists, sent the following letter to Minister Lemieux, of his appreciation of the labor disputes act:

"Queen's University, Kingston, May 21, 1907. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor, Ottawa."

"Dear Sir,—Having sent in my formal report on the settlement of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and the machinists, I thought you might be interested in a moderate amount of the case, and the working of the new law with which your name is naturally so closely connected. The matters in dispute covered almost every typical feature of the labor problem, such as rates of wages, hours of employment, including night and day work, overtime, both as to hours and pay, classification of men, the number and status of apprentices, the promotion of helpers, improvers, etc., the removal of men on strike or lock-out, some men for over two years, and the general recognition of the union."

"The interest manifested by the Grand Trunk Railway was sufficiently evidenced by the fact that Mr. Hays, Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Robb attended throughout the entire sittings of the board, being especially interested, as Mr. Hays said at the close of the case, in the working of the new law; the men were also well represented from the ranks, the officers of the union by counsel. After opening up the case in a general manner it was thought that if representatives of both sides could get together by themselves, many minor matters in so large a field might be disposed of. However, after half a day's conference it was found that no progress had been made, hence every point at issue had to be taken up by the board."

"I appear to have been fortunate enough to secure the confidence of both parties to the dispute, and my colleagues, though nominated by the opposite interests, exhibited a spirit of perfect faith in every respect. Throughout the proceedings no attempt was made to settle differences on the easy but demoralizing principle of 'splitting the differences,' but every attention was given to deciding the matter on its merits. This appeared to greatly develop mutual confidence and matters became easier under the advanced, until it was evident a final settlement was merely a question of patiently covering the whole field. The admirable tact and evident fairness of Mr. Hays on the side of the Grand Trunk, and the fine spirit shown by Mr. Lee, counsel for the machinists, were conspicuous in propagating mutual confidence and bringing the respective forces into a spirit of accommodation. By Saturday evening practically everything had been disposed of but the readjustment of the minimum rate of wages."

"After considerable discussion, chiefly as to the advances proposed by the Grand Trunk Railway, the men, on the advice of Messrs. O'Donoghue and Lee, agreed to accept the offer of the railway, and everything was settled. "Mutual concessions were then in order, and it seemed difficult to determine which party was the better satisfied with the character of the proceedings and the efficiency of the new law, which all recognized to have been on trial, and which all parties admitted to have proved entirely successful. An important and complex labor dispute, involving funds of more than two years' standing, and not improving with age, had been settled to the satisfaction of both parties without the aid of a day's work to the men, or a dollar to the company, and above all, without disturbance to the public service. Thus was every object of the Lemieux act secured. (Signed) Adam Shortt."

IN TRAINING NINE YEARS Argentina Naval Cadets Get a Thorough Education.

Washington, May 24.—The presence of the President's Sarmiento, a training ship of the Argentine navy, at Jamestown, has served to call attention to the Argentine method of training officers for the navy. The candidate for a commission must first serve an apprenticeship of five years on a training ship before being admitted to the naval academy, where he must take a four years' course similar to the course at Annapolis. In this period of apprenticeship the candidate for a commission is obliged to perform all the work usually done by common sailors, and is gradually instructed in the practice of navigation and gunnery, most of the theoretical training being given when the candidate enters the naval academy, at which time he becomes a "naval cadet." The President Sarmiento, which is commanded by Captain Monetta, has fourteen candidates or apprentices under the supervision and instruction of Captain de la Fuente. These young men have not shared in the social courtesies which have been extended to the officers of the ship, and will not do so until after they enter the naval academy.

While Argentina has a naval programme consisting of the quality of the vessels which have hitherto constituted the Argentine navy, however, that the government is at present engaged in putting in new boilers and in other ways modernizing several battleships, of which five went into commission twenty-seven years ago. At present the Argentine navy consists of several armored cruisers of 20,000 tons each and some smaller, fast vessels, together with coast defense vessels, monitors, etc.

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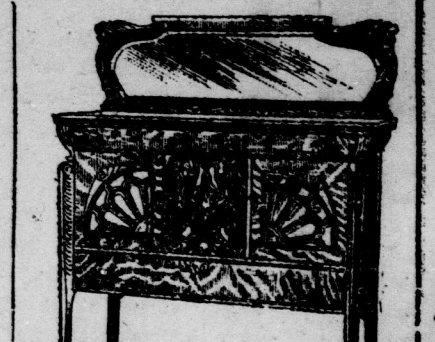
This handsome leather chair, upholstered with best hair filling.

\$37.50



This neat bedroom suite, highly polished and heavily carved; dresser has British plate mirror.

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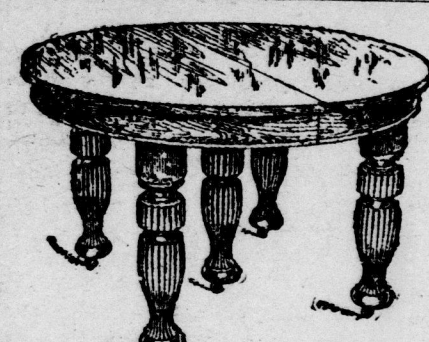
This solid oak buffet, highly polished and heavily carved, lined silver drawers.

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Fashionable Couples in Old London Find Existence Hard.

London, May 24.—The mother of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, under Secretary for the colonies, is contributing to the Gentlemen's Club, a woman's periodical, articles on London society, comparing the past and present. In the current number she says, among other things, that there is no doubt luxury is greatly on the increase. The mode of living is becoming more extravagant every day. A young couple who were formerly thought to be well provided if they had \$10,000 or \$25,000 a year barely subsist now on \$20,000 or \$25,000. Everyone lives well. A bad dinner is a surprise. Houses are far better and more artistically furnished. Everyone entertains. The hurry of the age is one of its chief characteristics. To crowd into 24 hours the occupation and amusement of a week seems to be the aim of most people. The extraordinary restlessness and craving for something new before there has been time to understand or to enjoy what is in hand, are causing manners to deteriorate and are curtailing the amenities of social life.

One innovation which has arisen in late years is becoming quite a feature of London life, that is the growth of women's clubs. That these supply a need is proved by their increasing numbers. Some, like mushrooms, spring up in a night and disappear as quickly. Others, more enduring, have come to stay. There is no doubt that men and women look upon a club from entirely different points of view. The good fellowship which exists in men's clubs is unknown in those for women. A woman who joins a club in the hope of social intercourse is woefully disappointed.

Mrs. West contributes some stories of women's clubs, in one of which she says: "A new member shocked her fellow-members by putting her feet on the back of a chair, and with a pocket handkerchief over the face she proceeded to indulge in snores. When remonstrated with, she exclaimed: 'I won't be restricted in any of my privileges. Isn't this supposed to be like a man's club. I know they always put their feet on the mantelpiece. I would have done so too had my legs been long enough!'"

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