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For Sale
Yonge Street Store, near Gould; three-story modern building; lot 25 x 132. Price right; $10,000 down required.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King Street East.

The Toronto World

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PROBS: Southerly winds; fine …

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 14 1911—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXI.—No. 11,163

Senate Reading Room
Ijan12—1912
SENATE P O

HIGH WATER MARK IN NAVAL ARMAMENTS

Sir Edward Grey Fears Competition May Break Down Civilization—In 1914 Britain Will Have Thirty Dreadnoughts and Germany Twenty-One—No Good Accomplished by Single Nation Dropping Out of the Race.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, leading the house of commons to-night, in Premier Asquith's absence, made an important pronouncement on the government's naval policy. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in defence of his estimates against attacks from certain quarters, explained that in 1814 Great Britain would have 30 and Germany 21 Dreadnoughts—not, he said, an unreasonable margin. The size of the British navy, he added, practically was governed by that of Germany, and unless some change occurred in the German naval law this year would be the high water mark in British estimates.

Secretary Grey, affirming Mr. McKenna's satements, emphasized the cordiality of Great Britain's foreign relations and his earnest desire that nothing should disturb these friendships. He then dealt with the difficulties to be encountered in the disarmament question, and pointed out that it was the most civilized nations that spent the most on armaments, asserting that unless the mischief was brought home to men's feelings as well as to their minds, the growth of armaments must in the long run break civilization down.

Some thought the secretary continued, that it would end in war. He thought more likely it would end in international revolution. Any way, the rivalry would not be stopped by any single nation dropping out of the race. Altho Great Britain had a strong navy, her army was small, and an agreement with Germany ne ded careful handling. He was hopeful, however, that something might be done.

Limitation of Armaments.

Any real limitation of armaments, he declared, must depend on nations learning, like individuals, to resort to law instead of force of arms. He referred to President Taft's arbitration speech as bold, courageous and pregnant with consequences, and said:

"Such a statement ought not to go without response. We should be delighted to have such a proposal made to us. We should feel that it was something so momentous and so far reaching in its possible consequences that it would require not only the signature of both governments, but the deliberate and decided sanction of parliament. That, I believe, would be given."

Sir Edward's speech was loudly cheered and it created a deep impression. When he referred to the possibility of the adoption of President Taft's proposal he was listened to in tense silence. If, he said, two of the greatest nations should thus make it clear that in no circumstances were they going to war again, the effect of their example on the world must have beneficent effects.

Nations entering such an agreement, continued the secretary, might be exposed to attack by a third nation. This would probably lead to their making another agreement to join each other in case of quarrel with a third power in which arbitration was refused.

Sacrifice of National Pride.

"In entering an agreement of this kind," said Sir Edward, "there would be risks, and you must be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride. I know that to produce such changes public opinion must reach very high ideals—higher than some think possible, but men's minds are working in this direction, and history affords instances of reaching such an ideal point. It was so in the case of slavery, when the United States rose up, not counting the cost in blood or money, or the risk of national existence."

In conclusion the secretary said: "The general adoption of such a system might leave some armies and navies still in existence, but they would remain, not in rivalry, but as the world's police."

Utopian as his hopes might seem to some, he believed that he would live long enough to see some progress towards their realization.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY

A Fleet of 52 Vessels, Costing $117,000,000—Spend $25,000,000 a Year.

LONDON, March 13.—(C. A. P. Cable)—The Chronicle's Melbourne correspondent cables that Admiral Henderson's scheme for the Australian navy provides a fleet of 52 vessels, costing £23,500,000, spread over 22 years. The scheme pledges the commonwealth to an annual naval expenditure of nearly five millions after 1933. The construction of the fleet, including docks, with two years' stores, means spending £40,500,000.

NIPISSING CENTRAL PLANS.

D. Fasken, purchaser of the Nipissing Central Railway for $240,000, states that it will not be merged in the big North Ontario Power and Light Co.'s possessions, but will be run as a separate concern.

RUSSIA SENDS ULTIMATUM.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—Russia has sent an ultimatum to China, insisting upon a closer adherence to the provisions of the treaty of 1881, which has been the subject of negotiations between the two countries for some weeks past. The Russian occupation corps is within a hundred miles of the frontier and marching on Kulja.

MONK'S AMENDMENT HAD TO BE DROPPED

Premier Raised Point of Order—Resolution Called for Immediate Building of Geor. Bay Canal.

OTTAWA, March 13.—(Special.)—Under an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply, ostensibly for the purpose of considering the transportation aspect of the reciprocity proposals, F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier) precipitated discussion of the Georgian Bay Canal scheme, which was fair on the way to dividing the house, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier discovered that a private member could not propose a resolution that involved an expenditure of money. Several members had spoken before the point of order was raised, and the matter was suddenly dropped. It showed, however, the tendency of Eastern Ontario and Quebec members to favor that scheme over the enlargement of Welland Canal.

Monk said he was influenced to bring the transportation matter forward by the influence of James J. Hill in favor of reciprocity owing to his railway connections in the west.

Mr. Monk urged upon the government the necessity of the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. His amendment to the motion was "that the house, in view of a possible diversion of the country's carrying trade from Canadian channels, and in order to insure the most favorable conditions of transportation between western points and the Canadian Atlantic seaboard, records its opinion and determination that the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal should be commenced forthwith, so as to preserve and further facilitate interprovincial traffic and the carrying of freight in unbroken bulk from the Great Lakes to the sea."

An All-Canadian Route.

The necessity for providing an all-Canadian route from the head of the Great Lakes navigation to the seaboard had given prominence to the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. It would not only, by reason of the shorter haul, insure the bulk of the carrying trade of the Canadian west going to Montreal, but would also discount the competition of Buffalo and other American ports. It was superior, for that reason, to the enlargement of the Welland Canal, because, once the vessels passed into Lake Ontario, it would be possible for American enterprise to divert that traffic to the Hudson River by means of barges. He understood that the construction of that route was not beyond engineering possibilities.

"Transportation," said Mr. Monk, "has been a pressing question with this government since it came into power. We should have this route exclusively to ourselves without any outside interference from our neigh-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

TWO HOURS IN ICY BAY BEFORE RESCUE CAME

John Gardner Broke Thru While Crossing to City From Island.

John Gardner, 40 years, 651 Dupont-street, spent two hours in the icy waters of the bay last night before a number of willing workers from the Queen City Yacht Club could rescue him. This was at last accomplished by means of planks thrust out upon the ice to enable the rescuers to approach the imperiled man without themselves falling into the water, and a rope which had to be repeatedly thrown to him before he was drawn from his terrible plight.

Gardner is said to have been crossing from the isalnd despite the warnning issued by Property Commissioner Harris that the ice is unsafe. When near the city side he went thru the saft ice nd his cries attracted the attention of those at the club. It was 7 o'clock when Gardner went thru the ice. It was nearly 9 before he was taken from the water. He was almost completely exhausted, but was revived at the club house and the ntapen home in the police ambulance. Unless he should succumb to shock, which is regarded as unlikely, he is not in a critical condition.

Tension Continues On Mexican Border

Authorities Profess, However, That Governments Understand Each Other—Americans Flock to Insurrecto Forces.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Mexican ambassador here and the Mexican minister of finance received assurances from Washington to-night which convinced them that there is sincere cooperation between the administration of President Taft and that of President Diaz. It is not professed that all tension has been slackened, and while the American troops remain in force on the Mexican border, it is admitted that some tension will continue, but the adge of apprehension was appreciably blunted by the day's developments.

A long telegram to Ambassador de la Barra, stated to have reached him at Washington, announced that the United States warships to patrol duty on the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Mexico had been ordered to call at Mexican ports only for coal and then to withdraw promptly.

This action is deeply reassuring to Senor Limantour. In a recent interview he said that he could only consider the presence of American men-of-war in Mexican waters, so far distant from their base at Galveston, as part of an unnecessary effort to impress on Mexico the power of the United States. His personal protest was promptly followed by official representations, and to-night he expressed himself as "very much gratified that the request of his government had been so promptly granted."

Ambassador de la Barra added that the action of the United States Government was highly satisfactory to his government and that perfect understanding exists between the two governments in the matter.

American Commands Insurrectos.

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—Captain Oscar G. Creighton, a Harvard graduate, with a band of insurrectos, many of whom are also Americans, to-night camped 15 miles south of Juarez. Creighton reached the vicinity of Juarez after a march from the south of about 100 miles along the Mexican National Railroad, leaving in his wake a trail of burning bridges. His arrival near the border was spectacular. He waited until dark to announce his presence by a terrific explosion, which wrecked a bridge at Mesa, ten miles south of Juarez. Coming upon 25 American mine prospectors at Chicago, 100 miles south on the Mexican National Railroad, Creighton informed them that he intended to destroy what remained of the railroad. If they wished to reach El Paso, he would allow them to precede him on two handcars.

The handcars were put in action, but the Americans, fearing a possible attack, preferred to remain under Creighton's protection. At one town Creighton entered a station and tore out the telegraph instruments, which long had been in disuse because of the cutting of the wires. "Here," Creighton said, throwing the telegraph keys to the miners, "take these along for souvenirs."

Citizens of the United States are rapidly becoming leaders of small bands of insurrectos, according to reports from the interior. Where they are not experienced enough to take commands, they are grouped under command of their own countrymen.

Scores of Americans are applying for enlistment at the insurrecto junta, despite the threat of the Diaz government to punish with death anyone participating even in a slight degree with the revolutionary movement. What disposition is made of the applicants is not given out by the junta, but it is known that the men do not remain long in El Paso.

WEARY OF POWER MAGNATES

Premier is Understood to Be Opposed to Any More Intervention.

Will Sir James Whitney answer the latest appeal of the electric power interests and come to their aid? was a live question at the parliament buildings yesterday.

A friend of the prime minister expressed the view that the time had gone by for successful appeals to be made by the electric corporations for further favors or assistance from the head of the government. The intimation was given that the electric interests would be given to understand that they had been given all the consideration to which they were entitled.

Want Early Closing.

LONDON, March 13.—At a meeting of the temperance people to-night, addresed by Ald. McCarthy of Toronto, a resolution was passed asking the government to pass a measure allowing the municipalities to take a plebiscite limiting the hours of bars from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., from Monday to Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

H. B. Perham Here.

H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and late vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Toronto yesterday, and is staying at the King Edward Hotel. He is here on business for the federation, making arrangements for the next annual convention in Toronto on May 8.

Cut Throat, But May Live.

Crazed with pain, Richard Purser, who lives with his son at 59 Foxley-st., attempted suicide Sunday night by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found by his son and sent to the Western Hospital, where he is said to be doing well. He had been ill for three years and at times suffered intensely.

NOT GETTING A "RUN" FOR HIS MONEY

MR. TAFT: The Globe robin is back and the sun is doing his best, but there's nothing doing over here in the sap line.

YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN MET DEATH IN FLAMES

Husband's Desperate Efforts Failed To Save Mrs. H. N. McArthur—Kerosene Exploded.

Only by the presence of mmind and adequate action of T. J. Foulkes, his next door neighbor, was the life of H. N. McArthur saved when he cast himself upon the prostrate form of his wife, who was burned to death in their home, 122 Kenilworth-avenue, at 6.15 last night, when her clothing caught fire from an explosion of kerosene with which she was trying to light her kitchen fire. Foulkes threw a bucket of water over the crazed husband, saving his life, but the wife was dead.

While trying to light the fire in her kitchen range, Mre McArthur, who was a young woman of 27 years, was holding a can of kerosene. The fumes exploded, blowing the bottom out of the can. Her clothing caught fire and she rushed into the front of the house. There she attracted the attention of her nine-year-old son, who rushed into the street in his nightclothes. He ran to the father's hardware store at the corner of Queen-st. and cried out to the man that his mother was being burned.

The father dashed to his home and found his wife lying on the floor with her clothing almost entirely burned from her body. He cast himself upon her in an effort to extinguish the flames. Then Foulkes, who lives at 124 Kenilworth-ave, entered b ythe front door and grasping a pail of water, threw it over the two. He drew the husband from the form of nis wife and Dr. Coates was summoned. The woman was quite dead, but the man had only sustained slight burns about the head and hands.

It was decided that an inquest will be unnecessary and the body was turned over to A. W. Miles, undertaker, 396 College-st.

The dead woman leaves four children aged between 9 years and six weeks.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WERE STRUCK BY CAR

Mrs. Boyd of 167 Cottingham St. Received Very Serious Scalp Wound.

Stepping out from behind a northbound Avenue-road car, from which they had just alighted at Cottingham-street and Avenue-road, Mrs. Boyd, 167 Cottingham-street, and Mrs. Adair, her daughter, who lives with her at that address, were struck by southbound Avenue-road car 546, in charge of Motorman J. M. Brown.

Both women were thrown to the ground, the elder sustaining a severe scalp wound. They were carried into a nearby house and Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, and Dr. Leopard attended them. They were then taken to their home in the police ambulance. Mrs. Boyd is said to be in a serious condition, while her daughter is badly shaken up.

Anti-Reciprocity Sentiment.

MONTREAL, March 13.—It was announced at the office of the Anti-Reciprocity League this morning that on eight of the league's petitions received in the early mail to-day were a total of 1264 names, of which only 32 favored reciprocity. The petitions were mostly from large industrial concerns. Meanwhile the canvassers of the women's branch of the league are also turning in completed twelve lists of men's names in addition to the petitions they are circulating among the women.

HELD UP IN QUEEN'S PARK AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Story of Auto Accident Used To Lure B. J. Simmons—Young Men Arrested.

B. J. Simmons, teller at the Sherbourne and Queen-streets branch of the Dominion Bank, will be slow to go to the aid of beauty in distress in the future. While walking in the Queen's Park, north of College-street at 10.45 Sunday night he was accosted by some one dressed as a young woman, who told him that her mothed had been struck by an automobile in the park. He was taken to a spot where a shrouded figure lay beneath a tree. He stooped over and a revolver was thrust into his face by the mother, whose voice was peculiarly masculine. Daughter went thru his clothes for $6 and a tie pin. There was also the silent figure of a man standing near by, and when he was told to go the young man went. He thinks that the one who first accosted him was really a woman.

At 2.40 yesterday morning Policeman McGrath arrested Kenneth Lambert and Lawrence Warren in Soranren-avenue. They had women's clothing in their possession, auto goggles and a revolver. They were arraigned in police court yesterday morning upon charges of vagrancy and were remanded for a week.

DEMOCRAT SUCCESSES IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Democratic success in Maine was continued at the city elections held to-day, candidates of that party winning the majority contests in four of the five cities which voted. The only upset was at Bangor, where State Senator Charles W. Mullen, Democrat, defeated Mayor Charles F. Sweet, Republican, by a majority of 261 in the heaviest vote cast in a city election there. The city government remains Republican.

Spring Millinery Opening.

The city is in the hands of the milliner to-day. Her ladyship will be out to see what is new and good in Paris designs for the season; and it is safe to say that the display is quite equal to what New York is showing. The Dineen Company has its opening and this should prove some attraction to the particular person who desires a dress or suit hat for spring because Dineen fashions are positively something different. They have all been carefully selected by Dineen's own expert.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY SENDS AN ULTIMATUM

Will Sell Out at $250 a Share or Purchase City Power if Given Exclusive Franchise.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—Particulars of proposals made by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, to the mayor and other representatives of the city regarding settlement of the troubles in connection with the traction and commercial lighting matters, were published to-day. Two alternatives were presented to the city:

(1) The company will sell its street railway, gas power and electric light outfit to the city as a going concern, or

(2) The company will purchase from the city 15,000 horse-power as soon as the city is in a position to deliver it, at a price which will pay interest on the city's entire investment in a municipal plant at Point Dubois, on condition that the company shall be permitted the exclusive right to engage in commercial lighting.

Mr. Mackenzie said the company would sell out on a basis of $250 a share, now worth $190. On this basis the company's full price would be in excess of $15,000,000.

The next move is up to Mayor Evans. He will call a meeting of special committee of the city council, which has power to deal with the case and the report will probably be taken up by the full body two weeks hence. One of the aldermen says the city has the company in a corner, and that the termination of the present litigation in favor of the city would deprive the company of its principal source of revenue.

Mayor Evans made an important announcement at the meeting of the city council to-night, when he said that power would be asked for at this session of the legislature (which is expected to close this week), to submit a bylaw to the ratepayers authorizing the city to purchase the power lighting and street car plants of the Winnipeg Street Railway.

SIGN OR RESIGN

Position G. N. W. Operators Were in, Says President Konencamp.

According to the latest reports in union circles, it is uunderstood that the G. N. W. telegraph company have sent to their striking operators an offer for a board of conciliation. In their offer, however, they deny the right of the employes or a committee of the employes to represent the operators, and lay stress on the fact that a number of the men signed the petition which was circulated by the company, repudiating the committee, on Feb. 14. President Konenkamp is also objected to by the company, on the ground that he is a foreigner.

Mr. Konenkamp admits that a number of the operators signed the petition, but declares that they did so for fear of being dismissed from the service. He further states that several of the men who did not sign the paper were discharged, and that it was really a case of sign or resign.

COULD PAY $135 FOR T.E.L. STOCK

Alex Dow Repudiates Charge That He Ever Named $150 for the Shares, But Sir Henry Pellatt Returns to the Attack, Armed With Telegram Interview.

Did Alexander Dow of Detroit, the city's electrical adviser, ever intimate that in his opinion the shares of the Toronto Electric Light Co. are worth $150?

That is the point around which, as the latest phase of the electrical situation, a heated controversy is waging. Mr. Dow, who should know better than anyone else, declares most positively that he never did, but his report goes that of R. A. Ross of Montreal one better, by suggesting that the city might afford to pay $135. The report, which is an interesting review of the situation, was handed out by the mayor yesterday, in response to the company's challenge.

Sir Henry Pellatt, in support of his contention, quotes The Telegram. In a letter sent to the newspapers, he says:

"I see that an attempt is being made to deny that Mr. Dow ever made a report recommending that the city should pay $150 per share for the stock of the Toronto Electric Light Co.; will you be so kind as to allow me to quote from The Evening Telegram of Nov. 7, 1910, as follows:

Extract from The Telegram of Nov. 7, 1910.

PAY $150 FOR T. E. L. STOCK

DOW'S RECOMMENDATION.

City Should Pay Big Price to Avoid Competition, Which Would Be Disastrous to City and Company.

"The city can afford to buy out the Toronto Electric Light Co. on a stock valuation of $150, in order to do away with competition."

This is part of the report of Mr. Alexander Dow, the Detroit expert, who is supervising the construction of the civic power plant.

Mr. Dow was asked to report on the price the city can afford to pay for the Toronto Electric Light Co.'s plant.

"If the city does not make an arrangement to buy out the company it must face an almost certain loss on the operation of the civic plant for some years," says Mr. Dow.

Mr. Dow states that competition would be disastrous both to the city and the shareholders of the company, and while he feels no doubt of an ultimate win by the city, he feels that it would pay to deal liberally with the company and secure the entire market for the city's plant.

"The report will be considered by the board of control in a few days."

It will be observed that the words of the report are quoted verbatim.

Furthermore, Mr. Dow has stated on several occasions to the officials of the company that the price which he con-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

It Has Been Overdone!

The electric ring have about overworked Sir James Whitney. They have attacked him at home and in London. They have sent "widows" to his office like the suffragettes have held up Mr. Asquith at his official residence. They have put the financial papers of London on him, and "deputations of leading financiers" have waylaid him in his London caravansary. They have bombarded him at dinner parties and in private interviews. His nearest friends have been pressed into "speaking to him" about the awful iniquities of Beck and Hendrie and McNaught. The Toronto newspapers here have been loaded with dishonest and suggestive appeals. Public ownership, it is insinuated, is the worst crime on the calendar. They swore, they cried, they threatened. Some of his supporters—elected for public ownership—have professed it on the platform, and stigmatized it by innuendo in private conversation. The most determined efforts have been made to have his legislation declared unconstitutional, and men in the highest office have been used to balk the effort of a free people to help themselves in the matter of cheap light and power. Even "eminent counsel" are said to have discussed questions at a dinner party for the express edification of a judge who might have to try them. The social caucus, the financial caucus, the party caucus have been worked to death. But the lid is about to be put on at last.

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