IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE

Saturday's Session.

Ottawa, May 3—Consideration of the Grand Trunk Pacific loan bill was resumed in committee in the House of Commons Saturday. Geo. Taylor (Con., Leeds), in a short speech advised the minister of finance to raise a ten-year loan. When it fell due the government would be in a position to see what the prospects were of having it paid back. Mr. Taylor thought that if the government did not do this, it would look as though it did not expect to get the money back.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, said that the wise policy for the government to pursue would be to get on the money market and get just such a loan as could be raised to the best advantage of the country. The conditions of the money market would have to be taken into consideration. That was what was done by the minister of finance in the early eighties when the Macdonald government came to the assistance of the Canadian Pacific railway. At the present time, as in the past, the money would be secured on the markets at the current rate of interest.

Hon. John Haggart insisted that the government should know the details of $7,100,000 advanced to the G. T. P. by the G. T. R., and which is to be paid back out of the $10,000,000 advanced by the government.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the government was not concerned about where the G. T. P. got the money which it owes, but the money required by the G. T. P. was to be paid to that company only on the production of certificates of engineers that the outlay had been made. The situation would not have been different had the G. T. P. borrowed $7,100,000 from the bank.

R. L. Borden argued that the Grand Trunk by its contract was to guarantee further G. T. P. demands if necessary. He said that the G. T. P. equipment, which had been put forward as security, had been used on Grand Trunk.

A. S. Goodever (Con., Kootenay), said the important point was that if $7,100,000 had been spent on roadbed as it should have been, there should have been no necessity for coming to the government for $10,000,000 more.

W. F. Maclean (Con., South York) objected to paying out any more of the people's money to this company. He said the country had really built this railway and ought to own it.

R. L. Borden expressed the belief that the time was opportune to demand from the G. T. P. company an amendment to their contract with the government providing for the routing of grain shipments to Canadian ports. He argued that begining with next autumn, when grain would be shipped over the G. T. P. to Fort William, it would be given over to the Grand Trunk system to the east, and in the winter time, at any rate, sent to Portland. This danger could be overcome if the government would make a bargain with the company to sent such shipments over the I. C. R. to Canadian ports.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham objected to the suggestion that the Intercolonial should carry grain from the west at a loss. That railway ought to be recouped.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the Quebec bridge, said the disaster of 18 months ago was a serious interference with the contract. New plans would take the better part of the year to prepare. During the period of construction a ferry had been thought of to connect two points of the railway, but he would not commit himself on that. The premier denied that the loan was a modification of the contract. He did not think this the time to put a restriction on the G. T. P. He suggested that the main thing was to see that the prairie section should be completed as fast as possible.

Mr. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid seemed to have a tender regard for the company, but he did not seem to have such a tender regard for Canadian ports. According to the view of the Prime Minister the traffic must go wherever the Grand Trunk liked to take it, namely to Portland. Mr. Borden insisted that the loan was a modification of the contract.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as emphatic that the contract was not changed. He re-affirmed that this was not the occasion to dictate regarding the routing of grain. The opportunity would come when the leases were being made. The paramount duty of the government was to see that the prairie section was completed.

Mr. Borden said that by the contract the terms were not to be made more onerous for the people. All the clauses of the bill were adopted, but at the request of Mr. Borden it was not reported.

The committee reported progress.

There was another fight over James Conmee's bill to incorporate the Ontario and Michigan Power Company. After a long debate it was allowed to stand over. The clause, "for general advantage of Canada," was struck out and the company bound itself not to export power until it receives a license under the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, with the quantity to be exported to be limited by order-in-council. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the only question in the amended bill about which there could be any doubt was that of expropriation, which was now confined to international stream.

Robinette Presents Petitions.

T. C. Robinette, of Toronto, was in Ottawa yesterday to present to the minister of justice a largely signed petition, praying for the release from the Kingston penitentiary of Joseph Phillips, the ex-manager of the York County Loan company, who has now served two years of his five years' term of imprisonment. Mr. Robinette also asked for executive clemency in the case of Blithe, the Agincourt railway man, under sentence to be hanged this month for the murder of his wife last fall. It was urged that Blithe did not intend to kill his wife and a reduction of the sentence from capital punishment to manslaughter was asked for. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth promised consideration in both cases.

Monday Morning's Session.

Ottawa, May 3—At the opening of the House of Commons this morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that there would be no need for the presentation of an address to the Governor General and Countess Grey as his excellency's term would not come to an end this year. This was confirmed by a cable saying Earl Grey would remain the full term of six years to December, 1910, though five years is the general practice.

M. S. McCarthy, of Calgary, called attention to the conditions existing in the west owing to th ecoal strike. He asked if it was the intention of the government to enforce the law.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux said more favorable reports had been received from the west. He expected that in a few days a board of conciliation would be named and there would not be any necessity for prosecuting those who had defied the law.

John Herron, of Macleod, also drew the attention of the House to the fuel shortage in the west, but no further statement was made from the ministerial benches.

The Touse then resumed the consideration in committee of Jas. Conmee's amended power bill which was still strenuously opposed by the Ontario members, who claimed it to be an invasion of provincial rights.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier disputed this. He was now confident that so far as the expropriation powers are concerned in an international stream like the Pigeon river the jurisdiction lies with the Federal government. The discussion will probably last most of the day.

Monday Afternoon's Session.

Ottawa, May 3—After discussing Jas. Conmee's bill in respect to the Ottawa and Michigan Power company until after eight o'clock without any headway being made, Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was leading the House at that hour, after a conference with Mr. Conmee and the Conservative whip, consented to let the bill stand over.

Mr. Fielding said that the bill could not make much headway on the present lines, and in view of the declaration by Premier Whitney, of Ontario, that the amended bill should come under provincial jurisdiction, it would be as well to give it further consideration for a few days. Richard Blain suggested that the bill be referred again to the private bills committee, but to this Mr. Fielding would not agree. The talking throughout the afternoon was mostly done by members of the Opposition, who had evidently made up their minds to talk the bill out. A. S. Meighen, Claude MacDonnell, Houghton Lennox, S. S. Harp, and others, argued that the bill, even as amended, was an infringement of provincial rights.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he commended the province of Ontario for conserving the water powers of the crown lands, but he did not believe, he said, that the province contemplated expropriation of private property. As regards Pigeon river, an international stream, he thought it right and proper and conducive to harmony that the federal government should have jurisdiction.

Tuesday's Session.

Ottawa, May 4—On the third reading of the G. T. P. bill in the House of Commons Hon. Geo. E. Foster reviewed his story of the scheme. Every bit of it, he claimed, had up to the present time been built on false foundations. It had been rushed through "under the glamor of the first impression," which was that it would only cost the people thirteen millions. If there was a deficit in operating the railway, he said, Canada would have to pay for it; if a surplus there would be a division between Canada and the G. T. bondholders.

Mr. Foster concluded by saying that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been the promoter of a great company to build the road and in his prospectus had put out facts and signed his name to it as he did in the House he would have been in the clutches of the law for falsification.

Foster's Blind Hostility.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the attitude of Mr. Foster had always been that of blind hostility to the railway, yet the result of the two elections had not opened his eyes. The government certainly had found their first calculation too low. Mr. Foster had put as false a color on the facts as he could, but he was unable to say it was not a good enterprise. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said that the object of building the transcontinental was to bind the east, "the cradle of the nation," with the west, "the supreme hope of the nation," by a railway all on Canadian soil.

In answer to a question as to why they were not making use of the Intercolonial railway, the premier said his reason was the same for which the Conservative government in their day refused to make use of the I. C. R. for the C. P. R. transcontinental: it was unsuited then for the purpose of a transcontinental and was unsuited still. If they had been as generous to the G. T. P. as the Conservatives were to the C. P. R. the G. T. P. would have better securities to offer them than they had, said Sir Wilfrid. He claimed that the road was being built on lines different from most new railways, which were constructed as cheaply as possible.

Borden Does Some Hedging.

R. L. Borden took issue with the premier, who had made the assertion that the Conservatives were opposed to the building of the national transcontinental. They were not opposed to it. They were opposed to the methods by which it was being built. The Conservatives, as in the days gone by, had courage to build a transcontinental railway, in contrast with the Liberal leader who had shouted that the western country was not worth building a railway over.

Mr. Borden moved the following resolution: "That the order for third reading be discharged and that the said bill be referred back to committee of the whole House with power to amend the same by adding effective provisions binding the G. T. R. company, as well as the G. T. P. Railway company, to fulfil the conditions upon which aid had been granted to this enterprise, namely, the development of trade through Canadian channels and Canadian ocean ports, and forbidding the diversion of Canadian traffic to foreign ports except when specifically routed thereto by the shipper."

Given Its Final Reading.

The amendments summarized in the introduction were moved and negatived without division and the bill was given its third reading. In moving an amendment in regard to preference stock, A. S. Meighen charged that citizens of the United States were given a decided preference as employees by the G. T. P. He said the engineering staff was practically dominated by Americans. Forty out of fifty-six were citizens of the neighboring republic.

Two Contentious Bills.

Two contentious private bills occupied the attention of the House for most of the day. They were James Conmee's Ontario and Michigan Power company bill, and A. H. Clarke's Canada Life bill. The discussion of the former was dropped after it became apparent that no headway could be made. The Canada Life bill discussion arose on a motion to go into committee on private bills.

Houghton Lennox, of East Simcoe moved an amendment that the Canada Life bill be referred back to the committee on banking and commerce. The discussion lasted till shortly before midnight, when Mr. Lennox's amendment was defeated on a vote of 101 to 52. The vote was a straight party division except that J. G. Turriff, Assiniboia, voted with the opposition.

Col. Sam Hughes has secured a promise from the premier that his resolution in favor of a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies shall be discussed on Thursday morning.

JOE MARTIN SWAMPED.

Stormy Petrel of B. C. Politics Defeated in Stratford-on-Avon.

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., May 5—The Unionists won the seat in the House of Commons from this constituency with the striking majority of 2,647 votes. Their candidate, H. S. Foster, polled 5,374, while Jos. Martin, the Liberal candidate, received 2,647 votes. The battle was fought on tariff reform and a big navy. The Stratford-on-Avon vacancy was caused by the resignation of Malcolm Kincaid Smith, who ran as an Independent and polled 478.

PURCHASED PROTECTION.

Bartender Swears Montreal Constables Were Given $10 Weekly to Wink Other Eye.

Montreal, Que., May 4.—Before the Royal Commission investigating civic affairs Bartender Simoneau swore that he paid two constables $10 weekly for protection over Sunday sales, and that he was given the chief of police's affidavid to that effect. Chief Campeau said the constables denied the story and it was a question of veracity between the constables and Simoneau who was the paid spy of the saloon men. He preferred to accept the constables word but as a precaution changed their beat. With regard to dropping prosecutions against saloon men, the chief implicated ex-Aldermen Walsh, Tansey, Deserres and Alderman Seguin. He declared he had acted as he thought in the best interests of the city.

RUSSIA FEARS GERMANY

And Austria and Will Change Defences in Poland.

St. Petersburg, May 5.—The unexpected military vigor by Austria during the Balkan crisis and the realization of her own weakness since the Russo-Japanese war have led to a far-reaching readjustment of Russia's military policy. Poland projects nearly three hundred miles west of Russia proper and is surrounded on three sides by Austrian and German territory and it has practically been decided to abandon the extended lines of defence and establish a new line further to the east, with more powerful fortresses at Kovna and Brest Litovski. In cases of war the most westerly parts of Poland would be abandoned without serious defence and mobilization would be carried on behind the new chain of fortresses. This news has started a fantastic rumor that Russia is about to sell Portland to eGrmany. The change will be deplored by France, since it will remove a powerful army from within striking distance of Berlin.

REGARD VICTIMS AS MARTYRS

Executions in Turkish Capital Have Opposite to Intend Effect.

Constantinople, May 5.—Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha has agreed to keep the reigns of office until after the investure of the Sultan, Mohammid V, with the sword of Osman on May 8th or 10th. The ceremony will be similar to western coronations. The situation remains obscure in the meantime. Hilmi Pasha is generally expected to succeed to the vizierate and a superlative list of ministers has been issued which may or may not be more stable than his four short-lived predecessors since the constitution was proclaimed in July 1908.

The city is outwardly quiet under the state of seige but the future is doubtful. The executions that have taken place seem to have had an effect on the lower classes of the population opposite to that desired. There is a disposition to regard the victims as martyrs, while the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the abolition of the Yildix Kiosk influences have increased the number of malcontents among those directly or indirectly drawing a livelihood from the palace.

Hearty approval greeted an announcement in the Chambers of deputies today that the Sultan would forego twenty percent. of his civil list.

HAYMARKET RIOT RECALLED.

Chief Shippey of Chicago Says Men Who Fought in Battle Will be Reinstated.

Chicago, May 5—Within a stone's throw of the spot on which seven members of the police department lost their lives by an anarchists bomb, 400 veterans of the Haymarket riot met at Bergrhoff Hall last evening to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the disastrous encounter. Chief Shippey, an honorary member of the veteran's organition, produced a decided sensation when he announced, in responding to his toast, that before he resigns his desk as general superintendent of the Chicago police force he will have reinstated as policemen every man who served in the ranks at the Haymarket square on the night of May 4, 1886, the night of the riot.

"Any man who fought in the Haymarket battle, for it was a battle, if he left the service honorably, and no matter whether he has been out of the department one, seven or seventeen years will be reinstated in his old rank before my term of office is out."

The chief's declaration followed an address made by Attorney Francis Walker one of the assistant state's attorneys, who aided in the conviction of the Haymarket anarchists.

PEACE IN BUILDING TRADES IN CHICAGO

Only Two Minor Disputes Ruffle the Whole Labor Situation There—Cab Drivers and Freight Handlers May Strike—General Wage Increases Made.

Chicago, May 5—After a week's effort to secure individual signatures to their wage agreements the carriage and cab drivers have called a special meeting tomorrow night to decide the date their strike will go into effect. The union voted April 29 as the day to strike, but instructed their officers to first endeavor to get individual livery men and undertakers to agree to the new conditions asked. This is for a six day week at the same wages as now paid for seven days of eighty-four hours. A number of liverymen and undertakers have agreed to the change. Tomorrow night's meeting will set the hour for calling the hour for strikes where the officers meet refusal. About 1,500 men are involved.

The freight handlers are taking a strike vote on the refusal of the railroads to grant an advance in wages of two cents an hour to day men, $5 a month to monthly men and an eight hour day for railway clerks. So far the vote favors a strike. The returns will all be in by Thursday night, when the result will be considered.

Peace in the building idustry for the next two years is practically assured by an agreement made yesterday with the drain layers and helpers, 1,500 of whom have been on strike since April 15. With this settlement 23 unions have secured advances in wages and the contracts will run from two to three years. The hoisting engineers will receive the highest wages after November 1, when they will be paid 70 cents an hour.

MACHINES HANDLE THE GRAIN

C.P.R. Will Install Sacking Machine, to Cheapen Cost of Handling Alberta Grain.

Vancouver, May 4.—By introducing modern sacking machines and a power conveyor which will take the wheat as it is shovelled by power out of freight cars in which it is brought in bulk from Alberta, hoist it to hoppers about the sacking machines and subsequently sew up the filled sacks and carry them to the holds of waiting steamers, the C.P.R. will next fall and winter solve the problem of cheap grain handling at the port of Vancouver.

As the result of his investigations at Portland, to which city he went on leaving Vancouver, Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., came to the conclusion that no elevators were required in Vancouver at present. The installation of power conveyors and sacking machines had not been officially announced yesterday by the C.P.R., but it is learned today that it is the intnetion of the company to erect a sacking plant and conveyor equipment on its wharves in time to handle the first of the season's export shipments from Alberta. Because of the use of machinery in sacking and handling grain the C.P.R. will be able to make a material cut in the cost of handling wheat via Vancouver as compared with the expense incurred in connection with the sacked shipments which were made last winter from this point to Liverpool.

POWER WITH RESPONSIBILITY.

Italian Historian Deals With Difference Between State and Forces of Capital in America.

Paris, May 4—Observations on the United States by Gugeliomo Ferrero, the Italian historian, which are appearing in the Figaro, are attracting much attention. Signor Ferrero finds that the immense power wielded by the rich in America is due to their untrammeled activity, whereas in Europe, the state retains control of all enterprises.

The founders of the republic, Ferrero says, were imbued with the French philosophy of the eighteenth century, and they could not foresee the formidable forces which would emerge from the development of the gigantic resources of the land. As a result the American millionaire assumes responsibilities which in Europe fall upon the state, and with responsibility comes power.

"Owing to the weakness of the state in America all the superior intellectual and general life of the country, scientific as well as religious, is generally under the influence of the wealthy classes. Yet this state of affairs," Signor Ferrero affirms, "is not as monstrous as is believed in Europe, where the difference between the state and the forces of capital in America are not understood."

WANTS NOT TO RULE BUT RENDER SERVICE

Sultan Mehmed V. makes a Declaration to the High Dignataries of State—Large Finds Made at Yildiz Kiosh—Will Spare Eunich's Life for Information He Gives.

Constantinople, May 4.—Sultan Mehmed V. today received the high dignitaries of state and made the following declaration to them:

"It is not my intention to rule, but to render service to the nation. The desire of the people to see men on the throne is proof that my efforts will succeed."

From the first day of his accession, Mehmed V. expressed a desire to have a very modest court as fitting for a constitutional monarch. He only wishes to have eight or ten aides-de-camp and one first and two second secretaries.

The famous troop of Tufenkijes (auxiliaries), the bureau cipher correspondence, the translation and telegraphic bureaus and other services which existed at Yildiz Kiosk already have been suppressed.

According to information from a trustworthy source, these latter decisions were more or less forced upon the Sultan. The ministry of the civil list has already been attached to the ministry to finance, so that the crown properties will henceforth belong to the state. The real cause that a nationalist ministry had not been formed is that General Shefket Pasha, commander in chief of the army, has decided that the army does not wish untried men for ministers and that it would prefer to create responsible parliamentary under secretaries which posts would be filled by Young Turks.

The cabinet presided over by Tewfik Pasha as grand vizier this evening handed in its resignation to the Sultan. A large number of sacks of bullion were found yesterday at Yildiz Kiosk. These were deposited at the ministry of war.

It is stated that the life of the chief eunuch, Nadar Agha, will be spared because he has consented to point out where the treasure is concealed. At the search in Yildiz Kiosk 500 pianos were discovered and nearly 10,000 revolvers the property of Abdul Hamid.

PRIZES FOR MILITARY ESSAY.

Strathcona Trust Seeks Method of Introducing New Training.

Ottawa, May 4—The executive council of the Strathcona trust, for the encouragement of physical and military training in the schools, has decided to offer prizes for the best papers upon the following subjects: "Best method of introducing and developing the general system of physical and military training in public schools throughout the Dominion upon the principle enunciated in the rules governing the administration of the Strathcona trust."

Six prizes of $250, $150, $100, $75, $50 and $25 respectively, will be awarded to writers of the best essays. Competitors are limited to the Canadian school teachers and pupils in normal schools. The essays may be written in either English or French and must reach the department of militia not later than August 1 next. Information in regard to the competition and agreement entered into between the department of militia and the province of Nova Scotia in respect to training in schools will be furnished on application to the executive council of the Strathcona trust, militia department, Ottawa.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Thirty Third Annual Convention Opens Auspiciously in Toronto.

Ottawa, May 4.—The thirty third annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church in Canada, western division, opened auspiciously this afternoon. Following the opening religious ceremony a much appreciated address on mission work among the Jews was given by Miss Martha Smith a worker among the Jewish population in Toronto. Miss Smith spoke briefly of the difficulty experienced in convention those of this nationality, of whom, she said, there are over 15,000 in Toronto, all living in one section, or "ghetto," and all adhering to their original special and spiritual customs.

The presidential address read by Mrs. Shortreed of Toronto, contained words of advice and encouragement to society workers. Reports of a number of Presbyterian societies were read by the various representatives or by the general secretary, Miss M. Reid. Mrs. J. H. Turnbull, Mrs. Harkness and Mrs. Sinclair assisted in conducting the meeting, while the opening words were offered by Mrs. Jeffrey in the absence of Mrs. Morrison. This evening an address on North Honan Mission with limelight views will be delivered by Dr. James Menzies.

10,000 MASSACRED IN TARSUS.

Authentic Details of Atrocities—Armenian Girls Traded for Rifles.

Tarsus, May 4.—Authentic details of the atrocities committed by fanatical Mohammendans in the villages of this district state that at least 10,000 lives were lost in this province. Some estimate the casualities at 25,000. The villages of Gemanish, Basesche, Hamadich, Karah, Kritisgan, Keoy and Joxelcok were entirely wiped out. The Young Turks are trading Armenian girls for horses and modern repeating rifles.

Octave Logan Buried in London.

London, May 4.—Octave Logan, the well known writer, was buried this afternoon in the Morden cemetery. Those present included Commander J. H. Gibbons, naval attache of the American embassy; R. Newton Crane, an eminent lawyer, and C. J. Petherick, United States dispatch agent, all representing the family of the deceased. Miss Schopberg, an old friend, and Mr. and Mrs. Claflin, who assisted Mrs. Logan in London, were also among the mourners.

OPERATOR STOLE TELEGRAM

A. J. Wisewell, Operator at Humboldt, Faces Serious Charge.

Saskatoon, May 2—Acting on a warrant issued in Regina on information laid by Corp. Inayle, the R. N. W. M. P. on Saturday night arrested Albert J. Wisewell, formerly C. N. R. operator at Humbolt. The charge against Wisewell is that while in the employ of the C. N. R. at Humbolt, he stole, during a by-election, from the C. N. R. office certain telegrams sent by H. E. Perry, the Liberal provincial organizer. Following the theft of the telegrams, Wisewell skipped to the United States and for some time nothing was heard of him. Apparently, however, he was induced to return by prominent Saskatchewan Conservatives and a short while since he arrived in Regina in company with Sinclair Elliott, the unsuccessful Conservative candidate against Mr. Motherwell, in the Humbolt by-election. Elliott and Wisewell occupied the same room in the Kings hotel and were seen in close consultation with prominent local Conservatives.

Following his visit to a photographic studio in Regina, the studio was searched by the police who discovered negatives of the stolen telegrams. Eventually Wisewell left for the south in company with Elliott, his arrest following quickly after his arrival. The preliminary hearing will take place at Regina on Monday, where a number of leading members of Mr. Haultain's party are believed to be implicated in the affair, and it is quite possible that warrants will be issued for some of those and that they may be charged with complicity in the crime.

Two Foreigners Hanged.

Andover, N.B., May 4.—Tony Aresha and Leon Seppil this morning paid the extreme penalty for the murder of Edward (Paddy) Greene, on December 20. The execution, which was in charge of Hangman Radcliffe, went off smoothly. Both men showed great nerve, though Aresha almost fainted when the hangman was preparing him for the noose. The drops fell at six o'clock.

Two Million Pounds Unearth.

Constantinople, May 5.—A rumor is current that Prince Burhan Ed Din son of the deposed Sultan will be arrested. The money found at Yildiz Kiosk up to the present exceeds two million Turkish pounds. Among the jewels there is a magnificent brilliant as large as a walnut of immense value.

Waldeck Hotel Keeper Fined.

Waldeck, Sask., May 1—Henry Peters, a hotel keeper, was fined $50 and costs, for selling liquor to a C. P. R. agent here on April 14, while on duty.

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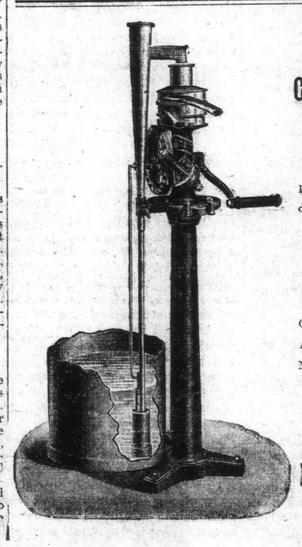

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