

Price 2.49
wear. They quality reputation Oxfords?
at \$2.49! this season.
and Pumps, so ex-blood with slight robe is not les can find service that 60. On sale
and Pumps, 24 leather weight soles styles, first sizes 2 1-2 sale Thurs-
ent colt and vict style, medium fitting; all sizes 50 and \$3.00. 1.99
mer Socks
clude 2,000
that we have plenty of dollar shirts. By shirts made of vest Oxford. The col that can be turned in. am, others with fine
be selling at a dollar to him this summer
hoists, campers, ten army of out-door t a good soft-collared S.
articular
plain white, with self-imaginable. Sizes 14 to 18. Thursday
hirts, reversible collar and pocket. Sizes 14 to 18. Thursday
MEN.
fine soft cashmere, in plain navy, neatly trimmed
fancy patterns of blue and
SPECIAL PRICES.
ow neck, in white, with red. Special Thursday 60c.
leeve and no sleeves, in navy
trousers
\$8.50, \$3.75 and \$1.00.
English Worsteds
dark grey and colored
leaves and designs.
tailored and
\$3.25 to 1.98
with patch pockets, \$2.50.
Fine Quality Black Lustre
lined, made single-breasted.
ial value \$1.50.
seconds
small flaws the clothes
50 each. They make
moving out to sunning
their good clothes
matter with these

\$50 Foot
Choice store lot, Bathurst-street,
above Moor, 50 x 12 1/2,
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
25 Victoria Street.

PROBS: Variable winds; sea and warm.

The Toronto World

Some Disorder, but Act Twice Read
Company Have Called Out Militia

MAJOR DOUGLAS DECLINES TO ASK FOR TROOPS, DECLARING THAT THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE THE STRIKE SITUATION WELL ENOUGH IN HAND.

HALIFAX, July 7.—(Special.)—Judge Phipps county court judge of Cape Breton, signed a requisition for military protection late to-night, which was forwarded to Col. Humphrey, D. O.C., at Halifax. This, it is understood, has been forwarded to the authorities at Ottawa for approval, and in the meantime 300 troops, twenty officers, with two quick-firing guns, are held in readiness to entrain for Sydney at a moment's notice.

Men are being brought in from the various forts in the vicinity of Halifax to replace those who will go to Sydney. The military special leaves within an hour.

FIVE MINES CLOSE DOWN STRIKERS' RANKS GROWING

TROOPS LEAVE HALIFAX.

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GLACE BAY, N.S., July 7.—(Special.)—There is very little change in the condition of the Dominion Coal Company strike, excepting that a much larger number of men are idle to-day at all the collieries, with the possible exception of Dominion No. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 are entirely down. These mines would employ over 3000 men ordinarily. At Caledonia the pit is practically closed, not more than sixty-five people being at work. At Reserve, about one-fifth less men are working to-day than yesterday, and the number of strikers is increased by about 100 men.

There have been some little scrimmages going on to-day, but nothing of a serious nature, although it has been demanded that the militia be called out. This has not been granted. The worst that happened to-day was that men were jeered at and called "scabs." Rotten eggs were fired around, women and children helped in the disorders, and a number of people carried to hospital.

There was no real harm done, although the Riot Act was read this morning at Dominion No. 1, and a number of people who were present say that there was no necessity for this step. The favoring of the coal company, say that it was necessary.

The trouble was precipitated by the coal company police charging upon a crowd of men on ball and the latter were released on ball and their trial was also set for Monday.

At Dominion No. 2 the strike leaders offered some obstruction to those who were going to work. The assembled crowd refused to disperse and the police found it necessary to draw their revolvers before the crowd obeyed. The colliery is operating, however, with about the same number of men as were on hand yesterday.

At Reserve the best of order was maintained. The men went to work without any molestation.

The situation at Dominion No. 1 remains unchanged. Good order prevailed, and there were no efforts at interference with anybody. The management report that more men are at work here than yesterday.

The report from Bridgeport is to the effect that as the men were going to work they were met by the strikers and a slight disturbance took place. About the same number of men as were at work yesterday are at work to-day.

Call For Militia.

The trains on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway are all running and the piers are in operation. Seven schooners and one steamer were loaded at the International Pier yesterday and last night.

Mayor Douglas was requested to-day by General Manager Duggan to send a requisition to the authorities at Ottawa to call out the militia. This Mayor Douglas refused to do, claiming that the civil authorities are quite

Continued on Page 7.

PRIZE CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the heavy vote being cast, as the close of the second voting period draws near, the Contest Manager finds it impossible to publish the standing of the candidates until Monday, July 12.

Now is Your Time--- On Saturday night of this week the second voting period in The World's great contest closes. After that the values of votes decline. Are you making the best of these few days? It will pay you to hustle while you can. You will never have another chance such as you now have to get a \$4000 house and lot. Think of it!

IRON FOUNDRY TO LOCATE IN ARSBURGH

Sir William Mulock and His Son Offer Terms to City, and Will Spend Half Million on Huge Industry.

CLEVELAND, O., July 7.—(Special.)—What sort of a man is John D. Rockefeller at 70 years of age? Has nature wrought the same changes in the mind of the richest man in the world that have been wrought in his body?

Can he speak of his age as physical age, mental age, or both?

To-morrow his seventieth birthday, Rockefeller is the living answer. He has sublime faith that his physical age is not the thing that counts. He said Rockefeller would live to be 100 years old.

Age showed on him to-day at his Forest Hill home, to be sure, but it was the age of little more than full maturity and not the age we call venerable.

For the past five years Rockefeller, it has been said, was "getting old." At the time he faced a court in the Chicago Standard Oil trial three years ago he seemed feeble, even scared.

But to-day, at three score years and ten, Rockefeller is YOUNGER than he was three years ago.

The face of Rockefeller at 70, once seen, never could be forgotten. His skin is sunburned to the point of sallowness, but it is the nut-brown tan of health.

For Rockefeller has the gaze of youth. He may be talking to you about the weather or the new-brown water lilies on his lake at Forest Hill, or golf, or the robin he saw yesterday, but his eyes are not the eyes of an old man.

He constantly rove over his company, up and down, back and forth, but never losing the power of human inquiry.

And he doesn't use his eyes watching things when there are persons about.

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At times when he grows earnest his voice will break and quaver, rise to a higher pitch, but always be subdued. At other times when he gives an order to a domestic or speaks of a trifling matter he is as easily, his voice becomes stronger, more peremptory. His words fall from the lips of an old man who shows he has been used to giving orders from which there could be no appeal.

When he stands erect his head is bent forward, but it is not from a body stooped with the weight of 70 years. The neck, rather than the shoulders, is inclined. It is not the effect on a man's body of a mind constantly attentive to what is before him—forgetful of what he has passed.

That is one reason why he is so young at 70—he has learned to forget.

Rockefeller's hands are firm, but not unyielding. As you grasp his hand you do not experience any receptive mental change from the softness of your hand shaking his. It is not a clammy hand, but a hand that feels its way. Extended in greeting it is not pushed forward by its arm. The hand seems to lead the arm to a position where it is within reach. Hesitation is expressed in this way, but it is the hesitation of a man who is not the fatter that comes; most men 70 years old.

Straight as an Indian.

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Having conquered all in business, Rockefeller at 70 years is conquering age to-day with the same caution, the same economy of resource, the same energy, the same silence.



DOMINION NOS. 2 AND 3 COLLIERIES. The scenes of yesterday's strike disorders.

PICHE IS RUN TO EARTH AFTER AWFUL CHASE IN TRACKLESS NORTH

Half-Breed Wanted on the Charge of Accepting Bribe To Abstain From Giving Evidence, Arrested at Cobalt After Two Years' Pursuit.

Charged with accepting a bribe or other corrupt consideration amounting to \$25,000, to abstain from giving evidence in an action in which the provincial attorney-general was attacking the claim of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Co. to a mining property in the Cobalt district, John Piche, 50 years of age, a French-Canadian half-breed, who was formerly a justice of the peace at Sudbury, Ont., was arrested yesterday by Chief Constable Cobalt at Cobalt in Haliburton, Ont., and is held at Cobalt for Detective Mackie, who left last night to bring him back to the city.

With the arrest of Piche there closes a chase which for sheer romance and adventure rivals the most thrilling tales of early Canadian history. The warrant was sworn out by Inspector of Detectives Walter Duncan, April 12, 1907. Since then he has been pursued for thousands of miles thru the wildernesses of the Northwest and driven into the frozen fields of the far north.

From the busy streets of Toronto he fled when the crime was discovered, and the next heard of him was from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Battlement, Sask. This was April 16, 1907. From there a sergeant and two men set out in pursuit. For more than 200 miles they tracked him thru the pathless wildernesses to the north. He was hard to come upon, for in his early days he had roamed that country as an Indian huntman. The unknown ways were as an open book to him, and it was a harrowing race he led the officers. Time after time they thought him within their grasp, only to find that he had evaded them thru some hidden way, of which they did not learn until too late. At last they closed in on a valley in the mountains where they were convinced he must be bottled tight. Carefully they drew together, confident that they had left open no way of escape. At last they came into the open. He had vanished as if the earth had swallowed him and those officers are waiting to learn how it was done. Wearily they made their way back, encountering many hardships. They arrived at the post. Letters were received here constantly from various branches of the R. N. W. M. P. One day he was seen next he was west. Will of the wisp, himself, was not more elusive than he. Finally he was lost over the southern border into the United States and while a month ago some whisper of his whereabouts was heard by the police here, until yesterday no definite word of him was had.

Much reflecting over his capture is felt in police circles, as for more than two years his capture has been a triumph much longed for.

The action out of which the trouble

LET US SETTLE IT RIGHT
By the people of Toronto making up their mind to be at least one city in Canada where they will stand for no flag-flying outside of the British and Canadian Jacks. Then the thing will grow.

NOT LIKE TORONTO SHOW
F. J. Lator Disappointed With Seattle Exhibition.

F. J. Lator, M.P., and Mrs. Lator are in Toronto on their way home from the Alaska-Yukon Exhibition at Seattle.

"A poor show," said Mr. Lator, "and not to be compared with our Toronto Exhibition. The attendance on one day was 22,000, and they thought that was splendid."

Coming home by the C.P.R. Mr. Lator had a fine view of the Northwest grain fields. He said the crops looked splendid and that everything about it was a record yield.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR RAILWAY
May Result in Extension to London of the W., E. and L. S.

CHATHAM, July 7.—(Special.)—A deputation of English millionaires arrived this morning and in company with John Piggott and other directors are making an inspection of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railroad.

If the Englishmen can be induced to put up the capital they talk of doing the road will immediately be extended to Chatham, and later it is the intention to build it on to London.

WINTER FAIR PRIZE LIST
Will Total \$10,000, Including \$3000 For Horses.

GUELPH, July 7.—(Special.)—The Ontario provincial fair board to-day decided that the prize list this year should total \$10,000. The horse show prize list, which comes to the board as a recommendation from the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, will be along the same lines as that of last year's horse show, held at the stock yards in Toronto. The amount for horse prizes is about \$2000.

The feature of the country prize list this year will be the department of 20 classes or more in pigeons, to include the birds of 1909, which have been excluded heretofore. Realizing that the showing of fat stock has been in the past the only weakness of the show, the board has greatly increased the prizes for that class.

They spent the afternoon inspecting the new extension to the fair building now in course of erection, and approved of one or two slight diversions from the regular plans.

NORTH UNION STATION
Mayor Oliver Begins to See Way Things Are Moving.

"It looks as tho' the railways will build their station up north."

This was the remark of the mayor yesterday on receiving the request of Asher Leeson & Co. to be relieved of their lease of Front-street property by the city because of the uncertainty as to the plans of the railways.

ROCKEFELLER, 70 TO-DAY BELIEVES HE'LL SEE 100

How the World's Richest Man Appears at the Biblical Age of Three Score Years and Ten.

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PAID GRANT FOR CONTRACT
Called it "Royalty," But Montrealers Had to Pay It.

MONTREAL, July 7.—(Special.)—F. Powell of the Hassen Paving Company stated to-day that the civic commission, that he could not get a contract until he began to pay a royalty, the witness answered that he had to pay 60c per yard to one E. Belanger, who was reputed as having a great deal of influence.

Anyway, that was the rate he always paid.

FROM PANAMA.

There is no hat so luxurious as a Panama. It can never be out of style, never anything but absolutely ultra stylish. It is made of rare material, and the making of a single hat occupies weeks of patient labor.

Also distinctive in fashion and remarkable in quality, they are within easy reach of everybody, as the W. & D. Dineen Company at Yonge and Temperance-streets are having a special sale at nearly half price. Regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 for \$7.50. Regular \$8.00 and \$10.00 for \$5.00. You're welcome to look, whether or not you want to buy.

B.C. MAN HAS AEROPLANE THAT MAY BEAT WRIGHT'S
Lighter and Faster and Can Right Itself—Company Organizing to Manufacture.

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Trials of a model have proved most satisfactory. In one trial the aeroplane was started upside down, automatically righting itself before going more than two feet.

CHARGES REASONABLE GRAIN GROWERS LOSE
C.P.R. Losing Money on Elevator Rates, But Public Shouldn't Care, Says Mabee.

OTTAWA, July 7.—(Special.)—The railway commission to-day discussed the application of Dominion Millers' Association and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for a reduction of the same scale as those at Owen Sound and other lake ports.

Some time ago the C.P.R. imposed one-quarter cent, per bushel extra charge, ostensibly to cover extra insurance. The company did not formerly insure the grain, but now does.

The complainants said, however, that the extra charge far more than covered the cost of insurance, but the company was able to show that taking into account its capital investment of two and a half millions, and the cost of operation, no money was being made if a reasonable amount was written off for depreciation of plant.

It was pointed out that the C.N.R. was clearing 8 per cent. on its elevator operation expenses, which were 33 1-3 per cent. of gross receipts, while the C.P.R.'s expenses were 80 per cent. The C.P.R. account for this by saying that they run five small elevators while the C.N.R. have one large elevator.

The commission were unanimous in holding the present rate reasonable. Mabee remarked that it was no difference how badly the C.P.R. managed its business so long as the loss fell on the stockholders and not on the public. So long as the charges were reasonable, it did not matter to the public whether the C.N.R. was making money, and the C.P.R. losing on the same business.

Fatal Storm.
CALGARY, July 7.—During a heavy storm, lightning killed William Mueller and struck the telephone system, putting 500 instruments out of business.

Justice Mabee Scores Canadian Ex. Co. for Increasing Rates—When Competition Was Withdrawn.

OTTAWA, July 7.—(Special.)—The appeal of the fruit growers of Queenston district against the raising of the express rates on fruit shipped to Toronto proved the most interesting case to-day before the Dominion Railway Board. Justice Mabee, chairman, took several opportunities during the argument to express contempt for the action of the Canadian Express Co. in particular.

His summing up was as severe as it could be made, and his judgment was entirely against the company.

In brief, it was claimed that the Canadian Express Co., finding itself in the fold without competition, had raised its rate from 30 cents per 100 pounds to 40 cents, despite having given an undertaking that the tariff would not be altered so long as the matter was before the board.

Justice Mabee, in scathing terms, disallowed the change of rate.

Incidentally, the decision of the board was a great victory for W. H. Bunting, who, in a quiet way, despite having stated the case for the fruit growers. There were a number of prominent fruit growers in the court.

Mr. Bunting produced correspondence to show that the Dominion Express Co., which claimed to have neither office nor agent at Queenston, had gone out of the fruit freight business. The Canadian Express Co. had notified the fruit growers that in order to put the traffic on a paying basis it would have to charge 40 cents instead of 30, and the new figure could only be maintained if the growers gave it all their business. The local managers had stated that it would be better to draw from Queenston under 40 cents was charged.

Justice Mabee asked William Bryon, general manager of the Canadian Express, what the local manager meant by "withdrawing from Queenston."

Mr. Bryce: Simply we cannot do the fruit business.

Justice Mabee: Rate Once.

Mr. Bunting pointed out that in 1896 the American Express Company was charging 40 cents, but because of the competition of the Canadian Express, which carried fruit for 25 cents, the American Express reduced its rate to 30 cents, and when the Canadian Express took over its business it carried fruit for 25 cents for some years. In 1907, when the Dominion Express came upon the scene, the figure was raised to 30 cents.

W. H. Bigger, for the Canadian Express, said if they were entitled to 40 cents from St. Catharines, surely they were entitled to the same from Queenston, especially since they had to share up with the Michigan Central.

Justice Mabee suggested that there was nothing to prove they were entitled to 40 cents from St. Catharines. F. H. Chrysler, for the Dominion Express, said his company's arrangements with the steamboats had concluded, and the Dominion Express had gone out of the fruit carrying business.

Justice Mabee pointed out to Mr. Bunting that the railway commission under its powers, had no authority to force the companies to open offices.

"We can disallow the cancellation of tariff by the express companies," he said, "and that will leave a 30c tariff in force, but it will have to be a case for the courts, if they refuse to carry the fruit."

Looked Suspicious.

Justice Mabee then asked Mr. Bigger to say why the cancellation had not been disallowed.

Mr. Bigger reiterated that if they were entitled to a 40c tariff from St. Catharines, they were entitled to the same from Queenston.

Justice Mabee: "Isn't it strange that when the Dominion Express Company concluded its arrangement with the steamboats, the Canadian Express should raise the rates?"

Mr. Bigger replied that it was merely a coincidence.

"A peculiar coincidence," remarked the chairman.

Mr. Bunting said the rates should not have been altered while the matter was under the advisement of the board.

Justice Mabee: "That was the understanding."

Mr. Chrysler objected to this, but Judge Mabee insisted it was the understanding.

Rates Restored.

Justice Mabee then announced his judgment: that the cancellation was disallowed. Now on the ground the rate was 30c, or 50c too low. It might be that 30c was too low he said. He would not stop to enquire, but some time ago an understanding had been given that the rates then in effect should be maintained while the matter was before the board, and all he could do was to make an order disallowing the cancellation.

Mr. Bigger said the Canadian Express had no intention of committing a breach of faith. Justice Mabee pointed out that there had been an apology once before for a matter of the same kind.

\$2500 Solid Brick
Square plan, shingle gabled roof, seven rooms, brand new; near Papa and Gerrard; \$200 cash; good investment.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
25 Victoria Street.

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REST DE EXPRESS CHARGES ON FRUIT

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A local syndicate is being formed to secure the patents and build the machines, which the inventor claims can be handled by anyone who can drive an automobile. It has a single plane, built in two parts, and is steered by a rudder with a wheel attachment. Other than with these, it has no levers, which, when pushed forward, elevates and, pushed backward, depresses the car. The machine is driven by eight single-cylinder engines, four on each side, rotating in contrary directions, as a bird's wings move in opposite directions. This gives a more even flight with minimum vibration. The frame is of wood, covered with canvas, with chrome steel braces. The heaviest part of the engine is the four steel cylinders, which weigh 12 lbs.

Trials of a model have proved most satisfactory. In one trial the aeroplane was started upside down, automatically righting itself before going more than two feet.

CHARGES REASONABLE GRAIN GROWERS LOSE
C.P.R. Losing Money on Elevator Rates, But Public Shouldn't Care, Says Mabee.

OTTAWA, July 7.—(Special.)—The railway commission to-day discussed the application of Dominion Millers' Association and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for a reduction of the same scale as those at Owen Sound and other lake ports.

Some time ago the C.P.R. imposed one-quarter cent, per bushel extra charge, ostensibly to cover extra insurance. The company did not formerly insure the grain, but now does.

The complainants said, however, that the extra charge far more than covered the cost of insurance, but the company was able to show that taking into account its capital investment of two and a half millions, and the cost of operation, no money was being made if a reasonable amount was written off for depreciation of plant.

It was pointed out that the C.N.R. was clearing 8 per cent. on its elevator operation expenses, which were 33 1-3 per cent. of gross receipts, while the C.P.R.'s expenses were 80 per cent. The C.P.R. account for this by saying that they run five small elevators while the C.N.R. have one large elevator.

The commission were unanimous in holding the present rate reasonable. Mabee remarked that it was no difference how badly the C.P.R. managed its business so long as the loss fell on the stockholders and not on the public. So long as the charges were reasonable, it did not matter to the public whether the C.N.R. was making money, and the C.P.R. losing on the same business.

Fatal Storm.
CALGARY, July 7.—During a heavy storm, lightning killed William Mueller and struck the telephone system, putting 500 instruments out of business.

Justice Mabee Scores Canadian Ex. Co. for Increasing Rates—When Competition Was Withdrawn.

OTTAWA, July 7.—(Special.)—The appeal of the fruit growers of Queenston district against the raising of the express rates on fruit shipped to Toronto proved the most interesting case to-day before the Dominion Railway Board. Justice Mabee, chairman, took several opportunities during the argument to express contempt for the action of the Canadian Express Co. in particular.

His summing up was as severe as it could be made, and his judgment was entirely against the company.

In brief, it was claimed that the Canadian Express Co., finding itself in the fold without competition, had raised its rate from 30 cents per 100 pounds to 40 cents, despite having given an undertaking that the tariff would not be altered so long as the matter was before the board.

Justice Mabee, in scathing terms, disallowed the change of rate.

Incidentally, the decision of the board was a great victory for W. H. Bunting, who, in a quiet way, despite having stated the case for the fruit growers. There were a number of prominent fruit growers in the court.

Mr. Bunting produced correspondence to show that the Dominion Express Co., which claimed to have neither office nor agent at Queenston, had gone out of the fruit freight business. The Canadian Express Co. had notified the fruit growers that in order to put the traffic on a paying basis it would have to charge 40 cents instead of 30, and the new figure could only be maintained if the growers gave it all their business. The local managers had stated that it would be better to draw from Queenston under 40 cents was charged.

Justice Mabee asked William Bryon, general manager of the Canadian Express, what the local manager meant by "withdrawing from Queenston."

Mr. Bryce: Simply we cannot do the fruit business.

Justice Mabee: Rate Once.

Mr. Bunting pointed out that in 1896 the American Express Company was charging 40 cents, but because of the competition of the Canadian Express, which carried fruit for 25 cents, the American Express reduced its rate to 30 cents, and when the Canadian Express took over its business it carried fruit for 25 cents for some years. In 1907, when the Dominion Express came upon the scene, the figure was raised to 30 cents.

W. H. Bigger, for the Canadian Express, said if they were entitled to 40 cents from St. Catharines, surely they were entitled to the same from Queenston, especially since they had to share up with the Michigan Central.

Justice Mabee suggested that there was nothing to prove they were entitled to 40 cents from St. Catharines. F. H. Chrysler, for the Dominion Express, said his company's arrangements with the steamboats had concluded, and the Dominion Express had gone out of the fruit carrying business.

Justice Mabee pointed out to Mr. Bunting that the railway commission under its powers, had no authority to force the companies to open offices.

"We can disallow the cancellation of tariff by the express companies," he said, "and that will leave a 30c tariff in force, but it will have to be a case for the courts, if they refuse to carry the fruit."

Looked Suspicious.

Justice Mabee then asked Mr. Bigger to say why the cancellation had not been disallowed.

Mr. Bigger reiterated that if they were entitled to a 40c tariff from St. Catharines, they were entitled to the same from Queenston.

Justice Mabee: "Isn't it strange that when the Dominion Express Company concluded its arrangement with the steamboats, the Canadian Express should raise the rates?"

Mr. Bigger replied that it was merely a coincidence.

"A peculiar coincidence," remarked the chairman.

Mr. Bunting said the rates should not have been altered while the matter was under the advisement of the board.

Justice Mabee: "That was the understanding."

Mr. Chrysler objected to this, but Judge Mabee insisted it was the understanding.

Rates Restored.

Justice Mabee then announced his judgment: that the cancellation was disallowed. Now on the ground the rate was 30c, or 50c too low. It might be that 30c was too low he said. He would not stop to enquire, but some time ago an understanding had been given that the rates then in effect should be maintained while the matter was before the board, and all he could do was to make an order disallowing the cancellation.

Mr. Bigger said the Canadian Express had no intention of committing a breach of faith. Justice Mabee pointed out that there had been an apology once before for a matter of the same kind.

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