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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — TWELVE PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 11 1905—TWELVE PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room S-541

ABOLISH EVERY GOVERNMENT COUNT TOLSTOI TO THE WORLD

Those Seeking to Improve Social Life Should be Directed to Liberation of Themselves.

London, March 11.—Count Tolstoi, in a letter to The Times, says that he regards not only the Russian government but all governments as "intricate institutions sanctioned by tradition and custom for the purpose of committing by violence and with impunity the most dreadful social crimes." He therefore thinks the efforts of those who wish to improve social life should be directed to the liberation of themselves, "from the governments whose futility in these times is becoming more and more obvious." This object could only be attained by the unique means of religiously and morally perfecting separate individuals.

The idea is prevalent that the ends accomplished by the "present particularly coarse, cruel, stupid and deceitful Russian government is due to the fact that it is not organized on the model of other existing governments, which are similar institutions for the committal of all kinds of crimes against the peoples."

Comical and Piteous.

For the purpose of correcting this the people had used all the means at their disposal, "imagining that an alteration of the external forms might alter the essence." Such activity Count Tolstoi says is inexpedient and unreasonable in that the people assert rights which they do not have. Violent strife, by "external means on the part of an insignificant handful of men against a powerful government defending its life is only comical from the point of view of the possibility of success and piteous as regards the unfortunate misled individuals who perish in the unequal strife."

The Russian government has no right to claims which do not appeal to the great mass of the people. One hundred million of the peasantry need nothing of these demands, their one desire and expectation being the liberation of the land from the law of property or common ownership of land, matters which are entirely ignored in Liberal petitions and speeches and only incidentally alluded to in the revolutionary socialistic program.

Believe in Autocracy.

Concerning the representation demands Count Tolstoi says: "The people in great mass still believe in autocracy, both by reason of their inertia and because they think that only thru autocracy and thru the czar can they attain this communalization of land. The present activity is pernicious because it distracts the people from the moral perfectioning of separate individuals, whereby only can be obtained the objects towards which those who are fighting the government are striving.

"One cannot participate in political action which draws the people into intrigue, subterfuge, strife and spite extending to murder. Political action not only fails to contribute to the liberation of men from the violence of governments, but, on the contrary, renders the people more incapable of that vigor which only can liberate them.

"Lightminded people, judging superficially, especially those upset by the butchery in St. Petersburg, thought the chief cause of those events lay in the despotism of the government; and if the autocratic monarchical form of Russian government is replaced by a constitutional or Republican one, then such events could not be repeated.

Hard Words for War.

"But the chief calamity from which the Russian people are suffering is not St. Petersburg events, but the reckless, disgraceful, cruel war instigated by a score of immoral individuals. The war, which already has destroyed hundreds of thousands of Russians, imposes an enormous tax upon the labor of future generations. That which took place in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22 is nothing in comparison to what is taking place in Manchuria."

In conclusion Count Tolstoi says that in America, France, Germany, Japan and England, the pernicious character of the governments is so marked that those belonging to those nations point to events in Russia and naively imagine what is done in Russia is done only in Russia, while they enjoy complete freedom and need no improvement in their position.

But he adds: "They are in the most hopeless state of slavery—the slavery of slaves who do not understand that they are slaves and pride themselves on their position as slaves. The fact is that every coercive government is in the essence of a great and unnecessary evil. Therefore, the aim both of the Russians and of all men should not be to replace one form of government by another, but TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM EVERY GOVERNMENT AND ABOLISH IT."

See the new L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter. Writing in sight. Will H. Newsome, 80 King-street east.

Office Furniture? "Ask Adams."

Umbrellas half price at East's. Fire sale bargains are big.

NATION REVOLTS MAY 1.

Man in Sioux City, Iowa, Receives Word of Its Date.

Sioux City, Ia., March 10.—Aaron Emden, who came from Russia four months ago, today received a letter from a member of the Russian revolutionary party. Saying that April 18 of the Russian calendar, or May 1, American calendar, has been named for the opening of the national revolution. All railroads and industries will be tied up, and mobs will take possession of every city. It is claimed that support of many of the troops is pledged. Emden has heretofore received information from Russia which has proved accurate.

Superior Workmanship on Union Label Cigars. 246

MANY MINERS KILLED.

Cardiff, March 10.—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Cambrian Colliery at Clydach Vale, in the Rhondda Valley. It is feared that 20 or 25 miners have been killed. The pit is afire. Many of those rescued from the mine are badly burned.

Saturday is trunk special day at East's fire sale.

BANQUET TO HON. DR. PYNE.

The Young Conservative Club of the First Ward will tender a banquet to Hon. Dr. Pyne, M.L.A., minister of education, on Thursday evening next in Dingman's Hall. A number of prominent speakers are expected, including the Premier of Ontario, and the affair will be made a memorable one.

"Ask Adams" about Filing Cabinets.

Block Tin Pipe, any size. The Canada Metal Co 46

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

University Commission, Osgoode Hall, 10.

Funeral service, O. A. Howland, St. James' Cathedral 3.

Trinity College lecture, John Francis Waters, M.A., on "Savonarola," 3.30.

Canadian Institute, Eugene Coste, M.E., on "Volcanic Origin of Petroleum," 8.

Cornishmen organize, Williams' Cafe, 8.

Theatres—See public amusements.

Pember's Turkish Baths will cure all diseases. 129 Yonge-street. 246

READY TO TAKE OVER ROAD IF BOOKS INDICATE WORTH

Citizens of Kingston Prepared on Certain Conditions to Go Into Municipal Ownership.

Kingston, March 10.—(Special.)—The citizens filled the city hall to-night at a mass meeting to discuss the conditions which led to the stoppage of the street cars since Saturday last. The result of the gathering was to clear the atmosphere and evolve some definite plan of action on the city's part in place of conflicting advice met with on every hand heretofore. The principal speaker was W. F. Nickle, one of the chief bondholders, who went minutely into the question of the cost of the road, the operating expenses, the receipts, and the taking over of the road by the bondholders on Feb. 27 last. The figures he gave were those of an accountant and showed that the road had been enabled to continue from the profits of the lighting plant which it had leased from 1897 to 1904.

To Justify the Claims.

Ald. King, speaking for the finance committee, stated that Mr. Cross of Toronto had been appointed to go thru the old company's books to ascertain if the claims of the bondholders were correct. It was agreed that until this was done the city could not grant any concessions to the company to run the road, nor could it make any offer on its own account for its purchase and operation as a municipal concern. ALL REFERENCES OF THE SPEAKERS TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WERE RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE AND SHOWED A STRONG FEELING IN ITS FAVOR.

After short addresses by Dr. R. T. Walkem, W. B. Dalton and Thomas Mills, urging that something be done to continue the railway's operation, Dr. Rogers, who was appointed mortgagee for the bondholders, explained that the road had been taken over from the company thru their failure to keep up the interest on the bonds. The road had been closed down simply because the city would not grant terms which would make it possible to operate it without a loss.

Ald. King followed, explaining the action taken by the council in refusing to give power below cost, as this would have to be borne by the plant and, consequently, a minority of the citizens, the light consumers. He considered the bondholders were justified in closing the road. Nothing could be done until an expert had examined the books.

Mr. Nickel's Address.

At the outset of Mr. Nickle's address in answer to a question, he stated that the returns in the government blue books about the road costing $459,000 were incorrect. Twenty-five years ago Folger Bros. put $14,000 into the old horse car company and afterwards $30,000 from the sale of bonds went in. When the road changed to an electric in 1893, there was an issue of $100,000 bonds, then another issue of $200,000, the first issue being paid off. The issue of stock was $70,000. The total amount of money actually put into the road was $212,000, into the electric alone $168,000. From 1897 to 194 the profits were nominally $9000; in reality there was a loss of $15,000. The profits from the lighting plant leased by the Street Railway Company were all that kept the road going. The salaries averaged only $3500, and power was secured at $2 a car a day, now the city wanted $3.

According to the figures of Mr. Campbell, an electric expert, the road would cost to build and equip: 9 miles at $8000—$72,000; 23 cars, at $3060—$69,000; a total of $141,000 for these alone.

Run the Road Itself.

Speeches were also made by H. W. Richardson, C. F. Gildersleeve and Dr. Walkem. The latter two strongly advocated that the city, if it had to make any concessions, should run the road itself. The meeting adjourned to meet again after the accountant had investigated the books to see the financial condition of the road and its possibilities, judged from the past receipts and expenditure. If these turn out as the bondholders state there will be a strong agitation for the city taking over the road and running it municipally.

Anything we can't supply in Business Furniture cannot be supplied. See our immense stock. The Office Specialty, 97-105 Wellington west, near York-street.

Cigars—Esquitos reduced to 5c, Alive Bollard.

DRUGGED AND KILLED.

Fort Frances, March 10.—A lumber jack, by the name of John Frayland, was struck by the east train yesterday near Mine Centre and instantly killed. It is supposed that he had been drugged and robbed and left in the position in which the train struck him. He had been working for H. H. Wood and was a Swede by birth. It is likely that an inquest will be ordered as the circumstances surrounding his death would indicate foul play.

Try "Lowe Inlet" Canned Salmon. Always Reliable.

Fireproof Windows Doors Skylights Metal Ceilings. Corrugated Iron. A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

Sacrifice Sale.

To wind up an estate, a block of solid brick buildings on Spadina-avenue, valued at $25,000, will be sold for $15,000. Very easy terms. Apply to J. L. Troy, 52 East Adelaide. 6

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Smoke Blue Union Label Cigars. 246

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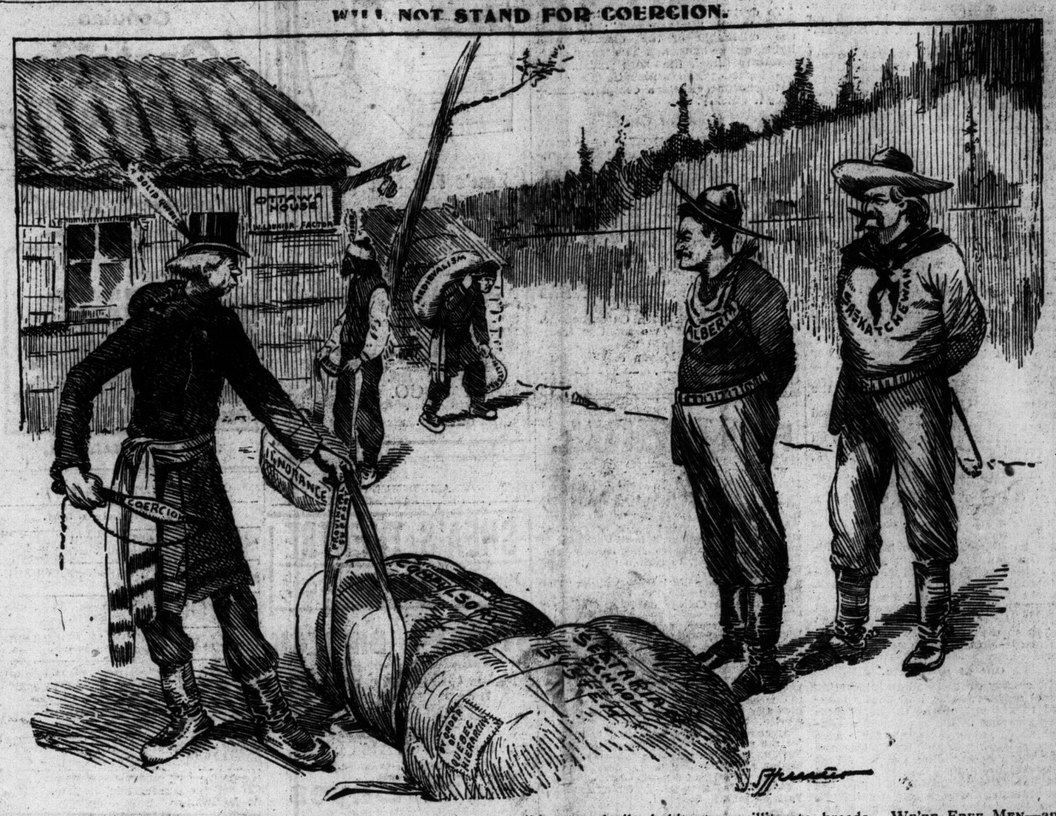

THE WESTERNERS: Easy now partner, easy, you're not talking to docile habitants or illiterate breeds. WE'RE FREE MEN—and we're WHITE.

Fall of Mukden and Rush of Japs to North Spell Slaughter to Kuropatkin and His Army

IF KAMAMURA LOOMS UP RUSS ARMY IS ENCIRCLED

Oyama's Success Now Depends on Movement of This Mysterious Division Towards Tie Pass.

The fate of the Russian army of upwards of a quarter of a million men and the two thousand pieces of artillery with which it was confidently expected Gen. Kuropatkin and his lieutenants could prevent the advance of the Japanese beyond the Shakhe and Hun River positions is no longer in the balance.

They have been driven from those positions and are now rushing northward towards Tie Pass, around which are high hills which were prepared for defence after the battle of Liaoyang in September, there being no hope at that time that the Japanese would allow the defeated army to rest south of the Tie Pass.

Depends on Kamamura.

The result of Oyama's great turning movement depends almost entirely upon Kamamura's army, which has not yet been definitely located, altho supposed to be moving from the east toward Kuropatkin's line of retreat. Should he reach the military road which runs in an almost direct line from Fushun to Tie Pass, before the passage of the Russian army, the circle will be complete, as Nogi's guns already command the railway and should soon control the Mandarin road, which is but a short distance east of the railway and runs parallel with it.

Peace Soon to Follow.

Even should Kuropatkin extricate his army it is believed in European capitals that peace will soon follow this latest Japanese victory. The calling to St. Petersburg of M. Iswolsky, Russian minister to Denmark, who was formerly in Tokio, is most significant. No time will be lost in starting the negotiations as soon as Russia intimates her wish to close the war. Shortly after the fall of Port Arthur a high official of the Japanese foreign office arrived in London with authority to take up the negotiations so soon as Russia declared her desire for peace.

The loss in the operations preceding the battle and those in the battle proper must have reached enormous proportions, but up to the present neither side has attempted an estimate. They will certainly exceed the Shakhe losses, in which the Russians alone lost in killed, wounded and missing 67,000 men.

Oyama's Easy Task.

Field Marshal Oyama arranged his attack so that the Chinese City of Mukden should not come within the range of battle, a rather easy task, as the Russians had no positions immediately around the city as was the case at Liaoyang, and the Russian town is two miles from the outer walls of the old city. The western imperial tombs were under shell fire, but no account has been given of damage, if any, they suffered. The eastern tombs, around which the Russians had erected positions, apparently did not come within range of the Japanees shells.

RUSSIANS TAKE TO THE HILLS.

TOKIO, March 11.—Our troops occupied Mukden 10 a.m. Friday. Our enveloping movements, since some days, proved successful and the bloodiest battle is now proceeding in various places near Mukden.

Our detachments occupied Fushun on the night of March 9 and now are attacking the enemy who is posted at the angle of the heights north of Fushun.

The Russians, having been driven out of Mukden and Fushun, and with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized condition to the hill country to the northeast.

Czar Negotiates For Peace Great Britain as Mediator

—London Daily Graphic

Communications Said to Have Passed Between England and France at the Instigation of Russia.

London, March 11.—The announcement of the fall of Mukden was discounted in London by the reports chronicling the progress of the great battle, but the actual occupation of the ancient capital of Manchuria by the Japanese is the subject of comment everywhere, especially in diplomatic circles. The foreign office declined to comment on the event, but there, as elsewhere, there was intense interest in the result of the Japanese encircling movement, and its possible effect on the future progress of the war.

Russia Reveals Herself.

The Spectator, in a striking article, says: "Russia, hitherto an unknown quantity to all but a few diplomatists, is now revealing herself to mankind, and the revelation of a great country in its hour of agony has as much bewildering effect as a great catastrophe, all qualities, good and bad, being exhibited under the intolerable light of her vast resources and astounding capacity for endurance, her toiling people, the inferiority of her governing classes, even the underlying ground fact of the inadequacy of her food supply, all giving hints almost amounting to prophecies of the future career of the great Slav race."

Discussing the possibilities of peace and Russia being cowed by the great defeat, The Spectator thinks that "despite historic precedents it does not follow that the emperor will make peace. He is credited with saying that it is only necessary to retire behind Baikal, refuse peace and rebuild the forces till he is again ready for aggressive action; and he may well consider this course preferable to the inexplicable shame of being beaten by an Asiatic nation and the possible dangers to his dynasty involved in making peace on the hard terms Japan is likely to demand."

Peace Overtures Already.

This difficulty of predicting what line Emperor Nicholas will take is admitted on all sides; but there is still in some quarters an opinion that peace will ensue. ACCORDING TO THE DAILY GRAPHIC, OVERTURES HAVE PRACTICALLY COMMENCED, EMPEROR'S READINESS TO NEGOTIATE HAVING BEEN INTIMATED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS HAVING PASSED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS WITH A VIEW TO GREAT BRITAIN OPENING COMMUNICATIONS WITH JAPAN. It is impossible at present to confirm or verify the statement of The Daily Graphic, which declares that the decision is due, not only to the defeat of Kuropatkin, but also to the almost insurmountable difficulties Russian met in the last attempt to negotiate a loan in Paris.

There is intense anxiety here to learn the fate of Kuropatkin's forces, and whether the chain Oyama has drawn around them will be strong enough to hold them. The Russian forces must be in a terrible plight, and a repetition of all the horrors of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow is regarded as among the possibilities.

DEFEAT, SURRENDER, PEACE VOCABULARY OF RUSSIANS

Kuropatkin's Laconic Despatch Throws St. Petersburg Into Gloom, Fearing the Worst.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—(2.30 a.m.)—"LAST NIGHT ALL OUR ARMIES COMMENCED TO RETREAT."

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russo-Japanese war was published in St. Petersburg last night, but only in the paltry eight words from Gen. Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas which were flung about the streets in newspaper extras and passed from mouth to mouth. The thoughts formed instantly in the minds of everyone, and two words were on every lip—SURRENDER—PEACE—the former dreaded, the latter hoped for.

Gen. Kuropatkin is no maker of phrases; his words never are quoted like the famous "All is lost, save honor," but his laconic messages hide more than probably any other two sentences in the literature of war. St. Petersburg knows nothing of the extent of the disaster, not even the lines of Kuropatkin's retreat; whether the route to Tie Pass is still open; whether he is endeavoring to cut his way thru to safety, or whether as many of the pessimistic believe he has taken to the mountains. If it be the latter he will inevitably be hemmed in and starved into surrender, as Marshal Bazaine was at Metz.

St. Petersburg in Ignorance.

The despatch has been studied as closely as was ever the most abstruse text of scripture over which dogmatticians have wrestled, and from the words "All our armies" the optimistic draw the deduction that the bulk of the Russian forces got away clear, the commander-in-chief sacrificing, however, the devoted rearguard, who flung themselves as prey to the Japanese wolves who were closing in on their trail and sacrificing also, it is conceded on every hand, the greater part of his artillery, especially the siege guns and enormous quantities of supplies and munitions. Of the present situation of the army—whether it is utterly routed or merely beaten, of the proportion of Russians left in Japanese hands, or of the prospect of the escape of the remainder—St. Petersburg at this moment knows less than the smallest hamlet in Canada.

All Discuss Peace.

Everyone is now discussing peace, which many of the staunchest advocates of the war, bureaucrats and officers, now declare to be inevitable. It is openly bruited that Rojestvensky's fleet has been recalled and is now on the way homeward. The admiralty, when asked if the report was true, said: "We don't know; call again to-morrow," and declined to comment on the significance of the cancellation of the purchase of colliers or the direction of Rojestvensky's voyage from Madagascar waters. It can be stated, however, that no overtures for peace have yet been made, and none are likely to be made for a few days or before the extent of the disaster has developed.

Snaps in second-hand Typewriters, all makes, from $15 to $75. 97 1 H. Newsome, sole dealers. L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters, 80 King-street east.

WITH NOGI AT TIELING'S GATES MANCHURIAN CAMPAIGN IS ENDED

And It's Just Possible That is Where He is, Leaving No Rest for Kuropatkin Short of Harbin, Cables Bennett Burleigh.

London, March 11.—Bennet Burleigh, writing in The Daily Telegraph, says:

"Marshal Oyama has achieved the crowning victory of the war, and at the moment of writing it looks as if the end had come for Kuropatkin and the Russian army in Manchuria; for it is officially reported from Tokio that 200,000 Russian troops are surrounded.

"If that is the case the campaign is as good as finished, and certainly is for 1905, for another quarter of a million of men cannot be sent across the Siberian Railway and put in the field at any time this side of next October.

"If the rout of the Russians is so bad as to carry them into and beyond Tieling without putting up another fierce fight, then there is no resting place for them short of Harbin, and that would involve the isolation and fall of Vladivostock.

"Should it turn out to be the case that Gen. Nogi has disregarded the insignificant Russian detachments standing between him and his objective and is making a bold advance upon Tieling, then, in truth, it is all up with the Russian army in Manchuria.

"I know that he has with him an able and fine soldier in Gen. Iditti, one of the brightest and most dashing of the younger Japanese leaders, and the investment or even the capture of Tieling is a sort of master stroke that either he or Gen. Uogi or both woul fervently attempt.

"Still, let it not be forgotten that Kuropatkin is a hard fighter and a brilliant general, whom I hold to have made the very best possible use of the means at his disposal."

According to a report received here Kuropatkin's last despatch was sent from Tie Pass and says he will almost immediately transfer his headquarters to Harbin.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russians are completely ignorant of the movements of the Japanese and that the appearance of the latter in the Sinmintin District was a complete surprise.

Kuropatkin's disaster, the correspondent adds, was largely due to the inefficient intelligence department.

Oyama's Latest Despatch Encircling Move Winner

Mukden Occupied, But Has No Time to Investigate the Booty That Falls to His Lot.

Tokio, March 10.—(8 p.m.)—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under to-day's date:

"We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

"We captured a great number of pieces, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies.

"There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

STUDENTS BACK UP JAMIESON IN RESOLUTION AND CHEERS

Respectfully Hope for Thoro Enquiry—Rival Nominations For Literary Society.

Without a dissentient voice, a big mass meeting of students of University College endorsed the stand of Editor Jamieson in his allegations against Prof. McLennan and President Loudon. It was at the meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society last night, and the occasion of the meeting was the annual nomination of officers for the "Lit." Before the nominations, which had drawn an immense crowd to the gymnasium, the following resolution was presented:

"We, the members of the Literary and Scientific Society, do place ourselves on record as endorsing the attitude taken by C. R. Jamieson in his efforts to arrive at the cause of the present dissatisfaction at the affairs of the University of Toronto, and we would respectfully press for a thoro investigation of every phase of the question."

The resolution was passed amid deafening cheers.

Given an Ovation.

Editor Jamieson received even a greater ovation when he rose later to nominate a candidate for vice-president of the Literary Society.

The regular work of the nominations then proceeded, Rev. G. R. Parkin, the president, was in the chair and his efforts to keep order proved useless as candidate after candidate was named. Both the Unionist and Old Lit. parties have been hard at work for some time, and the fight has reached fever heat. The government (the Old Lit party) have selected E. J. Kylie, B.A., as their candidate for the presidency, and the hope of the Unionists has been reposed in Rev. A. F. (Biddy) Barr.

The tickets announced last night are as follows:

Old Lit. Ticket.

President, E. J. Kylie, B.A.; first vice-president, J. George Miller; second vice-president, C. D. McAlpine; third vice-president, R. R. Kersey; recording secretary, H. M. Paulin; chair, R. Wherry; treasurer, B.B. Weatherall; corresponding secretary, H. A. McTaggart; curator, T. W. Murphy; historical secretary, R. Duncanson; secretary of committees, H. C. Hindmarsh; fourth year representative, J. M. Laird; third year representative, E. S. Little; second year representative, D. A. Clark and Al. H. Ross.

Unionist Ticket.

President, Rev. A. F. Barr; first vice-president, J. J. Gray; second vice-president, C. M. Wright; third vice-president, J. M. Patterson; recording secretary, H. R. Pickup; critic, C. McQueten; treasurer, H. H. Davis; corresponding secretary, H. D. Elliott; curator, G. Rice; historical secretary, A. C. Collier; secretary of committees, J. W. Sifton; fourth year representative, A. Davidson; third year representative, W. C. MacBeth; second year representative, G. G. Paulin and J. B. Cranmon.

The elections are to be held on Friday evening next, when the hottest elections for years is to be expected.

University Senate.

At the meeting of the university senate last night, letters were received approving of their action in establishing the special courses for those unable to attend lectures. The success of the courses, by which the degree of B.A. may be secured, will now depend on the number who apply for enrolment. A statute was passed empowering the university to grant the degree of doctor of music. The date of the Dental College examinations has been set for April 17, and the senate fixed April 27 for the annual dental convocation in Guild Hall. A committee was appointed to make an effort to secure recognition of the degrees of the Ontario College of Dental Surgeons in Great Britain. Legislation will be probably secured in Great Britain to that end.

A Word to Hat Hunters.

Dineen's will be open until 10 o'clock Saturday night, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets.

PREMIER INDICATES LINE OF ARGUMENT HE'LL TAKE

Tries to Square Speeches Fielding Made in 1896 With What He Himself Says Now.

Ottawa, March 10.—(Staff Special.)—The parliamentary week which has been one of intense interest in the autonomy bill ended in a flash of autonomy talk in the house. R. L. Borden repeated some enquiries he had made earlier in the week. He wanted to know when a successor to Hon. Clifford Sifton would be appointed, and his curiosity led him further to ask who of the western people had been consulted in regard to the terms of the bill. Sir Wilfrid treated the enquiries lightly, almost insolently. He would not say when he would adorn his cabinet with a minister of the interior, nor would he divulge the secrets of the conferences held between the Dominion government and Messrs. Hautain and Bulyea.

Indicates the Argument.

But the premier did say something in a serious strain. He indicated the line of argument the government would pursue to reconcile its position on the Manitoba school question with its present attitude towards the territories. R. L. Borden had effectively raised this point by reading from speeches delivered by Hon. W. S. Fielding in Nova Scotia in the campaign of 1896. In that fight Mr. Fielding spoke strongly against the interference with the province in the conduct of its educational affairs and stood firmly on the platform of provincial rights.

Sir Wilfrid's answer to these quotations was a blunt assertion to the effect that the autonomy bill was no departure from his policy in 1896. In Manitoba he pointed out a separate school system had been adopted and rejected. It had no system of separate schools when it came into the union, and was therefore under no constitutional obligation to continue them.

Foster Hits Him.

Hon. George E. Foster answered the prime minister, paying particular attention to the differences in the cabinet over the autonomy bill and the failure on the part of the government to get an expression of opinion from the west before introducing the bill.

Dr. Sproule also attacked the government's position and showed that it was following an unconstitutional course in connection with the autonomy bill.

Missed Real Question.

Mr. Borden said he would once more take the opportunity of pressing upon Sir Wilfrid's attention the matter which he had mentioned yesterday. What Sir Wilfrid had said in reply was very excellent in its way, constitutional authority had been cited and all that, but none of his remarks touched the real question which had been asked. The enquiry was surely worthy of attention. A measure of the greatest importance, not only to the Northwest but to the whole country, had been brought in by the prime minister with the intimation that the measure had been submitted to, considered by, and approved by, every one of his colleagues in the government. Afterwards it transpired that neither Mr. Fielding nor Mr. Sifton had been consulted or made aware of the provisions of the bill in which they were especially interested. Both of these hon. gentlemen were allied with Sir Wilfrid on a very similar question in 1896. The language of Mr. Sifton on that occasion was not only of a pronounced but even of a violent character. Mr. Sifton's attitude on the question was well-known. As to Mr. Fielding, who was also ignorant of the provisions of the bill introduced a few days before his return to Ottawa, his opinions on the Manitoba

Continued on Page 4.

The very largest stock of Office Furniture in Canada now on exhibition at the Office Specialty, 97-105 Wellington west, near York. Prices moderate. Take a look around.

All About Canada.—Everything in it—only 25 cents. For sale everywhere. Canadian Year Book, Toronto.

DR. MONTAGUE LECTURES.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 10.—Hon. Dr. Montague delivered the closing lecture of the state normal school popular lecture series here to-day to a very large audience of students and citizens.

Friday and Saturday special sale in Violets at College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge. Tel. North 1192. 56

Smoke Alive Bollard mixture.

If Not, Why Not?

Have you accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

Pember's Turkish Baths remove all poison from the system. 129 Yonge-st. 246

Tuckett's "T & P." 10 cent plug. 246

G.T.R. Earnings.

Montreal, Que., March 10.—The Grand Trunk Railway earnings from March 1 to 7, 1905, $641,632; 1904, $469,540; increase, $145,192.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Phone Main 1163. 136

Battery Zincs, all kinds. The Canada Metal Co. 46

"Ask Adams" about the "Macey" Filing Cabinets; they are the best ever.

Fifty different styles of desks (flat and roll top) at the Office Specialty, 97 to 105 Wellington W., near York-street. Come and see them.

Final hockey game for the Stanley Cup—Ottawa v. Rat Portage—complete report in The Toronto Sunday World.

V.C. Cigarettes for sale everywhere. 2.6

Friday and Saturday special sale in Violets at College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge. Tel. North 1192. 56

DEATHS.

CHIN—On 9th March, 1905, at her late residence, 24 Grange-road, Elizabeth, beloved wife of William Chin, in her 77th year.

Funeral private. No flowers.

CROFT—On Friday, March 10, 1905, at his residence, 60 Medley-street, Toronto, Peter Croft, aged 93 years, late of Birkenhead, England.

The funeral will take place from the above address on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends please accept this intimation. Birkenhead News please copy.

DUNCAN—At the residence of her uncle, Deer Park, Friday, March 10, Annie L. Duncan, late of Orlando, Florida.

Funeral Saturday at 4.15, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HOWLAND—On March 9, 1905, Oliver Aiken Howland, K.C., C.M.G., in the 58th year of his age.

A private service will take place at the residence of his father, Sir William P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B., 24 Isabella-street, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th inst. Public service at St. James' Cathedral at 3 o'clock the same day. Interment in St. James' Cemetery.

MEARNS—At Hanover, Ont., on Wednesday, March 8th, 1905, Elizabeth Sim, beloved wife of W. A. Mearns, M.D.

Funeral at Hanover, Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 p.m.

WALTERS—Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of Roland W. Walters, only daughter of the late John Doble of Sunderland.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 149 George-street, Monday morning, G.T.R. train to Sunderland, thence to Westbrook Cemetery, upon arrival of train. Funeral service conducted Sunday night. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Uxbridge papers please copy.

The F. W. Matthews Co. Phone M 2167. Private ambulance service. 36

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Mar. 10	At	From
Nord America	New York	Genoa
Gerty	New York	Trieste
Baltic	Liverpool	New York
Cymric	Liverpool	Boston
Haverford	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Siberian	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Gr. Waldersee	Hamburg	New York
Bluecher	Plymouth	New York

Intending purchasers of Typewriter should see the L. C. Smith & Bros. machine before buying. See our ad. inside. Will H. Newsome, 80 King-street east.

See the real alligator in East & Co.'s window, 300 Yonge-street. Special prices on all leather goods during fire sale.

Union Blue Label Cigars are best.

Kuropatkin's Latest Wire "All Our Armies Retreat"

Brief Announcement Presaging Defeat, Accompanied With Intimation That Japs Keep Going North.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—"Last night all our armies commenced to retreat"—Kuropatkin. Another despatch received from Gen. Kuropatkin under date of March 9 says:

"At 10 a.m. I received a report that the enemy, after a severe engagement, occupied Kiousan about 16 miles east of Mukden.

"All the enemy's efforts are concentrated against our north front with the object of cutting the railroad.

"The Village of Sintaitse is in the hands of the enemy.

"Fighting continues in the vicinity of Thenitoung. We have taken two quick firing guns and a number of prisoners.

"The Japanese continue to move northward.

"Tasintoung has been occupied by the Japanese."

POOR COPY