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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 16 1905—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
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SENATE P O

Laurier's Treatment of Haultain Punished for Fighting Coercion

The M. P. for South York Continues His Criticism of the Salary Grab, Coercion, and Tells How the Coming Elections in the West Will Be Conducted—Battle Royal Versus Anaemic Warfare—Toronto Junction Endorses Mr. Maclean's Course at Ottawa by Passing a Strong Resolution.

SOUTH YORK PLEDGED TO HELP HAULTAIN

Kilburn Hall, Toronto Junction, was well filled last night when W. F. Maclean, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents. Dr. W. T. Hackett, vice-president of the Toronto Junction Liberal-Conservative Association, presided. The band of the Royal Grenadiers was in attendance and rendered several selections during the evening. Mr. Maclean explained to his audience that in view of the criticism of what he had said and what he had not said he desired to be precise in his use of words. For this reason he would make a statement rather than a speech in regard to his position. Mr. Maclean said:

I think it right that a member of parliament should call his constituents together between sessions and especially after the first session of a new parliament and discuss with them the subjects which parliament had under consideration and also to take counsel with them as to what his line of conduct ought to be in regard to some of the questions that are looming up. The recent session was more than eventful; and, what is beginning to be somewhat of a new situation, there are things taking place in parliament which receive very little attention at the hands of the press, tho, to my mind, they are of the greatest importance, and there is in consequence no way of the public becoming acquainted with such things unless a member sees fit to make them known in an address to his constituents.

It is, therefore, both my duty and my pleasure to be here to-night, and, being here, I intend for a few minutes to discuss some of the important events at Ottawa last session, especially in connection with the autonomy bills, the increased salaries and indemnities to members and the pensions to ministers and ex-ministers, and also to discuss the remarkable situation that is about to develop in the new provinces of the west.

Pledged Against Coercion.

I think I ought to preface what I have to say by telling you that in 1891 when I first appeared before a convention in East York and got a nomination, I did at that nomination give a distinct pledge against coercion. I told the electors of East York that I then saw the Manitoba school question coming over the horizon, and that if it came up in parliament I intended to stand by Manitoba as against any interference with her right to settle her own educational problem as she saw fit. I renewed that pledge the year following when I was elected for the first time to parliament. Four years after, namely, in 1896, what was called the remedial bill, which dealt with this Manitoba situation, was introduced into parliament by the Conservative government. I stood by my pledge and opposed the remedial bill in the house and out of the house. The bill failed to go thru because of the most determined opposition arrayed against it, and when the general elections came on the government was defeated. The pledge that I gave in 1891 and 1892 I renewed in 1896, in 1900 and in 1904, and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed a few short months ago to pass legislation in the nature of coercion on the new provinces in regard to education, I had no hesitation in standing where I had always stood on this important question.

Sir Wilfrid's Treachery.

In 1896 when coercion was attempted by the Conservatives it failed. In 1905 when it was proposed by the Liberals it succeeded with a vengeance. It was carried by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister of Canada, the leader of the Liberal party, that had once fought the battle of provincial rights, the man, who as leader of the Liberals in 1896, had joined with certain influential Conservatives from Ontario, among them Clarke Wallace and Dalton McCarthy, in successfully resisting the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper to force remedial legislation upon Manitoba. In other words, this same Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw fit when bringing forward his bill to create two new provinces to the west of Manitoba to deny to them their constitutional rights to educational freedom and sought to impose separate schools upon them without their consent, in spite, as I believe, of the constitution, in spite of his record, in spite of the feelings of the people of the west or their friends in Ontario, in spite of the knowledge that he was starting an incendiary flame that will not be quenched for years to come, and in spite of the fact that in doing what he proposed to do he was deliberately deceiving and betraying the great body of the English-speaking portion of Canada who had taken him at his word and trusted him in 1896, 1900 and 1904 as one who was against any coercion of a province in the matter of education. And I cannot give you any more signal proof of this betrayal of the people than that if he were not betraying them he would have told them before the election of November last that coercion would be in his program. But he stole by that election, as later on he stole by Sifton, by Fielding, by the Northwest members, by Haultain and by the great Protestant element of the west and Ontario, never saying a word about separate schools in his election campaign of last fall or on any other occasion until he suddenly showed his hand when introducing the bills. This act is the greatest act of treachery in the history of Canada, and the people most deceived were the rank and file of the Liberal party in Ontario and the west. There was treachery toward the people in holding back any mention of coercion in the election contest, treachery toward colleagues, toward supporters, toward the west and its premier, treachery toward those men in Ontario who had come to regard him as a man of his word. These are hard words, strong charges to make against the prime minister of Canada, but they are true.

Anaemic Fight Against Coercion.

Recall, now for a moment, first, the pledges I had given on this question, and next recall the treachery of the prime minister that I have just pointed out to you and then conceive if you can, if there was any honorable course open to me as your representative other than battle royal against such legislation and against such a man as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had proved himself to be. And battle royal it was from that moment on as far as I was concerned. And it should have been battle royal all along the line. I regretted in my Wexford speech, and I regret here to-night, that the Conservatives did not offer battle royal to the autonomy bills from their very inception. Had they done so, I believe that as Sifton and his following had bolted, so would Fielding and his Nova Scotians, and a large section of the Ontario Liberals, and Sir Wilfrid been forced to abandon coercion. Instead of battle royal we had what I must call anaemic warfare. And if it were not bloodless it was worse; some of the Conservative forces fighting on the Liberal side. It would have been better had we let our Conservative friends from Quebec go their own way, that we had closed up our ranks and with reduced but united numbers made battle royal as was done in 1896.

The Price of Coercion.

And now I come to the salary grab, this pension business, this increased indemnity. I said at Wexford and I say to you to-night that these increases and pensions were the rewards that Sir Wilfrid promised to his following for putting thru coercion, that they were the price of the coercion of the west. I have given the details (and the speech has been printed) that I think proved my case beyond the shadow of doubt, and the remarkable thing is that while I have been the target of unlimited personal abuse ever since I made the speech and on account of the speech not one apologist of the government has been able to refute the charge I made. I do not know of so much vituperation and abuse being hurled at any man for a public speech in this country as that hurled at me since I addressed my neighbors less than two weeks ago on the incidents of the recent session. I have been called everything that is abusive by the Liberal organs and, if I am any judge of newspaper writing, by the Liberal members of parliament who inspired these articles. For I brought home the charge that the government gave their supporters each $5000 increase in the indemnity as the price of their vote for coercion. And $5000 each for 200 members in the commons for five years means a million of the people's money as the first instalment of the cost of coercion. Another half million will go to the senate in the same time. But the abuse of me was not from Liberals alone. I can see the hand of some Conservative M.P.'s in the articles in Conservative papers directed against me, of Conservative M.P.'s who had been induced by Liberals to sign the round robin asking for the increased indemnity. Laurier was only too ready to pay the price for coercion if he could involve Conservatives. I spoke of battle royal in politics; you can't accept quarter, still less gifts from your enemy in battle royal whether of war or politics. Within the sound of the cheering and of the carousing over the success of coercion Conservatives were being invited by Liberals to go below stairs and sign a round robin asking for the increased indemnity that Liberals were demanding as the price of the long session and the carrying of coercion. Of all times that was the one time not to be joining with your enemy in securing personal gain. In the light of this situation I refused to sign the round robin. I resented the mention of it and I did not keep the money when it came. But it is said that I did not oppose the bill in the house. I did not for more than one reason. The thing was all cut and dried by party caucus, by joint party conferences, by agreement, to use the words of The Sentinel, to grease the legislative ways for its slipping thru with a rush, and any protest of mine in the house would have failed, would have aroused a fury of which many of you have no idea. But as I said at Wexford it was not for me to judge for my fellow members what their services are worth, what they think their indemnity or allowance should be. That is, I hold, a matter for each member to say and for each member to justify before his constituents. And it is, outside of this, a subject on which the government should assume full responsibility. They do it in all other expenditures. They feared the consequence of direct payment for coercion, tho there is no doubt they promised it to their supporters. And so they sought and were successful in getting Conservatives to approve it because of the length of the session.

How Westerners Lined Up.

Let us pass now to some other features of the political situation at Ottawa. Let us look at coercion as viewed by provinces: of the ten members from the territories that make up the new provinces seven were for coercion, imploring parliament to put it on them! That was an unfortuate spectacle. They did not represent the people of the west; they were men that the government had selected as pliable candidates who could be elected with government help. Few of these seven will ever face the people again. They will take rewards in office or in kind. So, too, in Manitoba. Of the ten members from that province seven begged the government to put separate schools on their neighbors tho their leader, Mr. Sifton, had abolished separate schools in Manitoba! Fielding, who had fought for state schools in Nova Scotia in the old days, who had stumped Nova Scotia in 1896 against remedial legislation for Manitoba, took with him this last session a solid 17 from Nova Scotia in favor of separate schools being imposed on the west! His solid 17 get the $5000 apiece increase and Mr. Fielding is on the pension list when he retires. British Columbia, which has no separate schools, with seven solid votes imposed them on her younger sisters! These provinces, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, that have their liberties in this matter made bonds for the new provinces. How long would Quebec tolerate the other provinces fixing in any sense her school laws? The conduct of all these provinces I have mentioned is the greatest blow ever struck against provincial rights and means more for legislative union than anything previous in our history.

Leader Should Be Free.

There was another incident of the late session that I must refer to, and that is the new departure of paying the leader of the opposition a salary. I do not think it is a wise departure. Sir William Meredith and Mr. Whitney saw fit to decline similar favors. I went fully into the question at Wexford and gave reasons why I was against the change. My reasons were in a word that it was neither good for the opposition nor good for the country that there should be any obligation due the government from those who opposed it.

So much for past events. What of the present? What of the future? It had been idle of me to have dealt with the late session, with the record of the two parties in that session, with the fighting organization, such as it was, of the Conservatives in those trying days, if there were not in that consideration and in that criticism of it a lesson for the present and for the future.

I have tried to show you that in the recent session deception was practiced on the people of Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the rights of the people of the west were betrayed by Sir Wilfrid and by him bought with a price, and in view of this that there should have been battle royal offered to coercion by all against it or who represented the people who had opposed it and by the provinces that had vindicated the right to regulate their own educational affairs.

To Punish Haultain.

But in the autonomy bills there was and is more than coercion: there is created a set of conditions and a summoning forth of organizations that are to be employed for the express object of perpetuating coercion and its further and surer entrenchment. This is to be effected by the selection on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's part of two coercion governors, one for Saskatchewan, one for Alberta. These governors will forthwith select each a coercion premier who will form a coercion cabinet and this coercion administration will then proceed to bring on general elections in which they will seek to elect coercion candidates in the 24 seats of each province, every seat of which has been specially gerrymandered for coercion purposes. These coercion administrations will select coercion returning officers, who will use a partisan-prepared voters' list in holding the elections. In these elections all the influence of the federal government will be thrown on the side of co-

Continued on Page 2.

APPROVE HIS COURSE.

Moved by Councillor Sam Ryding, seconded by H. K. Davidson:

"That this meeting of electors of South York, held at Toronto Junction on Aug. 15, 1905, heartily approve of the course of our member in parliament, W. F. Maclean, in fighting the autonomy bills, which we believe unjustly and unconstitutionally coerce the two new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in their educational rights, and also his course in refusing to be a beneficiary of the bill voting pensions and increased salaries and indemnities to ministers, ex-ministers and members, as we believe, the price of the coercion aforesaid, and, further, that we pledge our support to the people of these provinces in testing the legality of the school law under which they now find themselves restrained."

Resolution passed at meeting held in Kilburn Hall, Toronto Junction, last night.

DUTY TO DEFEAT HAULTAIN NOT GIVE HIM ARM OF POWER

Organization in New Province Proof That Liberals Realize Responsibility.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—La Presse, after quoting Hon. Mr. Haultain's suggestion to appeal the school clauses to the privy council, says: "This is indeed a program of agitation. If Hon. Mr. Haultain is maintained in power he will endeavor to annul the school law. His antagonism to the present constitution is as clear as it is dangerous. Should we then confide to an opponent of his determination the terrible arm of power? The fight is evidently on and the Liberals who affirmed the principle of separate schools in the Northwest will now be forced to protect its application. It is not in fact a question of 'parti pris,' but one of duty. The Liberal oranizations, which are now going on in those provinces, are a proof that the authors of the law realize quite well their responsibility."

WE MAY NOT SPEND ENOUGH ONE THING TO BE FEARED

Major-General French Sees Mistake in Canada Taking Over Defence Works.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Major-General Sir George Arthur French arrived in Winnipeg this morning on the Pacific Express. Seen by your correspondent regarding the taking over by Canada of the defence works at Halifax and Esquimalt, he said:

"I am aware that very important changes have taken place in the military situation in Canada since I was last here, over three years ago. I am not so sure, however, that the undertaking will be an unmitigated success. True, it should foster to some extent a home spirit of militarism that is necessary to every nation, and that will make toward a strong national sentiment. Then, too, the British taxpayer is heavily burdened, and to ask him to entirely support a navy for the protection of Canada is unfair. The question has come to this, that either the colonies must contribute to the maintenance of the imperial navy or build up one of their own. The taking over of the yards at Halifax and Esquimalt is the first step in the choice of Canada of the latter alternative.

"You ask me personally, do I favor that step? My answer must be qualified. In as far as it tends to foster that spirit of national self-reliance, it is good; but there is danger of the Canadian government making too small an allowance for an adequate system of self-defence. Under such conditions the taking over of these fortifications would be a vast mistake. In Australia, where recently, even more than in Canada, the government has been developing a system of self-defence, it is at present working out badly, and just because not enough money is being voted for the purpose. That is the very thing that is to be feared here."

NOT AFTER I. C. R.

"All News to Me," Says President of Canadian Northern.

"It is all news to me," was the reply William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railroad, gave when confronted with a Montreal rumor that the Dominion government was likely to dispose of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Northern or one of the other large Canadian systems.

Pressed further in the matter Mr. Mackenzie denied that any negotiations between his company and the government had taken place. "Our works are all in the other direction," he said, "and as yet a long distance from the terminus of the Intercolonial. Besides, this is the holiday season, and a question of this nature would hardly come up during such a time. No, I have heard no rumor, and have no information bearing on a possible change of ownership of the Intercolonial."

MacLeod, maker of fine clothes, 452 Yonge, cor. College.

STEAMER ON SAND BAR.

Chatham, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—While returning to this place with about 500 passengers the excursion boat City of Chatham was last night stranded on the bar at the mouth of the Thames River, about a mile from the lighthouse. When the lake is stormy, as it was yesterday, the bar shifts its position, while the high wind had carried the vessel out of the regular channel. Fortunately a tug was at hand, and after an hour's hard work the boat was released and towed to the lighthouse. No damage was done.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon the best packed.

Karnac Cigarettes absolutely pure.

Otto Coke.

Do not confuse with gas coke. It is cleaner, lasts longer and gives greater heat. At your grocer's, in paper sacks.

Visiting Typos should see Siche Gas, the light that saves the eyesight—81 York St., Rossin House Block. Phone Main 1971.

The Silent Watchman.

Do you check your watchman by central office connection? By this system he can summon help, fire, etc. You should know more of this excellent method—the Holmes Electric Co., 5 Jordan, can give you full particulars. ed

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Campbell's English Chop House, 30 King St. West, rooms $3.50-$5.00 per week, gentlemen only. 136

Otto Coke.

Chestnut size, in paper sacks, at your grocer's. Clean, bright, smokeless, lights with charcoal.

V.C. Cigarettes for sale everywhere. 24

No paste used in Tuckett's Cigarettes

HARVESTERS WILL ARRIVE NONE TOO SOON FOR CROPS HEAVY YIELD FORECASTED

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Fair, warm weather, with the thermometer as high as 88 at Regina, is bringing on wheat faster even than was expected, and if this continues the arrival of the first excursion on Tuesday next will be none too soon.

Wheat cutting started in various parts of Manitoba to-day on high-set farms, and reports to hand fully bear out forecasts of a remarkably heavy crop, while heading is uniformly good except where damage has been done by hail.

A report from Melita, in Southwest Manitoba, says that an average of 28 bushels for that district is confidently expected, and that this is fully borne out by work already done. Curiously enough, wheat in Dauphin, in Northern Manitoba, is reported ten days ahead of last year, and is as early as any in the province.

From Minnedosa comes a report that wheat on first crop and summer fallow will run from 25 to 30 bushels, while 20 bushels will be taken off old land. About the same estimate is made for the important district of Glenboro; however, average will be under 20, owing to heavy hail damage there.

Estevan reports average at least 25, with oats 40 to 50.

Coming to the territories, barley cutting is now in full swing, as is fall wheat cutting in Southern Alberta, where experiments with turkey red have proved a decisive success. Spring wheat cutting is also reported from Saskatoon and widely scattered districts but will not be general for a week at least.

Generally, prospects are splendid, tho in certain districts, such as Alameda the crop has suffered from excessive rains, and will average under 20 bushels.

Stories are floating around the grain exchange of the appearance of black rust, but this palpable attempt to dull the market has so far received no support by authenticated facts. Black rust is hard to distinguish in its early stages, and is easily confused with red rust, which has always been prominent in the Northwest, but which does comparatively small damage.

LAKE STEAMERS STORM BOUND WIND AND RAIN IN TORRENTS

Much Damage Wrought at Centre and Ward's Islands—Highest Rainfall in Years—Beaches Suffer From the Elements—Inestimable Damage to Crops in Centre Section of Ontario.

It was a storm, accompanied by a heavy rainfall and a high velocity of wind it broke over this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and all day and well on into the night it raged with all the fierceness that is usually accredited to such a combination of the elements.

Water came from the heavens in torrents and soaked everything to the extent of a total rainfall of four inches, the largest in many years. Over on the island the full force of the storm was displayed. It was there that the residents o the city suffered the most. Lake traffic was wholly demoralized, and unless there is another breaking loose of the combination of elements there is but little doubt that yesterday will remain as the record turbulent weather day among the marine men of this section. Crops suffered severely from the wind and the rain, and it is supposed that inestimable damage has been done to the crops that were late for harvesting.

The scene of Lake Ontario, usually so peaceful, and calm, but lashed into a muddy brown by a strong eastern wind which has prevailed for three days, was a spectacle watched with awe by the inhabitants of the island and the residents at Kew and Balmy Beaches. A sharp lookout was kept on all incoming and outgoing steamers to see that no mishaps took place, and it is pleasing to record that not one fatality or serious accident of any kind took place on the lake shore within a reasonable distance of Toronto.

The damage done to the island and to the beaches is so slight that it is insignificant compared with the damage caused by storms in previous years. The damage will probably amount to $1000, mainly consisting in sidewalks, uprooted trees and telegraph poles and the broken water and gas mains.

The broad strip of beach in front of the houses on the lakefront has disappeared, and it is doubtful whether it will ever regain the proportions reached three years ago before the advent of the destructive easterly storms.

How Lake Traffic Fared.

The few steamers that made their regular trips ye sterday found that the going was pretty rough. The Lakeside, the Macassa and Modjeska were the only steamers running from Toronto which kept to their regular timetable. At that they had a hard tussle at the

Continued on Page 2.

RAILWAY MEN TO GATHER TALK OF HANDLING CROP

C. P. R. Officials Will Hold Important Conference at Fort William on Thursday.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—An important meeting of railway men, upon whom chiefly rests the responsibility for moving the immense wheat crop of Western Canada over the lines of the Canadian Pacific system this fall, will be held during the present week. Superintendent J. G. Bury has completed arrangements for a meeting of officers of the central division of the road at Fort William on Thursday next. The object of the conference is the perfecting of arrangements for handling the wheat crop this year. All phases and details of the work will be carefully considered, and arrangements will be made for the distribution of cars and locomotives to various districts. Officials will be given the opportunity to inspect the terminals and elevators quainted with conditions at the lake at Fort William, and to become acport.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
28 King Street West, Toronto,
Savings Department

IRISH GUARDS SAIL.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Viscount de Vesci has charge of the Irish Guards' Band, which embarks for Quebec tomorrow.

Smoke Taylor's "Maple Leaf" Cigars.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Phone Main 1163. 130

More Accidents.

Every day there's a list of casualties recorded in the paper. You run in danger of being disabled any day. Better carry an accident policy. Get the best. London Guarantee and Accident Co., issue one wide in scope, liberal in premium. Canada Life Building.

Babbit Metal, best made. The Canada Metal Co

Visiting Typos should see Siche Gas, the light that saves the eyesight—81 York St., Rossin House Block. Phone Main 1971.

Answer to Inquiry.

Reader: As might be cited by the trial and disposal of several local cases the magistrate can fine or imprison any person guilty of theft, whether it be stealing a newspaper or a bottle of milk.

Visiting Typos should see Siche Gas, the light that saves the eyesight—81 York St., Rossin House Block. Phone Main 1971.

If Not, Why Not?

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

Campbell's English Chop House, 30 King St. West, quick lunch. 136

Otto Coke.

Put up in strong paper sacks—cheap, lasting, convenient. Your grocer keeps it.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon the best packed.

LABORER TOTALLY BLINDED BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Two Italians Terribly Injured—Dropped a Stone Containing a Stick of Dynamite.

Totally blinded and otherwise injured, Philip Scotman was admitted to the General Hospital last night. With him was Dominic Bellin, fearfully cut about the thighs and legs, and both men were in great suffering.

They are Italian laborers. One of them dropped a stone containing a dynamite cartridge, and the miracle is that they were not blown to pieces. The accident occurred Monday afternoon, twelve miles north of Gravenhurst, on the new line being constructed for the James Bay Railway. Scotman and Bellin were among a gang of workmen who had been blasting. Bellin picked up a stone which had been drilled and contained a stick of dynamite which had not exploded. He was carrying the stone away when he dropped it, with the result that an explosion occurred and the flying stone cut up his body and blinded Scotman.

Both men were too badly injured to be moved far before receiving medical attendance. Eight of their fellow countrymen rigged up a stretcher and they were taken into a farm house, where they were kept while aid was summoned; they remained there all night.

Yesterday afternoon they were put on the Muskoka Express and sent to Toronto. The ambulance met them at the Union Station and took them to the General.

Scientific cooking such as the housewife has never known has developed to the highest degree the latent sustenance of the Oat. The great food secret of nutrition has been solved in Norka. Try it now.

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BIRTHS.

McCREA—On Aug. 15, 1905, the wife of W. J. C. McCrea of a son.

DEATHS.

BARNHARDT—On Aug. 14th, 1905, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Herman Heintzman, High Park-avenue, Toronto Junction, Sallie, wife of James R. Barnhardt and third daughter of the late John Spink.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, 11 Russell-street, Wednesday, Aug. 16th, at 3 p.m.

HALL—On Monday, Aug. 14th, 1905, at his father's residence, 37 Melbourne-avenue, Parkdale, J. Harvey Hall, aged 29 years, only son of Ex-Alderman J. Harvey Hall.

Funeral Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery.

NEWLANDS—On Aug. 15th, at the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. Richard Austin), 12 Henry-street, Margaret Gibb, relict of the late Alexander Newlands, aged 84 years.

Funeral from the above address on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Edinburgh papers please copy.

The F. W. Mathews Co., Phone M 2571. Private ambulance service. 36

WITTE GIVES UP LEASES OF LIAO TUNG PENINSULA

Five Articles Decided and Number 5, Cession of Sachalin Island, Stands Over.

DECIDED.

Russia concedes Japan's supremacy in Corea.

Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria.

Russia gives up main line Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mutual agreement to observe integrity of China and "open door."

Russia surrenders lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, and Blonde and Elliott Islands.

Passed Over

Cession of Sakhalin.

To Be Debated.

Indemnity.

Vladivostock's future.

Kamschatka fisheries.

Interned and captured warships.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 15.—The crisis in the peace negotiations upon which the eyes of the world are fastened is approaching rapidly, and the end of this week or the first of next at the latest should witness the deadlock and the end if the conference is to go to pieces.

Two more of the twelve articles, Nos. 4 and 6, were disposed of to-day. Article 4 consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and article 6 covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liaotung Peninsula, Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands. To article 4 both parties gave ready assent, and the official statement of the adoption of that article took care to state that it was agreed to "unanimously." Article 5, the consideration of which was postponed until later, provides for the cession of the island of Sakhalin. Discussion appearing useless at this stage on account of the firm negative given in the Russian reply, it was decided upon the motion of the Japanese to defer its discussion, thus revealing the Japanese intention of postponing to the end the life and death struggle. This is the usual procedure followed in diplomatic negotiations, enabling the negotiators to come to an accord upon all possible points before tackling the crucial issues, and the fact that the Russians acquiesced in the proposition shows that they, too, are as careful and anxious as are the Japanese that the world should not accuse them of being responsible for precipitating the break, if break there is to be, and wrecking the conference.

A Hopeful Sign.

This in itself is a hopeful sign. Besides by postponing the burning questions to the end the psychological moment for bargain and compromise arrived. Then hurriedly the last trump

Continued on Page 2.

Visitors! Don't Overlook It.

While you are in Toronto don't overlook visiting the big fur showroom of the Dineen Co. It is completely stocked with 1906 furs. A special line being displayed is of ruffs, stoles and capernines of Royal Canadian mink. This fur cannot be purchased elsewhere in the world at the price Dineen Co. offer to-day.

A LITTLE WARMER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 15.—(8 p.m.)—In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba local thunderstorms have been again experienced, but the weather has been for the most part fine and moderately warm. An exceptionally heavy rainfall has occurred on the north shores of Lake Ontario, Toronto recording 3.08 inches. Rain has also fallen heavily in Eastern Ontario and over the western portion of Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—62; Vancouver, 50—67; Qu. Appelle, 60—74; Winnipeg, 60—76; Port Arthur, 52—68; Toronto, 58—64; Ottawa, 56—58; Montreal, 54—58; Quebec, 44—70; St. John, 50—64; Halifax, 46—76.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northerly; fine and a little warmer.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong northeasterly to northwesterly winds; rain at first, clearing later in the day. Thursday fine and warmer.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Fresh to strong winds, easterly to northeasterly; rain and cooler.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Local thunderstorms, but for the most part fair and warm.

Alberta and British Columbia—Fresh to strong northwesterly to westerly winds; a few local showers, but for the most part fair and comparatively cool.

Visiting Typos should see Siche Gas, the light that saves the eyesight—81 York St., Rossin House Block. Phone Main 1971.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15	At	From
Empress India	Hong Kong	Vancouver
F. der Grosse	New York	Bremen
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