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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

THE WATER BYLAW.

The water problem has been before
the citizens in an urgent form for
some years. Local and outside engi-
neers have submitted varying re-
ports, and there has been also sharp
difference of opinion among laymen
and experts over the several schemes
which have been laid before the public
from time to time, with the result
that nothing has been accomplished
while the situation has been growing
worse.

The plan evolved by the present
board of water commissioners is a
compromise, and is supported by men
who have hitherto held divergent
views. It combines what are be-
lieved to be strong points in three or
four schemes which have been pre-
viously recommended by engineers.

No one disputes the superiority of
spring water for potable purposes,
and it is believed the present plan
will supplement the supply to such an
extent that for many years citizens
will have spring water exclusively for
household use. The minimum esti-
mate of the combined flow of the Kil-
worth and Cronyn and White springs
is 1,300,000 gallons daily, or one-third
the total consumption of the city. If
the experience of the Springbank sys-
tem is repeated, the flow will be much
greater when excavations are made.

One praiseworthy feature is a high-
pressure service extending for nearly
ten miles through the central and
manufacturing districts. Under any
plan, stronger and larger mains would
have had to be laid in the business
section, so that the high-pressure sys-
tem adds little to the cost of the pre-
sent scheme. It will effect a large re-
duction in insurance rates and enable
the city to make a stronger bid for
new industries. It will also mini-
mize the risk of a conflagration in the
congested district, which would bring
calamity to nearly every home in the
city.

An adjunct of the scheme is a
filtration plant by means of which fil-
tered river water could be turned into
the high-pressure mains if the re-
serve of spring water became ex-
hausted during a great fire. The fil-
tered river water would be confined
by check valves to the high-pressure
mains and would not enter the ordi-
nary service pipes. In years to come,
when the spring water supply was no
longer sufficient for all purposes, it
could be supplemented by filtered
river water; but that time will be far
in the future if the present plan is
adopted.

Citizens cannot safely postpone the
question again. They may be thank-
ful if they get through this season
without serious inconvenience. No
time should be lost in beginning work,
and if the bylaw carries on Monday,
relief will be offered next summer.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY IN ENGLAND.

It is scarcely a year since the Eng-
lish employers' liability law went into
force, but the public has been ena-
bled to see how this drastic legisla-
tion works. Under this law any em-
ployee, even a domestic servant, who
sustains an injury from any cause
while in the performance of his
or her duties, is entitled to compen-
sation while disabled at the rate of
one-half the regular wages, the max-
imum allowance being \$5 per week.
In the case of a fatal accident, de-
pendents of the victim are entitled to
receive the lump sum of three years'
wages.

But for the fact that insurance
companies came to the relief of the
employer and for a nominal consid-
eration assumed the risk, there would
doubtless have been a much stronger
protest against the law than there
was. But the employer found that he
could be relieved of the liability on
payment of an annual premium of
from \$2 to 75 cents for each woman
domestic servant and about double
that amount for men, and considered
he was escaping pretty easily.

The insurance companies, however,
have found from experience that this
business is anything but a paying
one, and the prospect is that the com-
ing year will see employers either
paying a much higher premium or
carrying the risks themselves. Since
July last, when the law went into
operation, one company has paid fif-
teen claims for fatal accidents and
has received claims for over 6,000
minor accidents to domestic servants
alone. In estimating compensation

the law adds to a servant's wages the
value of board and lodging, fixed usu-
ally at \$2 50 per week, so that the in-
demnity in case of disablement
amounts to a considerable sum.

The law undoubtedly encourages
fraud and malingering. Recently a
boy employed in a machine shop de-
liberately put one of his fingers un-
der a steam hammer because he had
not been permitted to attend a foot-
ball match, and the employer had to
pay him damages. In another case, a
householder employed a man to clean
his windows once a fortnight. On one
of his visits the window cleaner, en-
tirely through his own fault, fell into
an area and was killed. A brother
who was dependent on deceased
claimed compensation and the court
ordered the householder to pay \$95.

One interesting fact brought out
by the operation of the law is that
there is no justification for the dis-
crimination against old age which
many employers resorted to when the
act went into force. An employer
of thousands of men, after investiga-
ting the liability to accident, finds it
is much greater among young than
older men. Among men between 18
and 25 years of age the percentage of
accidents is 8.5. From that age up-
ward there is a steady decline until
at the age of 55 and over the per-
centage is but 2.40.

Evidently this law does not per-
manently settle the employers' li-
ability question, for already there is
talk of demanding amendment or re-
peal.

PROTECTING THE GRAIN-
GROWERS.

The Dominion Government has for
some time had under consideration
the report of the royal commission
appointed two years ago for the pur-
pose of investigating the working of
the Manitoba Grain Act. As a re-
sult of the recommendations of that
body Sir Richard Cartwright has in-
troduced a bill, which is now before
the Senate, to amend the act in ques-
tion, the object being to leave noth-
ing undone that will enable the farm-
ers of Western Canada to obtain the
full market value of his grain, with as
little deduction as possible.

Since its appointment the commission
has devoted much of its time and
attention to investigation of condi-
tions in the West. It has also held
sittings in some parts of Eastern Can-
ada and last year visited England and
inquired into the mode in which the
trade and commerce in grain is con-
ducted in the old country. In this way
much valuable information has been
gained which has been laid before
Parliament.

There can be no doubt, as Sir
Richard Cartwright pointed out in in-
troducing the bill, that western grain-
growers have experienced "consider-
able hardships, mainly owing to the
difficulty of obtaining proper trans-
port—that a very large and undue
difference has existed between the
prices at which the farmers were able
to sell the grain on the street and the
prices which it was actually worth
after making all reasonable deduction
for the cost of transport and neces-
sary delay in handling it. In many
cases this difference or "spread," as
it is called, is said to have amounted
to a very large percentage on the
total value of the grain.

At present the operation of the
grain act is confined to Western Can-
ada and as far east as Fort William.
The present bill makes it apply all
over Eastern Canada to the seaboard
as well. In consequence of com-
plaints of losses of grain when in
transport from Fort William to the
seaboard, though the extent of such
losses has probably been exaggerated,
it is proposed to appoint salaried of-
ficers whose duty it will be to look
carefully after the weighing of grain
when it is delivered at eastern lake
ports.

The Government in its desire to
meet the pressing needs of the West-
ern farmer, solicits suggestions from
members from the new provinces, and
before the bill passes the final stage
it will likely undergo considerable
amendment. Meantime the measure
is taken as further evidence of the
Government's earnest desire to re-
move all possible obstacles to the
progress of newer Canada.

What shall the harvest be? Is the
leading question in the west.

The water scheme now before the
ratepayers will give them more for
their money than any other yet pre-
sented.

It was decided that parliament
should open every year in November
so as to spare members the infliction
of spending the dog days in Ot-
tawa, but the House will probably
sit all summer, thanks to windbags
and obstructionists. It was not
foreseen that the Opposition would
go to the dogs.

The Minister of Railway's bill to
bring telegraphs and telephones
under the jurisdiction of the railway
commission, has passed its second
reading. The minister expressed the
opinion that private ownership and
Government control of these great
public utilities was the most satis-
factory policy. It is the policy which
the Federal Government offered to
apply to Niagara power, and to which
the Ontario Government would, no

doubt, have gladly assented. But for
the agitation raised by Mr. Beck.

Our local contemporary mistakes
the meaning of an allusion in these
columns. It was pointed out that de-
puty returning officers, who had been
relieved from municipal duty because
of mistakes, had been appointed to act
in the Beck-McEvoy election, and it
might be that similar errors had been
made which would explain any sus-
picious circumstances at the provin-
cial polls. This assertion is not slan-
der, as our contemporary professes
to think. At the same time, Mr.
Beck's managers ought not to have
appointed men who had been shown
to be incompetent.

THE VACATION STRAIN.

[New York American.]
Time to begin resting for the strain
of the summer vacation.

PRAYING FOR GRANDMA.

[Church Times.]
The little girl was very fond of
pleasant days and at the close of a
heavy rainstorm petitioned in her
prayer for fine weather; when, the
next morning, the sun shone bright
and clear, she became jubilant and
told her prayer to her grandmother,
who said: "Well, dear, why can't you
pray tonight that it may be
warmer tomorrow so grandma's rheu-
matism will be better?"

"All right, I will," was the quick
response, and that night, as she knelt
she made this request in her prayers,
"Oh, God, please make it hot for
grandma."

HAS DONE ITS WORK.

[Stratford Beacon.]
Now water Whitney drop the Ni-
agara power scheme like a hot potato.
It accomplished its purpose in the
elections, and that is all it was in-
tended for. "My dear Mackenzie,"
having got control of the Electric De-
velopment Company, he "will boss the
job. Elections debts have to be paid.

HIT IN TWO WAYS.

[Brandon Expositor.]
Mr. Pense, of Kingston, in address-
ing the electors after his defeat, said
he had found the liquor interest solid
against him, and he had not received
the support from temperance men
that he had had right to expect. What
happened in Kingston seems to have
occurred all over the province.

A PRAYER IN DARKNESS.

[G. K. Chesterton.]
This much, O heaven—if I should
brood or rave,
Pity me not; but let the world be
fed.

Yes, in my madness if I strike me
dead,
Heed you the grass that grows upon my
grave.

If I dare snarl between this sun and
sod,
Whimper and clamor, give me grace
to own.

In sun and rain and fruit in season
shown,
The shining silence of the scorn of
God.

Thank God the stars are set beyond
my power,
If I must travel in a night of wrath,
Thank God my tears will never vex
a moth.

Nor any curse of mine cut down
a flower.

Men say the sun was darkened; yet
I had
Thought it beat brightly, even on
Calvary;

And He that hung upon the Tortur-
ing Tree,
Heard all the crickets singing, and
was glad.

IT DID.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Doesn't begging make you ashamed?"

"Sure, if you knew how stingy
some men were you would be ashamed
of being human."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

[New York Sun.]
Henrich Confied, the retiring man-
ager of the Metropolitan Opera House
said at a recent dinner in New York:

"Yes, in that crisis I made a mis-
take, as queer a mistake as one that
was made last week by a friend of
mine, a Lutheran clergyman.

"The clergyman had advertised for
a butter, and the next morning after
breakfast 'a well-dressed, clean-
shaven young man in black was ush-
ered into his study.

"Name, please," said the clergy-
man.

"Hilary Arbathnot, sir."

"Age?"

"Twenty-eight."

"What work have you been accus-
tomed to?"

"I am a lawyer, sir."

"The clergyman started. This was
odd. However, as he knew, many
were called in the law, few chosen.

"But," he said, "do you understand
the conduct of a household?"

"In a general way, yes," murmured
the applicant.

"Can you carve?"

"Yes."

"Wash glass and silver?"

"I—er—think so." The young man
seemed embarrassed. He frowned and
blushed. Just then the clergyman's
wife entered.

"Are you married?" was her first
question.

"That," said the young man, "was
what I called to see your husband
about, madam. I desire to know if
he can make it convenient to officiate
at my wedding at noon next Thursday
week."

A TRIBUTE TO DRUMMOND.

[Toronto Star.]
Following are the closing lines of a
series of studies on "The Poet of the
Habitant," William Henry Drum-
mond, by Pierre Lorrain, translated
from Le Journal de Francoise.

Drummond was a humorist incident-
ally, but above all, the portrayal of a
people light-hearted and with a quick
perception of the comic side of things.
The author would not fail, of course,
to bring out so important a charac-

teristic. In this it does not appear to
us that he has gone too far.

To Canadians he was what Burns
was to the Highland peasants of
Scotland, James Whitcomb Riley to
the farmers of Indiana, George Wash-
ington Cable to the Creoles of Louisi-
ana. He has succeeded as they did
in bringing the reader into direct
contact with the lives, ideals, suffer-
ings and mirth of his models. He
possessed the real quality of accu-
racy of tone, without ceasing to be a
poet, and the rough language he used
was far from weakening the impress
of truth which distinguishes his work.
Dialect poetry is the least artificial
of all, its aim being candor and sin-
cerity. As Browning so aptly put it
in "The Book and the Ring," it must
be "human at the red stripe (strip) of
the heart."

Such was Drummond, French-Can-
adian, one of debt of gratitude to this
man of another race, who has been
able to paint them with so much love
and truth.

CALEB POWERS'
WEIRD EXPERIENCE

Climax of Strange Drama—He
Fought Against Death for
Eight Years.

Frankfort, Ky., June 16.—By an-
nouncing the pardon of Caleb Powers
and James Howard, Governor Wilson
closed the last chapter in the history
of this state, in which the people of
all sections of the United States have
expressed their interest by
signing the petitions for pardon. The
two men were at once released. Pow-
ers and Howard from the penitentiary here.

The Tragedy.

In the closing days of January eight
years ago, while the contest of Wil-
liam Goebel for the gubernatorial seat
was being waged, the late Governor
Wilson, who was then in the city, was
being heard, Goebel was shot, dying
later from his wound. The shot was
believed to have come from a half-
open window of the secretary of
state's office.

The campaign that ended in the
defeat of Goebel at the polls, the
struggle incident to the legislative
contest whereby he snatched the gov-
ernorship from Taylor, his assassin,
and the campaign of proscription
waged by his partisans after his
death were replete with dramatic sit-
uations and crowded the stage with
actors who played important parts,
but of all the participants none, not
even Goebel himself, focused public
attention more clearly than Caleb
Powers, the Republican secretary of
state.

\$50,000 Reward.

Powers has been fighting with a
halter around his neck for eight
years. During all that time he has
languished in the power of his politi-
cal opponents, the Democrats, who
were engaged in prosecuting him
being partisans of Goebel. These op-
ponents were surrounded by a horde
of witnesses and detectives and
backed by \$50,000 reward, which the
Goebel Democrats in the
Legislature voted to secure the con-
viction of the murderers.

Four times Powers has been tried
for his life, the last trial resulting in
a hung jury.

At the hour Goebel was assassinated
in Frankfort, Powers was some
hundred miles away on a train
bound for western Kentucky, where
he intended raising a second "peti-
tion army" or "petition in boots" to
protest against what seemed would
be the certain course of the legisla-
ture in proceeding to oust Governor
Taylor and seat Goebel on contest
proceedings. He returned to Frank-
fort and remained there during the
stormy days that culminated in the
installation of Goebel as governor up-
on his deathbed.

Pardoned Before Arrest.

Soon after, seeing the trend of
events, Powers and a policeman at-
tempted to leave the capital by
stealth. They were caught, and when
given preliminary arraignment, pro-
duced pardons signed by Taylor and
dated prior to Goebel's installation as
governor. Although such pardons
issued in advance of trial have been
upheld by the Kentucky courts, the
pardon of Powers was produced by
Powers and his companion were held
to be of no effect and were cited by
Goebel men as additional evidence of
the guilt of the accused.

James B. Howard was alleged to be
the man who fired the shot that killed
Goebel, and he was under a life sen-
tence.

Governor Willson gave out lengthy
statements of his reasons for pardon-
ing Powers and Howard, saying in
part:

"Application has been made to the
governor for the pardon of Caleb
Powers, who stands charged by the
indictment found in the Franklin Cir-
cuit Court and afterward transferred
on change of venue to the Scott Cir-
cuit Court with the crime of 'being
accessory before the fact to the wil-
ful murder of William Goebel.' The
application is supported by petitions
recommending the pardon of the ac-
cused, signed by nearly 500,000 per-
sons some 240,000 Kentuckians, and
a large proportion are Democrats.

"The murder of Governor Goebel
destroyed a remarkable life, brought
the deepest grief to his family and
thousands of friends who loved him,
overthrew a whole state election, de-
stroyed the peace and good feeling of
the state for eight years, set neigh-
bors against neighbors, made politics
almost unendurable in Louisville and
Kentucky and shocked the civilized
world.

Like War in State.

"The conditions which existed when
the murder was committed baffle de-
scription, and, indeed, after only
eight years, seem incredible. The bit-
ter struggle in the Democratic party
had resulted in the election of the
Republican state officers and the
issue of the election to the governor
was the state election board, all three
being Democrats. This was followed by
a contest upon the two grounds of
military intimidation in Louisville and
tissue ballots, with no real merit in
either charge.

"I have, with patient work and
care, read, studied and considered the

thousands of pages of the testimony
of the great number of witnesses in
these trials. After due notice to the
representatives of the commonwealth
and of the accused and after full ar-
gument before me in public by both
sides, and after a most patient, la-
borious and careful examination of all
of the evidence, in the trials, I grant
Caleb Powers a full and unconditional
pardon for the offense with which he
stands charged and a restoration to
all his rights of citizenship and order
that he forthwith be released from
the jail in which he is incarcerated,
and in discharge of my duty under the
above constitutional provision I now
state as my reason for granting a
pardon that I am firmly convinced
that he is, beyond all reasonable
doubt, innocent of the crime charged
against him in the indictment and
that any further prosecution against
him for the crime so charged would
be a great wrong and against the
peace and well-being of the common-
wealth."

Back to Practice.

Powers, after his release gave out
this statement: "I am going home to
my poor old mother and will remain
there a few weeks in the hope of re-
gaining my health. If my health is
sufficiently recovered by Sept. 1, I
shall re-enter the practice of law in
my home town, Barboursville, Ky., un-
less something much better presents
itself between now and then."

William S. Taylor, former governor
of Kentucky and now a fugitive in
Indianapolis, where he has lived since
the assassination of Governor Goebel,
made this comment when he learned
of the pardons:

"The pardon of Caleb Powers and
James Howard is a most righteous
act. Never before in the history of
this country have two men suffered
more unjustly.

SOCIALISTS WIN
SEVERAL SEATS

Results of Final Elections for
Prussian Diet—Few Other
Changes.

Berlin, June 17.—The results of the
final elections for the Prussian Diet
yesterday make but little change in
the forecasts set out.

A feature of the composition of the
new House will be the appearance of
the Socialist members, numbering six,
and possibly seven, as the result of a
vote in one of the districts that has
not yet been recorded.

The Poles also will be increased by
two members, while the Extreme Con-
servatives have gained eight seats at
the expense of the more Liberal
groups.

Otherwise the changes are merely
in numbers.

The representatives of most of the
parties are inclined to welcome the So-
cialists, as their presence is consid-
ered likely to calm the agitation for
suffrage. Their election is regarded in
some quarters as proof that even the
antiquated system now in vogue per-
mits all classes to share in legisla-
tion.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN
CONGRESS OPENS

Great Reception To Delegates
From This Side of the
Atlantic.

London, June 16.—At the Pan-An-
glican Conference the Archbishop of
Toronto presided over the section
which discussed the work in the
prairies and foothills.

During the discussion of the mar-
riage question, under the presidency
of the Bishop of Montreal, the state-
ments that divorce was practically
unknown in Canada, and that no Can-
adian clergyman would celebrate the
marriage of a man with his deceased
wife's sister were loudly cheered.

Canon Tucker emphasized the high
standard of morality obtaining in
Canada, despite the increase in in-
dustrialism, due to the growth of in-
dustrialism in the cities. A white-
chapel delegate observed that more
than seventy-five per cent of the em-
igrants chosen to be helped to Can-
ada were living in concubinage. The
Bishop of Albany hoped that instead
of the United States corrupting Can-
ada, Canada would correct the United
States. The Bishop of Montreal ex-
pressed great satisfaction at the mag-
nificently conservative ring of the de-
bate.

Replying to the toast to "Our
Guests," proposed by the Premier at
the Pilgrim's dinner last night, the
Archbishop of Rupert's Land re-
marked on the magnificence of the re-
ception accorded to the overseas Pan-
Anglicans, and pointed out amid
laughter that Saskatchewan had a
its education question.

The conference now in session is
certainly a unique one. From every
corner of the empire, from every
part of the civilized world, from
from parts of the earth still peopled
with heathens, a host of delegates
have come, representative of the En-
glish Church and its large family of
daughter churches.

In England and Wales there are
thirty-seven dioceses, but beyond the
pale of the old land the English
Church has mothered no fewer than
two hundred and fourteen daughter
dioceses. In the United States and
Canada there are one hundred and
eighteen such dioceses; in Australia,
twenty, in the West Indies nine, in
India eleven, New Zealand seven, in
South Africa ten, tropical Africa six,
in China and Japan eleven, and so
on, until in faraway Melanesia there
is but one.

TORPEDO PIERCES

MONITOR'S ARMOR

Test on the Iron-Clad Florida

Proves Worth of Bulkhead

—A Great Shock.

Norfolk, Va., June 16.—With Com-
mander W. I. Chambers, two officers
and thirty men in the superstructure,
the United States monitor Florida was
struck Saturday by a powerful White-
head torpedo. Secretary of Navy
Metcalfe witnessed the test from the
deck of the Mayflower and a great
crowd lined the shore. The test had
been so nicely calculated that there
was practically no danger to the men.
For a few minutes before the crash
the spectators were held in breathless
silence. Slowly the torpedo boat Mor-
ris crept up to the monitor. There was
a ripple at her bow and along a line
aiming straight for the Florida the
spectators saw a tiny white cap like
the fin of a shark. As it touched the
hull of the Florida there came a trem-
endous concussion. The waters
foamed about the monitor and the big
ship shook from stem to stern. Par-
ticles of steel flew through the air.
One piece dropped near the crowd on
shore.

In a few seconds the water quieted
and the men aboard the Florida were
seen running about the deck. To the
surprise of all the spectators, the great
ship did not sink. This meant that
the test had been worth while—that
the specially designed bulkhead had
demonstrated its usefulness.

Cheers From Spectators.

A lusty cheer rose from the nearby
war craft and was taken up on shore
by the crowd. Government tugs quick-
ly surrounded the Florida and navy of-
ficers jumped aboard to see what
damage had been done.

The flying steel from the torpedo
showed that the new bulkhead repelled
the torpedo, saving the ship from total
destruction.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalfe and
his guests on the Mayflower boarded
the Florida and inspected the ship.
They also commended Commander
Chambers and his men for their gall-
antry in staying on board. The Flori-
da's crew had weathered the flying
debris without a scratch. With Sec-
retary Metcalfe was Secretary of War
Taft, Postmaster-General Meyer, Gen.
Clarence R. Edwards, Lieut.-Col.
Charles L. McCreary and Lieutenant
Commander C. L. Davis.

Shallow Water.

The Florida was anchored in shallow
water of Sewell's Point, at the mouth
of the Elizabeth River and within
sight of the scene of the Monitor-Mer-
tinac battle.

The Florida was fortified with a wat-
ertight bulkhead specially constructed
and designed to represent actual war
conditions. The object sought was to
determine whether this form of bulk-
head with which, if formidable, all the
modern American ships of war prob-
ably will be provided, would success-
fully withstand the force of the ex-
plosive contained in the torpedo, or in
default of that whether the effect of
the charge would be to scatter destruc-
tion far and wide and possibly sink
the ship.