Brock Ave. Factory—$30,000
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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MAY 28 1908—TWELVE PAGES

28TH YEAR

Senate Reading Room—
28may08—21433

MEMORIAL TO S. AFRICA'S DEAD

Inspiring Words by Earl Grey, Sir Mortimer Clark and Lieut.-Col. Robertson at Unveiling of Tablet in Armories.

Teach me to live that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die that so I may
Rise glorious at the awful day.

With the solemn strains of the "Evening Hymn" on the Queen's Own Band were opened the proceedings last night in the armories at the unveiling of the memorial to the members of the Toronto Garrison who lost their lives in the South African war.

The occasion was surrounded with all the pomp and dignity that the vice-regal presence and an imposing military display could furnish, the arena being covered with troops, detachments of all the local corps being in attendance, while the dusky files of the Queen's Own lined the whole building round. Major R. K. Barker commanded the guard of honor which received His Excellency Earl Grey, and at 9.15 the party entered and a general salute was given. A temporary platform in the southeast corner in front of the memorial tablet had been erected and here assembled the governor-general, the lieutenant-governor, the mayor, Brig.-Gen. Cotton, Lieut.-Col. Septimus Denison, Lieut.-Col. Robertson, 48th, honorary president of the memorial committee; Major A. G. Peuchen, president; Captain William C. Michell, secretary-treasurer, to whom much is due for the consummation of the idea; Major Cooper Mason, Major Barker, Capt. C. N. Shanly, Capt. C. H. Porter and others of the official suites. Apologies were received from Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Surgeon Col. Ryerson and Lieut. Temple.

Col. Robertson took the chair and in clear and measured tones, which filled the great hall, the galleries of which were crowded with fashionably dressed people, said in part:

Patriotism's Demand.

"Patriotism makes no greater demand on a free citizen than that he should lay down his life for his country; and there is probably no higher type of citizenship that that which combines with a full discharge of the civil duties a true regard for the defence of home and country against the foe. That this type prevails in Canada we have the whole history of our country to prove; and one of the most convincing examples in that history is the ever-memorable call to arms on the occasion of the South African war. So far as Canadian sentiment was concerned, when that call came we were prepared, for our sympathies had gone out to the motherland from the very beginning of the regrettable conflict, and when Canada was asked to give its quota of men to support the imperial troops in the field a thrill of excitement passed thru the Dominion from end to end. Canada is not a warlike but a peaceful country, but a call to duty has never come to her in vain, and the message from South Africa appealed to our sense of right as well as to our sense of loyalty.

"No war can happen without painful vicissitudes and the Canadians in common with others left some of their number on the field of the dead. The fallen deserve the very best memorial that a grateful country can raise to their honor, and while we have not yet completed a great monument to our men who fell, this tablet, to the members of the Toronto Garrison, is a token of the esteem in which we held the men themselves and with which we regard their service and sacrifice, and is significant in its simplicity.

"Here I desire to express the acknowledgment of the committee and officers of the garrison, both to Capt. W. C. Michell, the originator of the suggestion that this tablet should be erected, and to Harry . Nichol, who presented the beautiful design. Small and simple as it is, it should be unveiled by no other hand than that of his majesty's highest representative in this country, for it signifies the giving of life for the empire. For another reason also we deem ourselves fortunate in your excellency's presence with us on this occasion. We do not forget your great personal interest in the affairs of South Africa prior to and during the war, which, combined with your present high dignity as His Majesty the King's representative in Canada, renders it, I think, exceedingly fitting that you should unveil this soldiers' memorial."

Ready to Die!

His excellency then arose.

"It is my privilege to unveil the tablet which your generosity has erected to the valor of your comrades who have enjoyed the high privilege of offering their lives in South Africa for their King and the British empire.

"Such a spirit pervades Canada, from what I have seen, that I believe not a single one from Toronto, not a single one of the 8000 troops sent to the assistance of the imperial arms in South Africa, would not have made the same sacrifice as the 16 heroes whose sacrifice we are here to-night to celebrate."

As Col. Robertson had pointed out, pursued his excellency, a thrill of sentiment had passed thru the Dominion at the call to arms, and the response carried a thrill of amazement and admiration thru the entire world. A new power had been born upon which the British crown could rely to come to its assistance. The empire could always count securely on this aid, for the British empire did not stand for

Continued on Page 7.

IS THERE NO BETTER WAY?

(Christian Guardian.)

There are times when our secular press can be, and is, notoriously partisan and unfair. And such a time is now upon us in the fair Province of Ontario. As an illustration—and remember we take it only as an illustration, for there are many others that can quite match it—we might mention THE LEADING LIBERAL ORGAN IN THIS CITY AND PROVINCE. IT HAS LONG BEEN REGARDED BY MANY AS the best among our daily papers, DECENTLY FAIR AND HONORABLE in its treatment even of political issues, and aiming to make its leadership not only a party, but a national one as well. AND YET ITS CAMPAIGN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS IS MARKED BY OVERSTATEMENT, MISREPRESENTATION, AND UNFAIRNESS THAT, TO US AT LEAST, SEEMS TO HAVE ALMOST OVER-STEPPED THE LIMIT OF DECENCY.

Mr. Whitney and his government should be made to face their responsibility relentlessly, and the opposition press will fail in its duty if it does not make them so face it, in sight of the whole province they were elected to serve, but that is no excuse for a campaign of misrepresentation and false emphasis.

And yet that is the kind of campaign that too often we are treated to by the organs of both parties indiscriminately. And it is considered the best and most effective kind of campaigning too. But to consider it such is surely to put a poor estimate upon the fairness and discernment of the people. And the question comes, "Is there not a better, a more honorable, and a more Christian way?"

ST. JOHN'S BANK CRASH HITS 900 DEPOSITORS

Large Amounts Received Up Till Time of Suspension, But All is Swept Away.

MONTREAL, May 27.—(Special.)—A special from St. Johns says Messrs. T. Bienvenue of the Provincial Bank, and McLaughlin, were to-day appointed liquidators of the Bank of St. Johns. The creditors met first and Justice Lafontaine of the Montreal district of the superior court took his seat. In front of him was a strange gathering.

Those who had placed their money in the ill-fated bank numbered orphans, nuns, priests, guardians, mothers, fathers and prosperous merchants, the deposits running from ten, fifteen, twenty, a hundred and up to five hundred dollars, which in nearly every case in these lower amounts, are simply wiped out.

Over the railing stood a farmer from Sherrington, who had sold his farm for $7000 and took the money to the bank three days before it failed.

Facing the judge at the back of the hall was a Napierville man who also three days before the door closed placed $3000 from a farm sale in the keeping of the bank.

"My little girl's savings for her wedding trousseau, $125, are lost," said a farmer," and we do not expect to get a cent back."

Charles Latour, a farmer, had placed $14,500 in the bank a few days before Mr. Roy made his announcement. It is gone.

To the creditors it was explained that there are 900 depositors and they placed in the bank's keeping $296,000. Of this the province demands a deposit of $45,000 and the circulation of the bank is $216,000. This would leave about $45,000 to pay to the depositors, but meanwhile there are liquidation expenses. The plan between those who are on either side is that if the Roy family will give up the waterworks, the Town of St. Johns will buy it for about $200,000. It is admitted that the town only offered $100,000 for the plant some time ago, but there is now a feeling that it would pay to relieve the suffering by buying at an advanced sum, even is the taxes are slightly higher. It is felt that the works could be made to pay even at that sum.

There is also the St. Cesaire Electrical proposition, which is worth about $25,000. This the creditors will try to secure from Roy.

BOURASSA V. GOUIN IN A BATTLE ROYAL

Nationalist Leader Will Oppose Quebec Premier in St. James' Constituency.

MONTREAL, May 27.—(Special.)—The greatest possible interest was awakened this afternoon when Henri Bourassa gave it to be understood that he had accepted the opposition candidature in St. James against the premier of the province, the Hon. Lomer Gouin.

The prime minister had left for Quebec before the announcement was made, but he will at once return to his constituency.

Mr. Gouin also accepted the Liberal candidature this afternoon in Portneuf, where he was born, and will run in both constituencies.

COMMISSION TO RULE CIVIL SERVICE

Two Deputy Ministers to Be Appointed — A General Reorganization Planned.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The bill which Hon. Sydney Fisher is to introduce in the commons in a few days is in many respects a radical departure from the present civil service act.

It places the civil service under the more or less direct control of a permanent commission of two members, who are to have the rank of deputy ministers.

It also provides for a complete reorganization or reclassification of the service, as well as for increased remuneration, especially in the higher grades.

Instead of the present system of classification by clerkships the service is to be reorganized into divisions and sub-divisions. These and the salaries attaching to each are as follows:

First division—(a) Deputy heads and those having rank as such, and the principal technical, administrative and executive officers, salaries $2800 to $4000. (b) The lesser technical and administrative officers, including the chief clerks at the time the act comes into force, salaries $2200 to $2800.

Second division—(a) Certain other clerks whose duties enable them to qualify for holding positions in first divisions, salaries $1500 to $2106; (b) $800 to $1400.

Third division—(a) Other clerks, whose duties are copying and routine work under direct supervision, salaries $900 to $1200; (b) $500 to $800.

MANY BRILLIANT SCENES AT OLD COVENT GARDEN

Royalty and President of France Attend—Fallieres is Being Gloriously Entertained.

LONDON, May 27.—Covent Garden was resplendent to-day in brilliant decorations in honor of the coming of the King and Queen of England and the president of France. It was gala opera to-night by the King's command and Melba and Tetrazzini sang.

Selections from Bizet's I Pescatori di Perle and Gounod's Faust were presented, but it was an occasion when the stage was a lesser attraction than the splendor of the auditorium, overflowing with magnificent gowns, bright uniforms and jewels.

On the arrival of the royal party the audience rose enmasse, the orchestra playing the French national anthem.

The audience included practically all the diplomatic corps, a host of peers and peeresses, the ministers of state and their wives and other high officials. Melba and Tetrazzini both were in splendid voice and were accorded a generous reception. At the close of the performance the audience again arose and remained standing during the departure of the royal party.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, gave a banquet to M. Fallieres early in the evening. At the foreign office the guests included the Prince of Wales, the Russian and French ambassadors and the chiefs ministers of state.

President Fallieres of France, who spent the greater part of this morning in receiving diplomats and representatives of English civic societies of St. James' Palace, drove across London this afternoon to take lunch with the Lord Mayor and the authorities of the City of London in the historic Guildhall.

His passage was marked by a continuous series of ovations. The occasion was favored by fine weather and the streets were very bright with elaborate decorations in which the colors of the two friendly nations predominated. At Oxford Circus the procession stopped to allow the presentation of addresses from the Boroughs of Marylebone and Holborn.

MONTHS OF FOUR WEEKS.

Royal Society. Favor the Change—Col. Wood of Quebec President.

OTTAWA, May 27.—(Special.)—The Royal Society of Canada at its session to-day passed a resolution in favor of dividing the year into months of four weeks each.

Officers were elected as follows: Visitor, Earl Grey; hon. president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, Col. Wood, Quebec; vice-presidents, Dr. Casgrain, (Quebec), Dr. James Hannay, (St. John), Dr. Bryce (Winnipeg), Barlow Cumberland (Toronto); secretaries, Col. Cruikshank (Niagara Falls), Benj. Sulte (Ottawa).

MACKAY STILL AT IT.

Says Whitney Government is Responsible for C.N.R. Mortgage.

SIMCOE, May 27.—(Special.)—Hon. A. G. MacKay at his campaign meeting here to-night said that the Canadian Northern mortgage, which was claimed to have been drawn up in accordance with a law passed by the government of Hon. G. W. Ross, was not made till after the present government had been in power for seventeen months, and that any error was chargeable to the present provincial treasurer.

NOT A PARTY MAN

MR. JAFFRAY: The party politeecians are a' gang this way.
OLD MAN ONTARIO: So much the worse for the party politicians.

MR. McPHERSON DOESN'T WAIT FOR A BOMB TO EXPLODE BUT REPLIES TO RUMOR

Declares Positively That Stories of Mishandling of Election Protest Funds Are Not Correct.

W. D. McPherson, at the meeting in the West End Y. M. C. A. Hall last night, went somewhat into details as to his conduct in connection with the handling of the Conservative party funds in 1900, in regard to which such rumors affecting himself have been going the rounds. He may have been acting on the homely maxim:

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just,
"But four times he who gets his blow in fust

and so, trying to forestall the effect of any sensations that may be forthcoming in A. W. Wright's eagerly-awaited "revelations," to be made in Victoria Hall to-night.

Be that as it may, Mr. McPherson further expressed a desire to meet A. W. Wright on a platform before the West Toronto electors, and said he was prepared to go into any details necessary to establish his own honesty of conduct beyond a shadow of a doubt.

He stated emphatically that he had nailed his flag to the mast and regarded the suggestion that he retire in favor of Mr. Wright, the public ownership man, as absurd.

John Tytler presided, and Hon. Thos. Crawford, W. K. McNaught, Mr. Bradford, K.C., L. S. Levee, J. Wilson and J. N. McKendry delivered addresses extolling the Whitney administration and the personal integrity of the candidates.

Mr. McPherson was greeted with loud and sustained applause. He expressed himself as well pleased by the tributes addressed to him by the previous speakers, and then plunged right into the subject so close to his heart.

A stupid and ridiculous statement had been going the rounds, he said, that some ten years or so ago, when he was connected with the battle against the machine of the old Hardy government, some $25,000 of the party's money had been in his hands and had not been accounted for.

"Now," he said, "I want to give a full account, so that any of you, hearing these rumors, will be able to refute them each time they come to your notice.

"After the election of 1898, the Conservative party made up its mind that the fruits of victory had been stolen from them by fraud, and appointed protest committees to prosecute the appeals. I was chairman of a committee set aside to collect information as to the way the elections had been conducted, but had never solicited a single subscription to the funds nor handled any money so subscribed. My business was to collect information to be handed to the judges trying the appeals.

"When an election protest was filed the committees signed orders for the security of costs. This money was handed to me as chairman, and I in turn handed it over to the accountant of the court. The by-elections followed, the machine was apparently more perfect than ever, and once again I was entrusted with the work of collecting evidence, and I never failed to come back with the gory scalp hanging to my belt.

"Then the people rose in their might and threw the old party out of power.

"After all the cases had been decided we went to the courts to get our money back, for we were entitled to money when we had won the case."

The speaker then outlined the various proceedings to be taken before money could be drawn from the courts, and stated that it was impossible for the wrong man to get the money, or do the party out of a cent.

"The court records are all available to-day, they're not burned and any one caring to do so can go there and see just what moneys were received, and, as I always paid by cheque and those vouchers are also available to-day. Where the money went to can be easily explained."

"Another point," Mr. McPherson said, "is the fact that I know that numbers of men who subscribed money kept a string on it in the hope that they might get it back at some future date. On Oct. 8, 1900, I received orders to pay over all moneys due, and the members of the finance committee signed a paper clearing me of all liability in the matter."

Mr. McPherson then touched lightly the temperance and public ownership questions, stating that he was in favor of both, and in regard to the three-fifths clause he considered it too stringent and was in favor of a majority vote being sufficient.

HAS GIVEN TWELVE MILLIONS.

MONTREAL, May 27.—(Special.)—Lord Mountstephen's gift of 5000 shares of Great Northern Railway stock to the King's Hospital Fund, announced to-day, adds about $35,000 a year to the hospital's annual income, and makes the income from him $150,000 a year, as the result of this and previous gifts.

The market value of the shares just given is about $650,000 at to-day's price.

It is estimated that Lord Mountstephen has given away over $12,000,000.

TIMES WAKES UP.

Realizes That Colonies Have Right to Control Immigration.

LONDON, May 27.—(C.A.P.)—The Times, discussing Mackenzie King's report, remarks that it probably expresses accurately the dominant feeling of Canadians and the Canadian Government.

"Nothing could be friendlier towards this country than its whole tone," says The Times. "All the same, the report impressively reminds us that that immigration everywhere is entering into a new phase and the colonies are not prepared to admit all comers to citizenship or to permanent abode, nor will most readers of Mr. King's suggestive report fail to own there are strong reasons to be urged in support of the so-called prejudices."

INTER-URBAN TO BE TESTED

C. P. R. to Work Out its Motor Car Between Toronto and Brampton—Time more Convenient.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to give the suburban service—or inter-urban, as the company style it,—a trial, beginning with June 1.

The service will be inaugurated between Toronto and Brampton and is intended primarily as a test for the new motor-coach combination car.

Until June 15, the motor car will be an "extra" to the present schedule; after that date, if it has proved successful, it will replace the Chicago express-in-bound, in the morning, and the 5.50 p.m. train outward.

The time-table for the motor car has been arranged as follows:

Out:

Leave— Stations	Motor p.m.	Motor Sat. only p.m.	Motor Dly. ex. Sat., Sun. p.m.
Toronto	*1.30	1.30	6.15
Parkdale	1.33	1.33	6.23
West Toronto	1.45	1.45	6.32
Lambton	1.48	1.48	6.36
Golf Grounds	*1.52	1.52	6.39
Islington	....	1.56	6.44
Dixie	....	2.06	6.52
Cooksville	....	2.11	6.56
Erindale	....	2.17	7.03
Streetsville	....	2.24	7.10
Streetsville Jct.	....	2.29	7.15
Meadowvale	....	2.34	7.20
Churchville	....	2.42	7.30
Arrive— Brampton	....	2.50	7.40

In:

Leave—	Motor
Brampton	*7.30 a.m.
Churchville	7.40 a.m.
Meadowvale	7.48 a.m.
Streetsville Junct.	7.52 a.m.
Streetsville	7.56 a.m.
Erindale	8.04 a.m.
Cooksville	8.13 a.m.
Dixie	8.17 a.m.
Islington	8.24 a.m.
Golf Grounds	8.28 a.m.
Lambton	8.30 a.m.
West Toronto	8.33 a.m.
Parkdale	8.40 a.m.
Arrive— Toronto	8.48 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

From Guelph Junction in, it is hoped to have the motor replace the Chicago express, which will cut out its local stops. The express is due at 8.10 a.m.; the motor will be timed to reach the city at 8.48.

Outward, the motor will leave at 6.15 p.m., instead of at 5.50 p.m. These new times are expected to be found convenient for the suburban traveler.

There will be no change in the commutation rates at present in force.

The motor coach will carry 40 passengers in the car proper and 16 in the smoking section.

GROVER CLEVELAND DYING.

NEW YORK, May 27.—(Special.)—A despatch from Lakewood says that ex-President Grover Cleveland's death is expected at any moment. He had another sinking spell at midnight.

FOSTER DIGS UP COLD STORAGE SCANDAL

Connects Sir Frederick Borden With a Company That Got a Government Subsidy.

OTTAWA, May 27.—(Special.)— cold storage scandal occupied the whole of a short day. This was one of the grievances which the opposition is entitled to air to prevent the house getting into supply, and if the fight on election bill goes on, as it probably will, a new one every day is promised.

It was after 4 o'clock this morning when Hon. Mr. Fielding expressed the opinion that the minister of customs had done all any man could to obtain the payment of his officials' salaries, and there was nothing to be gained by prolonging the struggle any further. When Mr. Foster asked what the business would be this afternoon the finance minister sharply retorted, "Estimates."

After the vote had been taken at 1 o'clock this morning, the majority of those on both sides of the house toddled off home, leaving little more than enough to maintain a quorum. Half of these were asleep, and for upwards of an hour and a half Mr. McLean, one of the opposition members from Prince Edward Island, held the floor, while he filled in time by reading the entire contents of a long parliamentary return about some inland revenue case in his constituency.

Appeal after appeal was made to the chair against Mr. McLean's introduction of this subject, as being entirely out of order. But the islander insisted it had a bearing on the customs vote, and the chair allowed him to go on.

Foster Lets Loose.

Mr. Foster's speech consisted almost wholly of excerpts from the government return. It was intended to show that Sir Frederick Borden, his son-in-law, and some others were interested in the formation of a company which secured the subsidy from the government for the construction of the cold storage warehouse at St. John, New Brunswick.

The return showed that in October, 1905, F. E. Williams made the first application to Hon. Sydney Fisher.

On April 8, 1907, Williams wrote to Hon. Mr. Fisher, in which he refers to the proposal of Sir Fred. Borden and his son-in-law, and asks for first consideration on account of priority of his application.

On April 11 Mr. Fisher replied that the government had not yet granted aid, but Sir Fred. Borden had made the application, "and I have viewed his application very favorably."

June 2, Williams wrote Fisher, pointing out that he had spent a good deal of money coming to Ottawa to urge his claims, and that there was no use of his going to further expense to prepare plans if a cabinet minister was to be given preference.

Mr. Foster commented on these letters in strong terms. With the influences working against Williams, that gentleman did not proceed with his representations to the government.

Hon. Fred. Borden's son-in-law, L. S. McCoun, appears on Dec. 6, 1906, when he wrote to Hon. Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Canadian Lands Produce and Cold Storage, Limited.

Complained of Competition.

R. J. Graham of Belleville became interested in the concern and some letters from him appear. On Aug. 17, 1907, he wrote to Mr. Fisher that the Canada Lands and Produce Co. had formed an amalgamation with the New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., and asked that the name of the latter company be used in the agreement.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the government agreed to give the company 30 per cent. of the amount expended for construction, payable in instalments. This would amount, he thought, to $45,000. Besides this grant, the New Bunswick Government guaranteed the principal and interest on bonds up to $60,000.

Williams very properly had complained that he was compelled to enter into competition with a cabinet minister, and he wrote on Aug. 15, 1907, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, complaining that Sir Frederick Borden's company had been promised a grant, which would be forthcoming when the bill was passed. Borden, he said, had made a proposition to him which he

Continued on Page 6.

FIRE IN FOUNDRY.

Greey Company is Scorched Again, But the Loss is Not Heavy.

Fifteen hundred dollars damage was done to the foundry and equipment of the W. & J. E. Geary Iron Works by fire, which broke out from unknown cause at 10.53 last night. The fire was discovered in the first and second floors of the building by the watchman, who turned in an alarm. It was quickly extinguished by the department. This is the fourth fire within easy recollection at this foundry.

The firemen performed an excellent job, and Mr. Greey himself expressed his admiration and appreciation of their work. The fire had obtained a good hold and the smoke was tremendous.

The ladder work of Truck 1 and Aerial 1 and 2 between whom there is a good-natured tho keen rivalry for smartest work, was superb, and tickled Chief Thompson immensely.

The building adjoining was filled with valuable machinery awaiting shipment, but it was unharmed.

WOLSELEY CONTRIBUTES.

OTTAWA, May 27.—(Special.)—Sir Garnet Wolseley, writing from Mentone, Maritime Alps, sends a cheque for ten pounds for the Quebec Battlefields fund.