

CHIEF WITNESSES HELD RESPONSIBLE

Smith, Scott, MacAuliffe and Asseltine Face Separate Charges of Manslaughter.

Hamilton, Tuesday, Sept. 4.—That Harry Smith, Walter Scott, Jos. MacAuliffe and Herbert Asseltine will face separate charges of manslaughter and that Dr. Douglas G. MacRobbie came to his death as the result of a blow delivered by one of the above four men, were the sensational developments of the fourth sitting of the inquest to solve the mystery surrounding the death of the prominent physician.

The jury brought in a verdict that the doctor met his death as the result of a blow that fractured his skull and that one of the four men delivered it. They were exactly one hour and five minutes in reaching a decision and a hum of excitement swept through the court and to the waiting crowd outside when their verdict was known.

Asseltine was still at large at 12.25 this morning, but it was the intention of the police to arrest him at once. He will likely be taken into custody in time to appear in court today, where the charge will be laid.

Crown Attorney Washington, in an interview with The World representative, stated that the three men, Scott, Smith and MacAuliffe, would likely appear in the police court today, where they would be charged with manslaughter and remanded once again. In regard to the question of bail he made no statement. It was intimated, however, by a police official that every effort would be made from now on to fix the guilt on the guilty person.

In their report the jury complimented Detective Harry Sayer for the efficient manner in which he had conducted his investigation of the case.

BABY SHOW FEATURES HAMILTON CELEBRATION

Ten Thousand People Attend Labor Day Demonstrations at Ambitious City.

Hamilton, Tuesday, Sept. 4.—Approximately 10,000 people attended the Labor Day demonstrations that were held yesterday at Dundurn and Victoria Parks, under the auspices of the Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. The crowds commenced to flow into the parks in the morning and during the afternoon there was hardly "standing room" anywhere on the grounds.

Some of the features of the celebration were the baby show, soft ball tournaments, races, rumping and putting the shot. Chief interest was taken in the baby show, which started at nine o'clock. There were pretty babies, ugly babies, fat babies, thin babies, and in fact almost every kind of baby there was. They were all on their good behavior, however, and when Dr. Leeming Carr and his assistants made the rounds to award the prizes, they put on their best smiles to match the smiles of their adoring mothers. The prizes for the best baby between one and six months was awarded to Baby Thomas, 312 Grosvenor avenue; second to Baby William, 269 York street; and the third to Baby Reeves, 151 Napier street. Six to twelve months, Baby Baker, 156 Mulvey street; second, Baby High, 35 Hope street; and third, Baby Prince, 13 North Elgin street. Thirteen to eighteen months, Baby Harrison, 111 Avondale avenue; second, Baby Bristol, 108 Dufferin street; and third, Baby second, Davis twins, 35 Highland avenue, and third, Currie twins, 219 George street.

Another feature of the day was the drawings for one hundred and five prizes. Thousands of dollars were received for the tickets and the winners were awarded their prizes at Dundurn Park in the evening.

Cheerful men lined up to contest the "old man's" race, 35 years or over. Despite their handicaps of years the event was hotly contested and when H. W. Lane, 1851 Dundurn street, was awarded a pair of trousers, T. J. Esler, 77 King street west.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

RIGA has fallen into German possession. The Russians abandoned it with scarcely a fight. It is situated on the southern tip of Riga Gulf, but beyond a few munition factories it has no military importance. In times of peace this port does an important trade for half the year. The other half it is ice-bound and the gulf will soon freeze over again for the coming winter. The Germans obtain in Riga good winter quarters. The country round about, except for some iron mines, is of little present value and the road to Petrograd runs through some of the most difficult country to traverse in Europe. Several important rivers, besides the Dvina, flow into the Gulf of Riga and the Germans are chiefly political and sentimental, that is, whatever one wishes in imagination to make of it, the Russians defended it so well in the autumn of 1915, because the czar feared a revolution if the enemy advanced much further.

The fighting of the Russian army for the defence of Riga was conspicuous by lack of spirit and the insubordination of certain units. When ordered by their generals to make a stand, these dissolved into debating societies and moved off to the rear. The Russian higher command then decided not to sacrifice the good troops for the sake of the bad troops and got to risk an important engagement while certain units in the Russian army remained rotten. It therefore gave orders to evacuate the town and to move off in the direction of Petrograd, 120 leagues away. Thus the Germans won a cheap success, capable, however, of encouraging the German people to hold out longer against the allies. The Germans may decide to winter in Riga, or they may decide to press on towards Petrograd in a winter campaign. If they did occupy Petrograd, Moscow would become the Russian capital and a new government of men of affairs would replace the idealists of the provisional administration.

The peculiarity of this front between the Pripiet Marshes and the Gulf of Riga consists in the fact that the shores of the gulf east of Riga City, Petrograd would have to broaden its front constantly as it advanced. Owing to the few lines of communication, the enemy could not fight either on a continuous front as in France, but the war would become one of manoeuvre. The Germans, if they decided to push on towards Petrograd, would require large masses of troops for the occupation of the country and the protection of their long lines of communication. As they advanced their striking spearhead would steadily diminish in strength.

Clear weather has returned to the British western front, but the policy of raiding continues. The ground has not become firm enough for the resumption of heavy fighting. The Canadians have reduced some more houses in Lens in hand to hand combats. The French maintain their energetic pressure on the Aisne and Verdun fronts. The allies, between them, during the month of August compelled the enemy to take out of the trenches no fewer than forty divisions, and they are fast reducing the fighting value of 19 more divisions. The enemy had confronting the British in August, no fewer than 35 divisions all told, and he had to withdraw about two-thirds of these owing to their heavy losses.

The Italians have made a further advance down the Brestovizza Valley, southeast of Gorizia. Up this valley runs the northerly road to Trieste, and the victory on the Basinsizza Plateau, further north, among other things, has served to open up an advance. Chiefly artillery fighting prevails on the remainder of the front, together with the reduction of further salients still held by isolated bands of Austrians.

O'Connor was second and will receive goods of the value of \$2, while J. McLean was handed a new shirt for being third. Fourteen teams fought it out in the soft ball tournaments. The open tournament was captured by the Westinghouse team, who eliminated the Calcutta of Columbus, Brantford, Victoria and Oriole teams.

A bicycle parade was also held from the market square to Victoria Park. About one hundred and fifty cyclists participated, all of whom were in fancy dress costumes. G. Simmons, 108 Alkman avenue, won the first prize, a \$25 suit of clothes; N. Jackson, 108 Alkman avenue, second prize, \$10; Faircloth, 123 James street north, third.

C.P.R. PRESIDENT ISSUES A DENIAL

(Continued from Page 1).

of one character or another were being considered by parliament. "It is true that the acquisition of the Canadian Northern by the Canadian Pacific was discussed by representatives of the parties concerned, but the discussion was in the Dominion cabinet. After a time it was evident that no transaction was possible and negotiations were dropped. The fate, or destiny, of the Canadian Northern is not a matter of special moment to our company as a common carrier, but the company naturally views with apprehension the possibility of the payment of an excessive price for the alleged equity and more direct means should have been used to fix the amount than the very uncertain process of arbitration. It is to be hoped that if the transaction is carried out the country will not, in consequence, be saddled with heavy liabilities heretofore undischarged, and that in fixing the amount to be paid under the arbitration proceedings no consideration whatever shall be given to personal interests in unfortunate ventures such as coal mines, lumber mills, blast furnaces and other works alleged to have been undertaken for the advantage of the Canadian Northern enterprises, but being in fact private speculations of the promoters of the railway company. These references to my own attitude on conscription are offensive and unwarranted. On this subject and on every other question or work connected with the prosecution of the war I require no advice or inspiration from that little coterie of men who are engaged in fixing standards of patriotism, and whose catchism falls to distinguish between loyalty to the King and loyalty to their particular projects or interests."

FOR COMFORT AND DRESSINESS SELECT A "BALACLAVA" SLIP-ON—AT SCORES. This is the morning after a quite chilly evening, of which there are likely to be no more from now on, and we need not tell you that just about the most comfortable thing you could have had with you when you were listening to the "Times" music or doing the grand stand, would have been a light weight top coat. Just be well advised and select a Score "Balacava" slip-on top coat. Made to your measure or ready-made from those excellent Scotch wools. Specially chosen for their splendid garments. The autumn weights cost \$30. R. Score & Son, Limited, Tailors and Haberdashers, 77 King street west.



Mrs. James Woods, 572 Kingston road, with her prize twin babies, Lorna and Mildred.

THE REVOLUTION IN FOODSTUFF PRICES

Speculation in wheat on the North American continent has been stopped by the joint action of England, the United States and Canada. Hereafter the nations will do the buying direct and sell the product to the millers and dealers direct, subject to regulations of prices to the farmer and the public. There will be no middle-men; most pronounced of all, no profits to the grain speculators! It was these speculators who got most of the margin or spread between what the farmer did out of milling. Now they must get bread, and the boldest of the speculators as far as Canada was concerned, were our big milling companies, backed up as they were by our railway companies and the banks behind both. The opposition to free wheat between Canada and the United States came from the speculators at the bottom. The result will be that with the wiping out of speculation the grain-growers will get more for their wheat and the consumers will pay less for their bread. But nothing for the speculator who has waxed fat for many years. There will, therefore, be no more rushing to the market to force farmers to sell as soon as they could get the grain threshed; and later on when a lot had been forced on the market to boost the price to the public. Canadian millers, on a big scale, made more money as wheat buyers than they did out of milling. Now they must attend strictly to their knitting—or grinding. The railways will be given reasonable time to move the grain; they will not be pushed to deliver on speculators' count.

G.T.P. DESPOILED ASSERTS OLIVER

Claims Rails Removed Have Not Gone to the Front.

WIDE RANGE COVERED Debate Varied From Railway Loan to Discussion of Art.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The house spent practically the whole of yesterday in supply. Topics varied from a loan of \$7,500,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific to some homely remarks on Canadian art. Beyond a sharp argument between the minister of finance and Hon. Frank Oliver over the removal of G. T. P. rails in the west for use in France, the loan passed with little discussion. But votes for public works and the supplementary estimates, brought the opposition criticism that the items had been included in view of a pending general election. Mr. Morphy gave some stimulus to the debate with his views on art. It was over a proposed vote of \$10,000 to the national gallery of Canada. He was against the vote, he said, if it was to encourage artists to paint flower beds and orchards, and Hon. Frank Oliver amused the house with the suggestion that artists should be given a pension on the basis of total disability. Mr. Morphy's remarks were no more pictures during the war. Mr. Oliver was specially critical of an artist whose paintings of war scenes were on view. "He still at large?" Mr. Oliver asked. The house again takes up supply on Tuesday. It is expected that the franchise bill will be brought down Wednesday.

DYSPEPSIA MADE A WRECK OF HER

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the supreme remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Nervous Ailments, and Nerve Debility. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Price 50 cents per tube, six tubes for the price of five. Throughout Canada, Dr. Cassell's Tablets are sold by Storekeepers under limitations; get the genuine Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

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agriculture or other work in providing material for the war. In reply Sir Robert Borden said that it was believed that the Military Service Act made adequate arrangements for the retention of all persons necessarily required for agriculture and other essential industries. Dr. Edwards asked if it was correct that the places of from 25 to 30 English-speaking mail clerks in Ontario who had enlisted had been filled by French-Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Doherty: "No. Only one French-Canadian has been employed in Ontario to replace mail clerks who have enlisted, and he has been discharged as medically unfit." Irregularities in Funds. Edward Kemp said that Col. Langton, deputy inspector-general, had, at the beginning of the year, made an investigation concerning matters of pay, bounty and regimental funds of the 187th Battalion. "This investigation," Sir Edward said, "disclosed grave irregularities. The matter was accordingly referred to the department of justice in order that it might take the necessary action." The investigation was conducted by the officer commanding the 187th and also by the pay department and branch of the inspector-general.

Under the orders of the day Hon. Frank Oliver referred to a report in The Minneapolis Modern Miller that Canadian and United States millers were endeavoring to secure prohibition of the sale of flour between the two countries, and that according to the report, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the food controller, was in sympathy with the idea. Sir Robert Borden responded that no such proposal had been made to the government, and that it was the first time he had heard of it.

Free List Proposed. Frank Carroll suggested that potatoes should be treated in the same way as wheat in regard to being placed on the free list. The idea, he said, was to give the Canadian farmer a chance of selling his potatoes in the United States markets.

Sir Robert Borden promised consideration and an early announcement. Hon. F. D. Hazen informed A. K. Maclean that the patrol service on the coast of Nova Scotia was partly Canadian and partly Imperial. There was mixed control.

The third reading was then given to the supply bill introduced on Friday covering additional estimates voted by the house to an amount exceeding fifty-five million dollars. On motion of Hon. W. J. Roche, member of the interior, the house concurred in senate amendments to the act respecting game in the northwest territories. The only amendments of importance provided for an extension of the close season.

Grant for Research Work. The house then went into supply. There was some discussion on a vote of \$31,600 for the bureau of industrial and scientific research. Sir George Foster in explaining the proposed expenditure for studentships said it was proposed to pick up students in various universities who are particularly adapted to investigation along certain lines. They would be allowed \$600 for the first year and \$750 the second year. Subsequently they would continue their investigation in college along the lines they had taken up, or be transferred to an industrial concern to apply their ideas to practical work. It was Sir George said, a pitiful commentary that nine-tenths of the students of this class leave Canada for the United States or other countries and the Dominion thereby loses the kind of talent required for the present time for the development of our industries.

Sir George announced in this connection that the university of Saskatchewan would make inquiry into the possibility of using the large quantities of straw in the west for the production of fuel and oil. The commercial possibilities of the coal fields in the west would also be made the subject of inquiry.

Ons Salariat Member. Explaining the organization of the council of industrial research, the minister stated that Dr. McCallum of Toronto University who receives \$10,000 per annum, is the only salaried member of the council. Mr. Chalmers of the waterpower branch of the interior department had, he said, offered to give his services free for one year as a personal contribution to the war.

Mr. W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw was disposed to criticize the vote. The speaker, he said, should not be taxed at the present time to provide money for the solution of academic problems. The government, he said, had enough problems on its hands. They included the bilingual, C. N. R., servant girl and coalition. Putting all levity aside, he said, the government should not spend money just now on special problems.

Sir George Foster, in reply, said that the member for Moose Jaw was not doing himself justice in putting forward such an argument. If he would do a little reading and thinking, he said, he would find that all countries are putting forth efforts along these very lines. When the war broke out, Great Britain found herself at sea with regard to many basic necessities. Prompt action was necessary and one of the first steps taken was to create just such a body. The British Government had put behind the imperial council of industrial research the enormous sum of one million pounds.

Hon. F. Oliver thought that this was hardly the proper time to embark on such a project. The money was

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