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PROBS— Moderate to fresh northerly winds; mostly fair and cooler.

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 7 1908—TWELVE PAGES

28TH YEAR

FIVE-HOUR BATTLE WITH POLICE AND FIREMEN ONE DEAD; 3 INJURED

Remarkable Scenes in Montreal Before Veteran Book Agent is Arrested on a Trivial Charge---Detective Carpenter Wounded.

REVOLVER FUSILADE WAS WATCHED BY BIG CROWD.

MONTREAL, April 6.—(Special.)—For five hours this afternoon and evening, John Smith, a book agent, 60 years old, kept a large posse of the Montreal police force and a detachment of the fire department at bay, killing one constable, wounding another and chief Detective Caprenter before he was finally shot during a fusilade which a large number of police poured in on the house.

All the while a crowd numbering several thousand surrounded the house and witnessed the most strenuous effort to make an arrest in the history of the Montreal force.

The trouble began late this afternoon when Constables Focoult and Shea were sent to 34 Mance-street with a warrant for the arrest of Smith obtained by his landlady, Mrs. Pritchard. Focoult attempted to enter the house first and was met by Smith armed with a rifle. Without a word of warning Smith fired at Focoult, the bullet striking his forehead and glancing off. Shea was immediately behind and when Focoult fell, he bravely rushed in. Once more Smith fired, the bullet piercing Shea's heart.

Behind at Barricade.

Assistance was summoned. By the time it arrived Smith had barricaded the windows of the house, appearing every now and then at one of them armed with the rifle. Orders were given to capture him alive and this the police at first attempted to do by smoking him out.

This means proving ineffectual, a couple of hose wagons were summoned from a nearby fire station. Streams were turned on from both front and rear and a volume of water poured into the place. When this was done Smith once more appeared at a window and leveled his rifle at those standing in front. Again he fired and this time chief Detective Carpenter fell, shot thru the hand and hip.

Police Open Fire.

When Carpenter fell, the police, urged on by the demands of the crowd, disregarded the order to take Smith alive, and the revolvers of fifty men began blazing away. After a few moments the firing was stopped. Smith gave no sign of life, and the police finally decided to rush the place. This they did, meeting no opposition. Smith was found lying on his bed, and submitted to arrest without further resistance.

During the fusilade of the police he had been hit in three places, the chin, breast and arm. None of the wounds appear to be mortal. He was conscious and appeared sane. He was taken to the hospital and a guard placed over him.

Smith is a well-known figure around town, having been engaged in selling books for years. About himself he was reticent. It is believed that he comes from the southern states and that Smith is not his right name. His habits were generally good, but recently he has been drinking heavily and it was a threat to kill his landlady that led to her taking out the warrant.

PORTRAIT OF ALEX. MUIR.

Presentation of Picture to the Gladstone Ave. School.

A portrait of the late Alexander Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf Forever" and a painting of the house in which that anthem was composed thirty-five years ago, were presented last night by the ex-pupils of Gladstone-avenue school to that school, which is now known as the Alexander Muir school. The ex-pupils' organization turned out in full force to the number of about 200, while a large contingent of friends of the late patriot and singer thronged the kindergarten. Brief addresses were made by Mayor Oliver, Ald. J. J. Graham, Inspectors J. L. Hughes and W. F. Chapman, Rev. H. A. Macpherson, Principal Fraser of Crawford-street school, and Trustees Dr. Hunter and Rawlinson. Miss Crane and Messrs. Taylor and Charter of the Old Boys' Association sang solos, and H. Johnston gave a selection on the violin. The paintings are the executive of J. McP. Ross, ex-Mayor of East Toronto, and one-time pupil of the late Alex. Muir.

COL. MATHESON'S TRIP.

Hon. Col. Matheson expects to sail for England about the middle of June in connection with the new loan.

It is to be expected, therefore, that the provincial elections will be over by that date.

Land for the Landless.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—Mr. Bent has offered 2,000,000 acres, which he developed for the purpose, for British emigrants.

Premier Deakin expects from the majority of other state premiers equally encouraging offers:

A Record Majority.

LONDON, April 6.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—Cape election final results are: South African party 69, with 19 gains; Unionists, 33; independents, 5. It is a record majority.

Watching Canadian Act.

LONDON, April 6—(C.A.P. Cable.)—In the commons Lloyd George(answering a question regarding strike legislation, said the importance of the Canadian act dealing with strikes had not escaped his attenaion, and its operation would be carefully watched.

Tenders for Voters' Lists

An appeal to the people by the Dominion Government seems imminent.

It is presaged by a request received yesterday by several city printers—it is whispered—to tender within 48 hours for work in connection with the issuing of the voters' lists.

The contracts are expected to total from $175,000 up.

POSTAL RATES ON CITY LETTERS MAY DROP

The Postmaster-General Hints at Early Reduction in an Address at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 6.—(Special.)—Judging from a statement made to-day by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, it is probable that the rate of postage on drop letters in cities will be reduced from two cents to one cent.

This was hinted by Mr. Lemieux at the conclusion of a meeting between himself and the president and members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, which meeting took place in the council chamber of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Robert Bickerdike, M.P., had called the attention of the postmaster-general to the efforts made to re-establish the lower rate of postage.

Mr. Lemieux arose and answered: "I think I may say that before the end of the present session our friends who are interested will hear something on this subject that will prove pleasant to them."

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, accompanied by Dr. R. M. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, and Mr. Gabourv, assistant postmaster at Montreal, visited the board of trade and announced that the purpose of their visit was to discuss the question of the continuation of the Saturday mail service between Canada and Great Britain.

Mr. Lemieux also dwelt on the enormous possibilities of trade between Canada and Japan. The minister stated that he was surprised to note on his recent sojourn in Japan that that country was practically in the hands of American traders and manufacturers, and he did not see why Canadian manufacturers and business men did not pay more attention to the vast Japanese market. When traders reached Japan they practically reached Manchuria, Korea and all the Asiatic markets. In ten years the consumption of wheat in Japan had increased by 800 per cent., and in twenty-five years every home in Japan will have its daily supply of bread as in Canada to-day. To-day the Japanese are purchasing from the United States flour which they say they can produce cheaper than from Canada, but there was no reason why the people who built the Canadian Pacific Railway and dredged the St. Lawrence to Montreal could not overcome the difficulties in the matter of freights between this country and the Japanese empire.

OGILVIE STOCK ISSUE.

Shareholders Authorize Increase of $2,500,000 Common.

MONTREAL, April 6.—(Special.)—At a special meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Limited, the common stock was increased to $2,500,000, the owners of the common agreeing to give the preferred holders an opportunity of subscribing for one share of the common on the basis of the increased capital at par for every two shares of the preferred held by them. Last year, under the new basis, the earnings equaled 17 1-2 per cent. on the $2,500,000.

It was also decided to make an increased bond issue of $750,000 at 6 per cent. to provide capital for the Fort William mill, which is practically a separate business.

WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Winnipeg Street Railway Men Hold Late Session.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—The street railway employes met fifteen minutes after midnight this morning and remained in session until 4.30 discussing their grievances.

Their contract with the company expires April 7 and they make several demands. They want an eight-hour day without reduction of pay, seats for motormen and peajackets in winter.

$100,000 FROM ONTARIO TO THE FUND

Province's Contribution to the Quebec Battlefields---Other Items in Supplementary Estimates.

The supplementary estimates were brought down in the legislature yesterday evening just before the 6 o'clock recess. The total amount is $407,330.64. This, with the $7,501,875.67 of the main estimates, constitutes an expenditure for the year of $7,909,206.31, or very little short of $8,000,000.

The item that will probably attract most attention is the patriotic grant of $100,000 to the preservation of the Plains of Abraham, which is put down as a "Grant to National Battlefields Park and Monuments at Quebec." The Dominion has given $350,000, and the sum from Ontario is that suggested by the national committee.

The expenses of elections are put down at $90,000, and while this makes surety sure of the fact it throws no further light on the date.

The other miscellaneous items are $5000 to the Provincial Museum for the purchase of antiquities, and $500 for the South African Monument, London.

The provincial board of health gets $3000 for the tuberculosis campaign. For the annual meeting of the International Association of Factories Inspectors, $500 in allowed. This is included in civil government, which totals $7894. Legislation is responsible for $2342.

Administration of justice requires an additional $5500; education claims $19,605 extra. Of this $1200 goes to the Macdonald Consolidated School, Guelph; $1000 to the principal of Ontario Normal College for special services; $3600 to departmental masters in normal schools; $2400 additional to agriculture training in high schools; $2000 for the technical education plans at Hamilton, and $5000 for technical education at Sault Ste. Marie.

Agriculture gets $40,752. Of this $20,000 goes for the Ontario Veterinary College, $10,000 for the museum and goodwill, and $10,000 for the staff, rental and contingencies. A special grant of $5000 for forestry work is made.

Under public buildings $10,000 appears for an assembly hall at Brockville, $20,000 for the purchase of lands for a new central prison, $7000 or $8000 for the Ontario Agricultural College—in all $48,968.

Public works account for $13,500 and colonization roads for $21,432.

Fire ranging, forest ranging and other forest and survey charges require $46,758 extra.

LOOKS BRIGHT IN WEST.

Seeding Prospects Never Better—Fine Weather Prevails.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—Reports from all over the west, from the Rocky Mountains eastward, indicate that the finest weather prevails, and that seeding prospects never were better. Around Calgary seeding has already begun on land which was disced a month ago, before the recent severe weather set in. At Edmonton the farmers will all be busy within a month. They have plenty of seed, and have a great area of land in excellent shape.

From Regina reports indicate that seeding will be general by the middle of this week, and summer fallow will be ready for the seeders by Monday. The snow is practically all gone. Dust is flying around Wetaskiwin, and at Medicine Hat plowing is in progress. Fall wheat there is in prime condition.

Moosejaw district will seed 7000 acres more than last year, and farmers there will be busy within a few days. Saskatoon is later, and will not be seeding before the 10th. Brandon and Southwestern Manitoba points are all preparing for an early start. The 15th of April is usually considered a good time for general operations.

NEW YORK CANADIANS.

Banquet This Year to Outshine All Others.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The fourth annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York will be held in the large ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Thursday, May 14. An imposing array of speakers is announced, the list including the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, R. L. Borden, Justice Longley and Hon. Chas. Marcil, representing the Dominion; the British ambassador, Hon. James Bryce; the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, and the secretary of state, the Hon. Elihu Root, also will be present.

The indications are that the coming banquet will surpass in international importance and general interest all previous affairs of the kind held by the New York Canadian Club.

PASTOR FOR COOKE'S.

Committee's Deliberations Are Bound Up With Secrecy.

The greatest possible secrecy surrounded a committee meeting at Cooke's Church last night at which the subject of discussion was a successor to the Rev. Mr. Esler, who resigned the pastorate some time ago.

It is understood that a call to Rev. William Patterson, formerly of the church, but now of Philadelphia, is most seriously considered.

After the meeting last night, however, no report was given out. Each individual member had been put on his honor to say nothing to the press. Some fault, it is understood, had been found with members of the committee who had broken faith.

MARKED WITH A "THIN RED LINE."

"SPORT" AYLESWORTH: Say, it's sinful the way Wilf 'll do that man Borden with them marked cards.

OPPOSITION START OUT TO FIGHT REDISTRIBUTION

TORONTO'S EIGHT SEATS UNDER FIRE

MacKay Talks of Thimble-Rigging and Analyzes Figures to Show That Divisions Aren't at all Fair.

Practically all day was given to the redistribution debate in the legislature yesterday, and it must be admitted by the impartial auditor that the speeches of Hon. A. G. MacKay and C. M. Bowman were not met in any direct manner. W. H. Hoyle's address occasioned many lively passages, and he hammered the opposition on their past record. A. C. Pratt made a clever speech, but both were somewhat inspired by the tu quoque sentiment. The debate was adjourned by A. Hislop, and the house will meet at 11 this morning. The supplementary estimates, dealt with elsewhere, were brought down, and a number of bills advanced a stage at the early session.

At the 3 o'clock sitting Hon. A. G. MacKay took up the debate on his amendment to the redistribution bill motion to go into committee. He began by combating the argument advanced by Premier Whitney that he was only putting things right after the redistribution of 25 years ago. Whatever may have been done then at the last election a Conservative majority of 40 or 45 had been returned on the Liberal arrangement of constituencies. That, he believed, effectively disposed of this argument. In England the redistribution had been carried out by the joint action of both parties, and the delimitation had been arranged by an independent commission.

Mr. MacKay had expected after the Conservative declarations in the last election that there would in future elections be one man one vote and one man in one constituency. The Toronto proposal quite upset the Conservative promises.

In 1892 the Conservatives had considered 60 members sufficient for the province. The redistribution was then intended to be immediately after a census, when the figures were fresh and represented actual conditions. The principles of the proposals then made were that redistribution was not to be made by the government, not by the dominant party, and the delimitation was to be carried out by three high court judges. Premier Whitney had been false to British precedent and false to his own proposals.

Making Contrasts.

Taking up Cardwell and Peel, Mr. MacKay fired some hot shots into the treasury benches. Cardwell has 17,473 and Peel 18,032 population, a difference of only 559. Under the new plan Cardwell will have 14,939 and Peel 21,475, a difference of 7360.

"I ask any honest man or any man who pretends to be honest how that is equalizing these ridings?" asked Mr. MacKay. It was supposed, he remarked, that John Smith was the only man who could hold Peel. Now that Bolton and Albion were added neither John Smith nor any other Grit could carry it.

Brockville and Leeds had 18,322 and 19,254 respectively, a difference of 932. He exhibited maps displaying the con-

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AN ANALYSIS SHOWS WATER ISN'T SO BAD

Academy of Medicine Expert Fails to Find Traces of SeWage Contamination.

H. J. Hamilton, honorary secretary of the Academy of Medicine, makes public the following reassuring statement concerning the condition of the city drinking water, something which the city has ceased to do:

"Analysis made by Prof. J. J. Mackenzie of a sample of water taken from the tap at the university medical building.

"April 3, 1908:

"Test for the presence of colon bacillus and related forms. Result—Negative.

"Estimates of number of bacteria per cubic centimetre—300.

"April 4, 1908:

"Test made for the presence of colon bacillus and related forms. Result—Negative.

"Estimation of number of bacteria per cubic centimetre—121.

"The result of these analysis shows the water to be in a fair condition, and that there is no evidence of sewage contamination."

BAILIFFS' PLEAS WIN OBNOXIOUS BILL DROPPED

Ontario Delegation Appeals to Attorney-General and Amendment is Withdrawn.

It was the intention of Attorney-General Foy to add an amendment to the Division Courts Act, that would reduce the scale of remuneration to bailiffs and court clerks. To offset this some two score of bailiffs met yesterday morning from all parts of Ontario. The division court clerks were also up and doing, and the result was that delegations interviewed the minister in the afternoon. The bill was withdrawn.

The clerks have been organized for some time, and yesterday morning the bailiffs laid the foundation for the Ontario Bailiffs' Association. Charles Singe of the first divison court was elected president, provisionally. Several lawyers were on hand to help out the bailiffs in their efforts to secure their rights.

The amendment the government was going to bring down to-day affects all fees in all cases up to $25, and Mr. Code, for Ottawa, said that fully 40 or 50 per cent. of the cases came under this head. According to him, some of the division court bailiffs would make less than $50 a year.

COLLEGE OF ARMS "OPENED" IN CANADA

To Create an Aristocracy Thruout America—Headquarters Are in City of Montreal.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Marquise de Fontenoy in The New York Tribune, writes:

"Viscount de Fronsac, herald marshal of the College of Arms of Canada," has issued an appeal, not only to the descendants of the old seigneurial families of the Dominion, but likewise to many hundreds of good American citizens with claims to ancestry, inviting them to participate in a tercentennial celebration this summer at Montreal, restricted to the patrician houses of the Western Hemisphere, and which is to take the form of a great parade, the laying of the cornerstone for a statue of Lord Dorchester (for which the funds have yet to be subscribed), and, finally, the investiture of all these patrician families, thru their representatives, with the decoration of "the Aryan and Seigneurial Order," whatever that may be. This order, manifestly an invention of the Viscount de Fronsac, is, according to the terms of his invitation, "truly historic," and consists in "an enamelled cross of St. Louis, having four maple leaves in colors between the four arms, in its centre a shield impaling France and Scotland, with the lion crest of the British empire above the crown, with the motto 'Dieu et mon droit' below the shield." This is to be worn suspended around the neck by a blue ribbon, and in the case of the representatives of the seigneurial families of Canada there will be an additional clasp, with the words "Seigneur of Canada."

The Viscount de Fronsac likewise proposes that in the case of families who have had any Nova Scotia baronets among their ancestors the ribbon shall be of tawny orange color instead of blue, and that the clasp shall bear the words, "Baronet of Nova Scotia." Of course, the unfortunate patricians who are merely American citizens of ancient lineage will have to dispense with the precious clasp.

College of Arms of Canada.

As the letters and invitations from the Viscount de Fronsac have reached many of my readers in the States of New York, New England, Missouri, and, indeed, in all parts of the United States, and I have received numerous enquiries about the matter, it may be just as well to explain that the whole enterprise on the part of the Viscount de Fronsac in thus attempting to create a full fledged aristocracy in the Western Hemisphere, and not only in Canada but in the United States and farther south, is a purely private undertaking. It is discountenanced by the Dominion Government and ridiculed by the Dominion authorities, as any application to the governor-general, Earl Grey or to the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will show.

Of course, the Viscount de Fronsac is

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ASQUITH PAYS TRIBUTE TO EX-PREMIER

Leaves for Biarritz to Confer With King---Mr. Morley Renounces His Claim.

LONDON, April 6.—Herbert H. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer, who has been summoned by King Edward to Biarritz, crossed by the night boat from Dover to Calais to-night, en route to that place to see the King, whose absence at a time when it was foreseen that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's illness must lead almost inevitably to a cabinet crisis, provokes criticism in the English papers. There has been a rumor that the King would return to London on Saturday next, but it is very doubtful.

In his letter of resignation to the King, Sir Henry advised his majesty to summon Mr. Asquith. The latter, in fact, has no rival for the leadership of his party and the government. His accession to the premiership undoubtedly will sooner or later lead to sweeping changes in the constitution of the late ministry, but in the unprecedented circumstance of the British premier resigning during an important session of parliament it is quite possible that the new premier will content himself with the absolutely necessary changes, leaving further reconstruction until the weighty measures now before parliament are disposed of, this the more especially in view of the desirability of avoiding as far as possible by-elections which would be necessitated by appointing men to new offices.

The King's Absence.

It is announced that the King has conferred Knightship of the Garter upon the Earl of Crewe, lord president of the council, and Knightship of the Thistle upon Lord Tweedmouth. These are regarded as Premier Campbell-Bannerman's last recommendations to his majesty, and may also indicate a change in the portfolios of these ministers.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the awkwardness of the King's absence, says that Sir Henry's resignation was postponed for a time in the belief that the King would find it convenient to return to London.

"His absence at such a critical time," says the paper, "may be due to a reason of which we know nothing, but it looks as tho the King had made the first mistake of a reign hitherto uninterrupted by error."

Churchill's Outlook.

The friends of Winston Spencer Churchill, who figures as a likely cabinet candidate, contend that he would be able to carry his seat in Manchester, but taking into consideration the result of all previous by-elections, particularly that at Peckham, no Liberal seats are regarded as too safe at the present time.

In any event, however, whether Mr. Asquith declares to complete the reconstruction of the cabinet now, or postpone it, any difficulty that he is likely to experience will arise rather from redundancy than paucity of talent among the young members of the party awaiting recognition. It will be almost impossible to find places for all the deserving aspirants, while further embarrassment is not unlikely, thru the reluctance of the older members of the cabinet to make room for fresh blood.

It is an open secret that the party expects the retirement of the Earl of Elgin, the colonial secretary; the Marquis of Ripon, lord of the privy seal; Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty; H. J. Gladstone, secretary of state for the home department; John Sinclair, secretary for Scotland, and Sir H. H. Fowler, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but it is very doubtful if they can be persuaded to yield their places.

Another development which is regarded as not impossible is that Mr. Asquith will make overtures to Lord Rosebery to join the cabinet at some future time. Mr. Asquith is supposed to be nearer in sympathy with Lord Rosebery than any other British statesman.

Beyond the fact that David Lloyd-George, Winston Spencer Churchill and Walter Runciman, the financial secretary to the treasury, will be included in the new cabinet, all is conjecture.

The two former are among the most brilliant of the younger men. Churchill, with all his historical name and fine record as a writer and politician, is the better known abroad. During his tenancy in the colonial office he has displayed industry and ability, fully warranting the confidence of his leaders. David Lloyd-George is a brilliant parliamentary debater and platform speaker. With the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he is left the undisputed leader of the radical wing. He earned golden opinions for the capacity he showed in dealing with great trade interests, and he is accredited with him engineered thru the house of commons, measures involving the delicate negotiations, without having made a single mistake of importance. He has been such a striking success, that Churchill is said to be reluctant to succeed him as president of the board of trade, and unless the Earl of Elgin resigns, there will be difficulty in finding an appropriate place for Mr. Churchill.

Set Back to Home Rule.

It is admitted on all sides that the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a setback for the home rule movement, and the Nationalists do not attempt to hide their disappointment, the only bright spot being that Mr. Asquith agrees to leave Secretary Birrell in charge of the Irish office.

John F. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, said to the Associated Press: "It is undeniable that the resignation of Mr. Bannerman is a great loss to Ireland. As to Mr. Asquith, there is nothing to say yet. I do not in-

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