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PROBS—Fair and cold to-day; easterly winds at night, with snow.

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18 1908—TWELVE PAGES

28TH YEAR

WHY MACKENZIE TAKES HAND IN GAME

Makes a Statement, But Avoids Details---Won't "Buck" the Government, He Says.

Speculation and possible results and combinations consequent on the change of control shortly to go into effect in the affairs of the Electrical Development were all that was new in the situation in that regard yesterday.

Premier Whitney, when asked, said he had seen a Telegram editorial, but not an article in its news columns, both taking an alarmist view of the government's position. As to the situation in general he remarked

"I see no cause to make any remark with regard to the attack upon the government."

The worst that can happen from the change in control would be a continuance of the past policy of the Electrical Devedopment Co. in opposition to the hydro-electric commission's power policy. The government, and the commission have been none the worse of that opposition and may be trusted to survive it in future should it be pursued.

In the event of a more favorable attitude towards the government the Electrical Development Co. might accept the offer repeatedly made by Premier Whitney, Hon. Adam Beck and their colleagues to share with the Ontario Power Co., the supply of electric energy to the commission. It is not apparent that the adoption of the government polic yin this respect should itself evoke suspicion.

Mackenzie Makes Statement.

William Mackenzie was seen yesterday morning and questioned with regard to the reported instability of the Electrical Development Company. He was evidently impressed with the desirability of preserving the solvency of the corporation with a view to maintaining the credit of Canada and Canadians enterprizes with British investors.

"Something has to be done," was Mr. Mackenzie's comment, "but I don't think there should be anything very alarming said about it. The capital of the Electrical Development Co. is all British and Canadian. It would be a shame to see such a project affected by the lack of support.

"The Toronto Railway Co. is the largest consumer of power in Toronto, or in Ontario so far as I know. It is our best policy to give the company assistance is possible and necessary. We have no intention of bucking up against any government or any government's power policy. The government could take Niagara power, transmit it, supply it free, and tax the whole cost on the people of the province if they wanted to. That would have nothing to do with us."

Will Be Friendly.

Later on in the day Mr. Mackenzie said:

"You see a special meeting of shareholders of the company has been called, and nobody can say at this time what they will decide to do. It is well known that I am taking considerable interest in the readjustment of the company's affairs, but nothing can be said about details that are still under discussion."

"Supposing your ideas work out, what will be the attitude to the government's power policy?" Mr. Mackenzie was asked.

"Oh," he said, "I do not believe in having trouble with any government. In

Continued on Page 7.

NIAGARA POWER RIGHTS HEARING IN COMMITTEE

Gen. Greene of Buffalo Makes Argument on Behalf of Lower Power Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today gave a hearing on the Porter-Alexander bills exempting the Niagara Gorge Railway Co. and the Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Co. from the provisions of the act for the control and regulation of the waters of the Niagara River. These bills allow the companies named to divert water from points at a distance not less than one mile below the falls.

Gen. F. V. Greene of Buffalo made an argument in behalf of the Lower Power Co., and Herbert Bissell, also of Buffalo, in behalf of the Gorge Railway Company. The bills were opposed by J. Horace McFarland of Pennsylvania, at the edge of the scenery-preservation movement, and by J. Winthrop Spencer, a geologist of this city. No action was taken by the committee.

Chairman Burton made public the following statement on legislation of his opposition to any project that would divert water from the Niagara stream.

"The act of 1906 enunciates the right and the intention of congress to exercise control over Niagara River and to preserve so far as possible the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls and of the rapids below. As this is a boundary stream, no final solution of the problems involved can be had unless international agreement rights to divert water were granted, but these rights were declared to be revocable, and were to be strictly construed. They were granted in order to prevent confiscation of property rights of serious injustice to those who placed reliance upon charters granted by Canada or the United States."

Canadians Out-Bid Morgan

Get a Block of $8,000,000 of N.Y. City's Bond Issue.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Stephen L. Tingley, who, with A. F. Reed and the Massachusetts Loan & Guarantee Co., successfully bid for over $8,000,000 worth of New York City's new bond issue, altho practically unknown to New England financiers, is said to be an Ottawa man, and all three bidders are declared here to really represent Canadian capital.

The Boston-Canadian bidders have thus secured a signal victory over J. P. Morgan and the millions back of him. The draft was paid to-day at the National Shawmut Bank, but the names of the men actually behind the deal remain secret.

MAIL SERVICE FOR SUBURBS

Residents Skirting Montreal and Toronto in Need of Free Delivery.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) argued to-day for an extension of the system of free mail delivery to populous districts in the vicinity of Montreal, presenting a resolution "that in the case of cities where a free mail is established, such free mail delivery should be extended to all contiguous districts, which tho situate outside the municipal limits proper, are immediately adjacent thereto, so as to render such delivery easy of execution," and showing further that it is particularly desirable to apply such a system in the vicinity of Montreal.

Mr. Monk quoted figures to show the revenues derived by the postal service in Lachine and other towns in his district, and pointed out that the late Mr. Prefontaine secured free mail delivery for Maisonneuve and cities not as large.

Mr. Galliher (Nelson, B.C.) said he had been trying to secure free mail delivery for Nelson, a larger town than Maisonneuve.

"In other words, you have a grievance," suggested W. F. Maclean.

"Yes, I have a grievance."

APlea For North Toronto.

Mr. Maclean (South York) said his riding was situated similar to Jacques Cartier. Some time ago the Towns of North Toronto, East Toronto, Deer Park and other towns contiguous to Toronto applied for free postal delivery and the government had extended the system to a number of these places, but up to the present it had not met the wishes of North Toronto. This municipality was not exactly contiguous to the City of Toronto, another small municipality intervening. A great deal of this district was, however, of a suburban character and was really an integral part of Toronto, as its population consisted of market gardeners, milk producers and people who had business in the city. He thought there ought to be free mail delivery in the widest sense.

Mr. Maclean said the government had fairly met the views of a number of these places and he believed the government would see the justice of the contention of Mr. Monk. He claimed that the additional cost of extending the rural mail services to contiguous points would be small. Speaking of rural mail delivery he knew of mail routes where, say, $500 was paid to a courier to carry mail bags to three small postoffices, and he believed in some of these cases people would be willing to supplement this sum and increase the pay to $1000, which would provide for a much improved service.

Boundaries Not Real Limit.

The member for South York pointed out that municipal boundaries did not exactly limit business that was concentrated around a large city. Large factories were situated outside of these limits and large bodies of workingmen resided in the vicinity and it should be the aim of the government to extend the postal facilities to these localities.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier regretted that the postmaster-general was not in the house. Mr. Lemieux contemplated improvement of the postal service in the direction indicated by the resolution: but Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the case of the Town of Lachine was not on a parity with Maisonneuve and Mile End, inasmuch as the last-named were "contiguous" to Montreal, while Lachine was removed a considerable distance.

As Mr. Lemieux would bring down his new policy, Sir Wilfrid suggested that the debate be adjourned.

MERE MAJORITY WILL DO.

Local Option Amendment in Manitoba Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Hon. Robert Rogers introduced into the legislature to-day amendments to the Liquor License Act. The most striking feature was the amendment to the effect that a mere majority vote is necessary for local option, instead of the present two-thirds.

The temperance people have been carrying on an agitation for this for a long time, but the present concession was unexpected.

ROYALTY MAY COME.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(C.A.P.)—It is again rumored that a member of the royal family is going to Quebec for the tercentenary celebration.

THE OPPOSITION SHOWS TEETH AT RADIAL

Minister Pulls Back the Chestnut From Fire and Averts Fight for Provincial Rights.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—When the bill of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Co. was called in the house to-day the minister of railways asked that it stand.

"This is an important bill," he said, "and there are certain points in connection with it are now under consideration."

Mr. Lennox (Simcoe) objected to the report of the railway committee, which had not stated the grounds upon which the preamble was amended. He moved that the bill be referred back.

Mr. Graham thought his suggestion would answer and the bill stood over.

Mr. Foster read a telegram he had just received from New Brunswick, complaining of further interference by the government officials in elections in that province. The message stated that A. E. Liblane, traveling passenber agent of the I. C. R., was actively canvassing for the Liberal candidates and had announced that he would open a committee room for one of them and keep it open day and night until the election.

Another I. C. R. employe, Henry Leblanc, was also actively canvassing in the Liberal interests and denouncing Conservatives. Mr. Foster asked that the minister of railways and canals look into the matter.

"I shall certainly cause enquiries to be made," Mr. Graham replied.

Mr. Brodeur informed Mr. Lefurgey that an agent (Mr. Bastedo) has been appointed by the government with power to discuss, with representatives of the various local governments affected, the question of relative rights and jurisdiction with respect to fisheries.

8-HOUR WINS TAX IS LIFTED

"Typos" Will be Pleased to Hear Assessment is to be Canceled.

After four years of active warfare or preparation for war in times of peace, the International Typographical Union has relieved its members from the strike assessment, and the coffers of the treasury can show $300,000 to the good.

The assessment was put on one year before the convention held in Toronto, in 1905, at a time when the eight-hour day was merely a suggestion. Each member was then taxed to the extent of ½ per cent. on earnings. This continuel until 13 weeks prior to the time of the famous Detroit and Chicago lockouts in January, 1906, when the assessment was placed at 50 cents per week. When these lockouts occurred the organization called 48 cities out as a counter-action. On Jan. 1, 1906, the assessment was made 10 per cent. of the men's earnings. After seven months it was cut to seven per cent, then to five,, then to three, two and one, until at the present time, announcement goes forth that the taxation is to be lifted altogether, an edict that will come into force in about two weeks. The union has practically carried the eight-hour issue in every city on the continent, with the possible exception of New York and Philadelphia, where the Butterick and the Curtis publishing companies remain obdurate. Over $4,000,000 was expended by the union in the fight.

AT GUELPH. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

GUELPH, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—The annual statement of the waterworks committee was presented at to-night's meeting of the city council and shows that the city cleared in the neighborhood of $20,000 in this branch of civic utility.

The gross earnings were $26,004.29, and the profit was $19,183.18, $6107.55 having been expended on capital account. There are 2142 consumers and 334,227,000 gallons of water was pumped, as compared with 267,647,000 in 1906. To each pound of coal 191 gallons of water was pumped.

At the last election the ratepayers gave their consent to the expenditure of $125,000 on remodelling the system so as to provide a pure water supply and increased fire protection. The commissioners have engaged Engineer Davis of Berlin to superintend reconstruction. Pure springs of ample power will be tapped some few miles up the river and brought to the pumping station, and a stand pipe erected for fire pressure purposes.

GATHERING CLOUDS

OLD MAN ONTARIO (looking into the sky of rumor): Well, it may only be wind, but it looks to me like they was gettin' together, and we'd have a big electrical merger storm.

THREE MORE STATIONS AND A SALVAGE CORPS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Property Committee to Decide on One and Chief Thompson Will Report on the Other---Up to the Insurance Men.

The recommendation of Chief Thompson that three more fire stations be established in the northwest section o the city, to give protection to a district that has been rapidly building up within the past few years, was passed unanimously at the meeting of the civic fire and light committee yesterday afternoon. The matter will come before the property committee, which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to civic buildings, at its next meeting.

The districts requiring this added protection, as the chief views it, are:

1. District bounded by Bathurst-st., Brunswick-avenue, Bloor-street and Dupont-street.

2. District in vicinity of Avenue-road and Farnham-avenue, north of the C. P. R. tracks.

3. District west of Ossington-avenue and north of Bloor-street.

The last named recommendation is in contemplation of the annexation of Toronto Junction.

Ald. McMurrich brought up the long-delayed suggestion that an attempt be made by the city to secure the co-operation of fire underwriters in the establishing of a salvage corps. Ald. McMurrich, who is in the insurance business, expressed himself as quite willing that the underwriters should bear a proper share of the cost. He thought that much valuable property would be saved and that its usefulness in this way would readily compensate for the outlay.

Chief Thompson, who is to report on the suggestion, says he is in favor of its being carried out, provided the insurance men will undertake the larger share of the cost.

"Properly organized such a corps could do good work," is the chief's opinion. "Our men are so much taken up with fighting a fire that they haven't time to spread tarpaulins and give special attention to preserving property until the fire danger is passed."

FRENCH-CANADIAN SERVICE.

Brodeur Gives Notice of Resolution in the House.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Hon. L. P. Brodeur gave notice late to-night that he will introduce the following resolution in the house:

"That it is expedient that the government authorize the governor-in-council to enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years, with any individual or company, for the performance of a steamship service between a port or ports in Canada and a French port, on such terms and conditions as the governor-in-council deems expedient, and to grant therfor a subsidy upon a minimum service of 18 return voyages a year and a subsidy therefor not exceeding $100,000 and so in proportion for a more frequent service."

28 MINERS ENTOMBED BY BREAKING OF DAM

Rescue Parties Hear Encouraging Sounds and All the Men Will Likely Escape.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—Twenty-eight miners were imprisoned in the Midvale Colliery, near Mount Carmel to-day by the breaking of a dam of water which had formed in a drift which caused a rush of mud into the gangway where the men were at work. All day long a party of rescuers endeavored to reach the entombed men, and about 6 p.m. they were given encouragement by sound of digging from the inside. Later a shot was also heard, indicating that the men were at work to effect their own rescue and also giving assurance that the air is good.

Among the men entombed are a number of experienced miners, and it is believed that it will be possible to effect the rescue of all the men unless some of them should have met death by being smothered in the rush of mud when the dam broke thru the gangway. Seven of the number are Americans.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY MAY YET GO TO WAR

Possibilities of a Conflict Are Now Being Taken Very Seriously.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The alarmist reports of the possibilities of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, which have permeated all strata of Russian society, have now assumed the proportions of a veritable war scare, to which the sensational press is devoting its biggest head lines.

The situation is taken seriously, not only in military circles, but also by conservative politicians.

INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The legal entanglements of Charles W. Morse, former banker and promoter, are multiplying. A third indictment alleging perjury by Mr. Morse during an examination before the grand jury, was found by the special grand jury to-day.

BOMBS IN BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, Feb. 17.—Two bombs exploded here to-day, killing a woman and wounding a woman and child.

BRITISH CAPITAL TO BE COAXED BY C.M.A.

Effort Will Be Made to Have the Old Country Loan Companies Have Branches Out Here.

To secure British capital, not only for the large demands of the railway builders, but also for the smaller demands of the manufacturer and factory and house builder, is the aim which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has set before itself. For this purpose the association will seek to persuade British loan companies to establish branches here.

At the rates of interest at present charged by banks and loan companies, manufacturers are unable to secure money for the necessary extensions to their factories, and house building on borrowed money proves unprofitable. The general rate of interest in England is lower than the rate here, and, it is thought, could British companies be induced to establish branches here, they would be satisfied to accept a lower rate.

British money can now be secured for such purposes thru certain legal firms who are agents for British companies. This method, however, is too roundabout and slow, altho when obtained the rate charged is lower than that charged by Canadian companies.

The officials of the association here have put the matter before the Canadian Government agent in London, England. They have asked him to interest financial journals in the question, and also to submit it to the managers of the loan companies.

BOY WANTED TO TRAVEL

Bennie Kirk of Toronto Overhauled by His Papa in New York.

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Benjamin Kirk, a lad of eleven years, who hails from Toronto, was caught here to-day and handed over to his father, who had come to take him home.

Young Kirk left his northern home a week ago to take a prolonged trip around the world, see the sights and find a fortune. He was doing New York in metropolitan style when his parent swooped down and took him by the hand towards home.

Oppose Aldrich Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The council of administration of the State Bankers' Association met this afternoon and again this evening at the Union League Club and discussed banking legislation. The bankers put themselves on record, in resolutions adopted as being opposed to the Aldrich financial bill, and to the amendment to the Fowler bill, proposing a federal insurance of deposits in national banks.

PARKS EXPERT GIVES THE CITY ADVICE

And Controller Hocken Will Attempt to Secure a Real Commission Without Delay.

The proposal that the city apply to the legislature during the present session for power to establish a parks commission, will be submitted by Controller Hocken, at a meeting of the special committee on reorganization of the parks system, to be held to-morrow afternoon.

The address given by Sylvester Baxter, chairman of the Boston parks commission, before the city council yesterday afternoon, together with other information gathered, has convinced the controller that the time is ripe for action. While the time limit for making of applications to the legislature has expired, he is confident that an extension can be obtained. His idea is that the commissioners, whose number has yet to be decided upon, should be unsalaried, with provision, however, that any expenses, such as those incurred by necessary travel, should be defrayed by the city council, which body would regulate the amount of the yearly appropriations, leaving entirely in the hands of the commissioners the manner of disposal of the funds.

This is the system practised in Boston, as explained by Mr. Baxter, who, in addition to holding the chairmanship of the parks commission there, is secretary of the Metropolitan Improvements commission, a body which controls the parks systems of 40 municipalities in the neighborhood of Boston.

Among the interested listeners were: Acting Parks Commissioner Harris, Charles E. Chambers, secretary of the parks department, and E. W. Carter, former superintendent of Riverdale Park.

What the People Should Get.

Mr. Baxter enunciated as one of vital principles of parks improvement, that the people should not be given what they want, but what they should want.

The first thing to consider in the reorganization of a parks system was the especial fitness of the authorities to be entrusted with the work. It was a fallacy to suppose that a good man could do good work under any conditions. There must be continuity of administration and adherence to a definite policy. If any improvement were decided upon one year and abandoned the next, thru a snap judgment, so much time and energy was wasted.

"Give the authorities absolute and undivided responsibility. That has been the secret of the best work," he said.

Mr. Baxter spoke of the special Park Act in Boston as having been followed by a general Park Act and the development of the Metropolitan park system, embracing sewerage, park and water commissions, which, while separate bodies, acted in co-ordination. Any scheme of highways should be coordinate with one of parks improvement.

The Boston commission was composed of three members, appointed by the city council, one retiring each year. The commission was independent of the city council, save that the amount of the yearly appropriation was determined by the latter. Any opinion expressed by the city council was, however, given serious consideration.

Some Wrinkles in Management.

A commission should control policing of parks. The officers' duties should be to assist the public, and they should not be regarded in the same light as policemen in general. The appointment of park superintendents of thoro training was highly important.

Landscape architecture was a primal consideration. It was a great fallacy to believe that nature should be left alone. Good designing gave the humanizing interest that constituted a chief charm.

Referring to the seven departments under the Metropolitan Parks Commission, Mr. Baxter emphasized the vital necessity of having competent executive officers and of the keeping of records of everything done.

In reply to a question by Controller Hocken, the speaker said that the operations of the commission had been so successful that any attempt to abolish it would create a great public outcry.

A number of other queries as to internal management were put by Controller Spence, Ald. Vaughan, Keeler, Foster and others, and the explanations appeared satisfactory. Mr. Baxter said that there were about 1200 acres of parks land in Boston, with a yearly cost of maintenance of about $400,000, while the maintenance of 11,000 acres controlled by the larger commission, cost about the same, with an amount somewhat larger expended on capital account.

Commissions Favored.

Communications received thus far from twelve United States cities show that in ten parks are managed by a commission, while in an eleventh, St. Louis, there is an agitation in this direction.

The information is as follows: Baltimore, commission, five members, chosen for four years by the mayor; Buffalo, chosen by the mayor, five years; Boston, three members, chosen by the mayor with approval of council; Chicago, three commissions, five to seven members; Cleveland, three members.

A VERSE FOR CANADA.

Editor World: A few days ago you had Australia's addition to our National Anthem. Here is one for Canada:

Canada from sea to sea,
Land of the maple tree,
Of empire sing.
God bless our motherland,
Strengthen her mighty hand,
While we for empire stand—
God save our King.

—Geo. Harley. Toronto, Feb. 17.