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VOL. XXXI-No. 11,227

FRANCE INCLUDED IN ARBITRATION SCHEME

Secretary Knox Submits Draft of Treaty to British and French Ambassadors—Commission of Enquiry for Difficult "Questions of Policy."

THE U. S. SENATE WILL STILL HAVE LAST SAY

(Canadian Press Despatch).

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The principle of arbitration of practically all disputes between nations, including even questions of vital interest and national honor, assumed vitality to-day when Secretary of State Knox submitted to the British and French ambassadors at Washington the draft of a convention to serve as a basis of negotiations.

When President Taft enunciated the doctrine of comprehensive arbitration, he received a quick response from Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand and Great Britain and France were willing to begin negotiations with this country for the peaceful settlement of practically all differences that may arise.

Recognizing that there may be questions of policy and other matters likely to force nations to the brink of war, but which no people would be willing to arbitrate, the treaty provides that either party consider within this category shall be referred to a commission of enquiry empowered to make recommendations for their settlement.

The United States will not be asked to relinquish its right to pass upon the question of arbitrating each dispute. All agreements to arbitrate will be entered into on the basis of a consent of the senate, as under existing conventions.

In Hands of Foreign Offices. The submission of the drafts to Great Britain and France marks the actual beginning of negotiations. The foreign offices of the two countries will now make an exhaustive examination of the American proposition with a view to suggesting modifications or additions. It is the desire of the administration to complete the negotiations as soon as possible in time for submission to the senate before adjournment of the present session of congress.

The most important of the proposed treaty has been the subject of discussion in diplomatic circles ever since the idea was suggested. Now that this government's proposal has been reduced to concrete form, the state department assumes a receptive role, willing to enter into negotiation on the same basis with all countries desiring to do so. It has been rumored recently that Japan was anxious to join in the negotiations, but so far no official decision has occurred.

DENIAL BY THE PREMIER

Government Not Interested in North York Drainage Scheme.

Sir James P. Whitney said yesterday afternoon that the Ontario Government was in no manner interested in the scheme for draining a large tract of North York lowlands.

DISSOLVED FINNISH DIET

New House Proved Quite as Anti-Russian as the Old One.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—An imperial ukase, issued to-night, orders the dissolution of the Finnish Diet. The previous Finnish Diet was dissolved by imperial decree last October because the diet declined to consider two imperial bills on the ground that they were in direct violation of the Russian ministerial council instead of the emperor. New elections were ordered for January, but the new diet proved to be quite as anti-Russian as the old house.

Registrar Blackburn Dead. GLENORE, May 17.—Stephen Blackburn, registrar of West Middlesex, died at his home here this afternoon. He was the brother of the late Josiah Blackburn, and for many years associated with him on The London Free Press.

BOND GUARANTEE GIVEN THIRD READING

Opposition Voices Protest Against Hasty Action—The Government Should Have Had the Report of a Competent Engineer on the Projected Road.

OTTAWA, May 17.—(Special.)—The question of the terminals in Montreal and the proposed interchange of traffic with the I. C. R. was a fruitful subject of debate in the house to-day, when the C. N. R. guarantee bill was under discussion in committee.

The leader of the opposition said the government could terminate its agreement with the Grand Trunk in the interest of the country to do so at the same time the government were released from its terminal obligation to the Grand Trunk.

Called It Public Scandal. F. D. Howland protested against putting this bill through before adjournment, describing it as a public scandal. He asked if the City of Montreal would be anything to say regarding the terminals.

The procedure, Mr. Graham replied, was for the city and the agreement on the site, after the agreement on the Montreal to North Bay by the railway department, but not by the railway commission. Mr. Howland would not have passed before adjournment. It was as follows: Amendment of the Railway Act, the Banking Act bill, the Quebec Savings Bank bill, the forest reserves bill, the Grain Act, the water carriage bill, the Quebec battlefields bill, the resolution regarding the Japanese treaty, and the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. bill. Besides that, the resolution passed after a few minutes' discussion, in addition to several items which the government desired to have passed for the whole year, and a vote on account for such a sum as would make five-twelfths of the estimates of the year would be asked for. He said he realized that to permit adjournment on Friday such legislation as proposed to be contentious would have to be withdrawn, and promised that this would be done.

Mr. Borden said that might be so, but they ought to have an engineer's report upon it. Mr. Fortin declared that the owners of the C. N. R. had grown wealthy in building their railways out of the bond issues, at least this was the opinion of the public.

F. R. Lator said the whole thing had the appearance of an enormous election fund being got ready for a general election in the fall.

Mr. Graham said that a large portion of the line had already been approved by the board of railway commissioners. As to the other part, it was known that the matter could not be state definitely where it would be located.

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Information Sought. Haughton Lennox is inclined to think that nobody really knows what the line will cost. There was, he said, as much lack of real information in the case of the N.T.R. in view of the value of the property as there would be in the case of the C.N.R. in view of the value of the property.

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Stated Amount Best. The minister said that this system had not been altogether satisfactory in the case of the G.T.P. He believed it to be in the interest of the country to name a standard amount.

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HIS LATEST DOUBLE BAREBACK STUNT



POLITICAL "HAPPY HOOLIGAN": Why, soctainly, soctainly, I'll try it.

CANADA WILL MAKE TREATY OF HER OWN

Terms of British-Japanese Agreement Not Suitable to Dominion.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The terms of the new trade treaty between Great Britain and Japan are not suitable to the Canadian conditions and circumstances, is the chief reason why Canada declined to adhere to the treaty, it is made clear in a return tabled in the commons to-night, setting forth the reasons why Canada proposes to continue the existing treaty with Japan in effect for a couple of years, in order that Canada may have an opportunity to make a treaty of her own with the milks' kingdom.

Part one of the schedule for example, which contains a list of products upon which maximum duties are fixed, says Mr. Fielding in a letter fixed to the Japanese consul-general, dated May 19, "does not include many products of the export of which Canada is largely interested, and, on the other hand, part two of the schedule, containing a list of the Japanese produce Great Britain agrees to give admission free of duty, includes silk and other articles which are dutiable on importation into Canada, although free of customs duty in Great Britain."

"I would suggest," continues Mr. Fielding, "that leaving all other matters affecting the intercourse between Japan and Canada to the mutual good will of the two countries, a temporary arrangement be made providing that from and after July 1, 1911, Canada shall receive in Japan the tariff treatment as expressed in article four of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on July 15, 1904, which was made applicable to Canada on Jan. 31, 1906 (the existing agreement). The hearing of the evidence in the Spadina-avenue intersection case will be in the board room to-morrow afternoon, on Friday, May 26, the board will hear the City of Toronto application for a 2500 volt lead on Kingston road, from Queen-street to Lawlor-avenue.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has approved the Cochrane town by-law to raise \$50,000 debentures for waterworks and a sewage system.

The government's conditions were telegraphed to Judge Carbajal this afternoon with instructions to submit them to Gen. Madero. They were accepted apparently, as an armistice over-riding the entire Republic of Mexico was agreed upon at Juarez this evening. Inasmuch as the government believes that it has made every concession that it is firmly believed that a treaty of peace will follow.

The public received the announcement of Diaz's intention to resign with apparent satisfaction.

"Two Birds With One Stone." The thousands of visitors who will be in Toronto race week will have an opportunity of killing two birds with one stone, as the saying goes. In addition to the races, the best musical attraction of them all, "Marius Sherry" will be at the Princess Theatre.

GO TO FOREIGN MISSIONS. At a meeting of the executive of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board yesterday, Rev. D. A. Macdonald of Port William was appointed to go to Korea, as a missionary; Miss Ethel Cameron, a graduate of the Toronto Deaconess Home, will go to Central India; and Mr. Hattie, an engineer of McGill College, Montreal, will go to Honan, China.

Mutt and Jeff Day

Saturday, May 27, will be Mutt and Jeff day in Toronto. All the friends of the comical little fellow with the thurst for knowledge and the endurance of the heroine of the old-time melodrama, and his elongated side partner with a genius for explanations—mostly of the "art brick" order—who have eagerly followed their adventures in the columns of The World will be rejoiced to know that miniature statues of the pair will, on Saturday, be placed on sale at the leading stationery stores of the city.

O. for the love of Mike, Mutt, get a pair!

Donato Panzine was found guilty in the sessions yesterday of wounding with intent to maim Andy Mele on April 22, Good Friday evening when the general fracas occurred in the house at 40 Agnes-st. This is the first conviction in the case.

Panzine, thru his counsel, W. A. Henderson, put in a plea of not guilty, but when put on the stand, admitted that he had helped in the stabbing, although he denied having anything to do with the murder of Cecil Crown Attorney Monahan appeared much surprised when the man admitted first one and then another of the charges which were put to him.

"Why didn't you say these things at the inquest?" he asked at last. "There you said you never went upstairs, that you never had a knife."

Panzine was quite cowed. "Now I know that I must suffer for it," he said. "I want to tell the truth."

"This humility didn't satisfy the crown, however. "Then all you said at the inquest was untrue," he said.

"Yes, all untrue," answered the witness.

Panzine, in making his confession, said that while Andy Mele, Antonio Savello and himself were in the yard, someone hit him over the head with a brick. He said that he and Andy were good friends, but as he (Andy) was the only one with a stick, he concluded that it was he who had hit him.

"Then you did it for revenge?" asked Mr. Monahan, but the witness evaded the question and refused to tell his motive.

Neither counsel made any address, and but five minutes' work on the part of the judge and jury settled the matter. Panzine will come up at the end of the sessions for sentence.

After his first trial, Donato Panzine was arraigned with Andy Mele and Antonio Savello for indulging in a fray in a public place. Only one witness could swear that the fighting had gone on in the street, however, and as he was the last witness, the jury didn't bother with his evidence, despite Judge Denton's commendation of it. All the rest swore that the fight took place in the yard, and in the archway under the stairs, and the jury was let out before the case went to the jury.

The verdict of not guilty was quickly brought in, and Mr. Henderson asked for the release of the prisoners, who are charged with vagrancy, as an excuse to keep them as material witnesses. They will probably be given the freedom in a day or two.

SPRING RACES BEGIN SATURDAY. With the opening of the Spring Race Meet on Saturday, we begin our summer outings. This season the meet is particularly attractive to the real horse followers, because of the new betting system to be introduced, and which eliminates all the objectionable features of the old system. It is not a very far stretch from a talk on horse races to that of hats. Dineen sells hats for men. All the newest English blocks are in and include those by Henry Heath of London, England, who makes hats for His Majesty. Dineen is sole Canadian Agent for the Heath hat, and for Dunlap of New York.

TOLD LIES AT INQUEST SO PANZINE CONFESSES

He Stabbed Andy Mele But Not the Murdered Man, His Statement.

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PULPWOOD COSTS TWICE AS MUCH IN THE U.S.

United States Tariff Board's Report Sent to Senate—Ton of News Print Made for \$5.35 Less in Canada Than in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—President Taft to-day sent to the senate the tariff board's full report of its investigation of the pulp and newsprint paper industry in the United States and Canada.

Summarized briefly, the report says that a ton of newsprint paper is made in Canada for \$5.35 less than it is made in the United States. The average Canadian cost is given at \$27.53, and the average cost in the United States at \$32.88. The duty upon a ton of newsprint paper under the present tariff is \$2.75.

Several factors entering into the increased cost of manufacture in the United States are taken up exhaustively in the report. The principal increases are said to be due to the fact that a ton of pulpwood costs nearly twice as much in the United States as it does in Canada, and that many of the American mills have much older and much less efficient equipment than the Canadian mills, which is said to be responsible for a large increased manufacturing cost.

Comparative Costs. The total average cost of a ton of ground wood pulp in both a mill in the United States is \$14.59; in Canada it is \$9.25. The total cost of a ton of sulphite fibre in the United States is \$31.29; in Canada it is \$24.41. The total cost of a ton of newsprint paper in Canada is shown as \$16.88 and in the United States as \$22.74. The cost of a ton of paper in the United States is shown to be \$2.27, and in Canada \$3.19. All other allowances for manufacturing costs in the United States are \$3.83, and in Canada \$7.45. Labor costs in all the items concerned run very closely alike.

One feature of the report shows that the cost of manufacturing newsprint paper in the United States varies widely. The lowest cost recorded is \$24.50 a ton; the highest, \$31.90. From this the tariff board strikes an average of \$32.88.

At the Canadian mills the lowest price recorded for producing a ton of newsprint is \$24.97, and the highest is \$30.18. Average, \$27.53.

Reason for Increased Cost. In accounting for the increased cost of news pulpwood in Canada, an American mill the average cost for a ton of wood for ground wood pulp is \$10.23; in Canada, \$5.70. The average cost of the sulphite fibre in a ton of paper at a mill in the United States is given at \$8.53; Canadian valuation, \$7.45; manufacturing labor in the United States, \$3.19; in Canada, \$2.27.

To the question of how far American mills are on an equal basis for competition with the Canadian mills in the matter of equipment, the reports present the answer that the total average of equipment and efficiency is slightly in favor of Canada than for the U. S.

It is declared that in 44 per cent of the American mills investigated a complete set of machinery and equipment, which would force them, if obliged to meet really extensive competition from the Canadian mills in other expenses, greatly increase their investment for equipment, or shift to making other kinds of paper.

Labor Efficiency in Canada. In treating upon the subject of labor efficiency in Canada, the report says: "It would seem then that with modern mills, American machinery, American trained managers and superintendents, together with lower rates of wages for unskilled men, the Canadian manufacturing labor cost per unit of production in the modern and well equipped mills of Canada would be considerably lower in the U. S."

Tables, show, however, that the Canadian labor cost per ton of news print paper is only slightly lower on the average. The 41.5 per cent of the tonnage reported in the U. S. carries a manufacturing labor cost of less than \$3 per ton, while in Canada the average for the U. S. is \$3.27, as against \$3.19 in Canada, notwithstanding Canada's advantage in equipment. This indicates that there is greater efficiency and experience in the first-class mills of the U. S.

Regarding American labor, the report says: "The wages in the groups of occupations in which the proportion of skilled employees is large—as, for example, occupations in news print paper mills—are shown to be higher in Canada than in the lake states, while the contrary is true of the wages in the groups of occupations in which most employees are unskilled, such as the beet and the sugar industry in Canada. This is probably due to a relative scarcity in Canada of skilled workers. The representatives of the tariff board found that in the Canadian mills visited, most of the unskilled workers were Canadians of French descent. On the other hand, nearly all of the employees in the better paid occupations were of the English-speaking races. Many of these men were of American birth or had worked in paper mills in the U. S. and had been drawn to Canada by advantageous offer of employment."

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