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FOURTEEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 30 1911—FOURTEEN PAGES X VOL. XXXI—No. 11,270

HAMILTON WILL REMAIN TRUE TO HYDRO

Mayor Lees Writes Strong Letter in Reply to Offer of Cataract Co. — Efficient Service at Minimum Rate Only Object of Municipal System.

HAMILTON, June 28.—(Special.)—On Monday last W. C. Hawkins, general manager of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., addressed a letter to Mayor Lees in regard to the municipal power and light bylaw. Mr. Hawkins claimed that competition by the municipal plant would entail great loss, which would ultimately be borne by the community, and stated that the passage of the bylaw would greatly injure the company's credit, and thereby prevent the extension and completion of the local street railway, as well as the proposed electric line to Galt. He also asked consideration for the company as large taxpayers. Then, on the condition that the bylaw is defeated on July 25, Mr. Hawkins offers on behalf of his company: To allow their rates to be regulated by the hydro-electric commission after due hearing; to sell the city the present street lighting plant at a price to be determined by arbitration, and to supply current for that plant and the waterworks plant at ten per cent. less than the hydro-electric rates.

Mayor Lees replied to Mr. Hawkins letter to-day in the following statement:

Mayor Lees' Statement.

"At first sight the offer of the Cataract Company is seemingly a fair one, but careful consideration shows it to be too uncertain and contingent, and I doubt if it could be at all satisfactorily put into practice. It would appear that the company, realizing the great advantages of the hydro-electric scheme, concluded that as the people had already voted approval of a municipal system, they would support the bylaw to provide the necessary funds, and the company's offer, made at this late date, is an effort to prevent competition, by the defeat or delay of the coming of hydro power. It remains with the ratepayers to decide whether this offer is any more acceptable than the one refused two years ago.

"We are in competition with other cities and must give as good service as can be had elsewhere and at as low a cost. The citizens are entitled to decide the matter from the standpoint of their own best interests, and in supporting the hydro-electric scheme should not be accused of showing ill-will toward the Cataract Company, who must take the ordinary risks of business.

"Further, it is impossible for the citizens to forget the company's repeated attempts to evade carrying out their agreements in the past, the city only securing their rights by appeal to the courts.

A Well Taken Point.

"To own and control our own power and lighting system will put us in a much better position to attract and deal with inddstries looking for a location. It would be all to our advantage to induce them to locate here, while the Cataract Company is equally well served by locating the industries in any one of half a dozen other places.

"Then, this point should be clearly remembered, that the hydro rates not only provide better service, but also include the payment of capital account and at maturity of the debentures the plant will be paid for, and then a further reduction of price can be made.

"Hamilton's prestige is at stake. We must have a city bright and attractive, with abundance of electric light. The streets must be beautified by removing unsightly poles and wires and installing an underground system. We must be in a better position to induce proposed industries to locate here. These can only be satisfactorily provided by the city establishing its own municipal electric system, for with any private company its chief consideration is to secure large dividends, while the only object of the municipal system is to render efficient service at the lowest possible rate.

"The matter is now before the citizens in concrete form, and the council is ready to proceed with the work as soon as the people authorize the issue of the debentures."

CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASS'N

Elect Officers—R. G. Chamberlin of Vancouver is President.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The Chief Constables' Association to-day recommended that copies of the report disapproving of the remarks of Rev. A. B. Chambers, governor of Toronto Jail upon the police, be sent to the provincial secretary and the Toronto Methodist conference.

The officers elected were: Chief R. G. Chamberlain of Vancouver, president; Chief Detective Carpenter of Montreal, vice-president; Deputy Chief Stark of Toronto, secretary. Executive—Chief Inspector Archibald, Toronto; Lt.-Col. Sherwood, Ottawa, Chief Slemin, Brantford; Captain Trudel, Quebec, and Chief Campeau, Montreal.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD will appear as usual Saturday, July 1st. Dealers and others requiring extra copies will please place orders at ONCE.

Welcome to Our City.

The temporary intake was securely bolted up to the south end of the northern section of pipe yesterday afternoon and water began to come thru from the lake at 4 o'clock.

The city will get its water supply thru this intake until the next section south has been repaired and ready to be placed in position, when the intake will be disconnected and moved further out.

Arbitration Treaty Ready for Signature

Conserves "to the Utmost" Constitutional Powers of the U. S. Senate in Treaty Making.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—All formalities necessary to the final conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain could be completed within four hours, assuming that the machinery was working properly and smoothly, was the official declaration to-day. The differences between the two countries now relate merely to phraseology and can be readily adjusted. The British ambassador has full powers to sign the treaty and the administration so far has failed to find any signs of objection to the compact on the part of the senate.

It is distinctly stated that, notwithstanding impressions to the contrary, the treaty conserves to the utmost the constitutional powers of the senate in treaty making, and that every question to be submitted to arbitration must first receive the approval of the senate. But it is pointed out that the very negotiation of the treaty will almost have the effect of lessening the number of issues to be arbitrated. This is explained by the fact that thru the creation of a commission of enquiry, composed of disinterested members of The Hague tribunal, most of the issues that may arise between the two governments can be settled satisfactorily by the adoption of the findings of that commission and without the necessity of proceeding to arbitration.

Unofficial advices indicate the French Government is practically ready to enter into treaty with the U.S. on the basis of Secretary Knox's terms, and action may soon be had in that direction, the French ambassador being on his way here.

Nothing definite has been heard from Germany since the Knox proposal was handed to Ambassador Bernstorff upon his application. Holland also has been furnished with a copy of the projected treaty, and other nations are showing marked interest in the subject.

An interesting feature of the projected treaty is the provision for the reference of issue to a tribunal. This is so framed as to forecast the creation of the permanent court of arbitration towards which the administration is steadily working.

KILLED IN "RACER DIPS" SWALLOW STOOD IN CAR

Young Man Had Chest Badly Crushed at Hanlan's Point, Dying on Way to Hospital.

Crushed between the car in which he had been riding and the cogs of the machinery of the racer dips at Hanlan's Point at 10.30 last night, Frederick Swallow, 27 years, 120 Bond-street, died on his way to St. Michael's Hospital in the police ambulance, in which he was being conveyed there after having been brought to the city.

Swallow, in company with three companions, entered the forward car of the last pair to make the trip over the dips for the night. He, with George Browning, 26 Nassau-street, sat in the front seat of the car, and James Barnes, 165 Simcoe-street, and Rudolph Alberstead, 26 Nassau-street, sat in the rear seat of the car.

As the car rose to the first slope, Swallow stood up in his seat and officials of the dips and his friends called to him to sit down. Then the car sped on to be lost in the darkness. When the car was bound east, running straight on the dips, Swallow in some way fell out. Browning, who was sitting beside him, says that he felt the man's feet strike the calf of his leg and that he grabbed to hold him in the car. He held on for some distance trying to draw him back into the car. He heard Swallow say to him, "Oh George," and then, seeing that he could not pull him back, he let go. He could not be sure how Swallow fell from the car nor could he say how he was crushed afterward.

When the car returned to the platform, the officials went out on the track and brought in the injured man. He was immediately hurried to the city side and the waiting ambulance rushed him to the hospital, where he was found to be dead and was removed to the morgue.

Caught Between Cars.

He was terribly crushed about the chest beneath the arms and the officials say that he must have been crushed between the front and rear car of the pair in which he was traveling. They say that as the man stood up those operating the dips yelled to him three times to sit down and that he did sit down, but must have again got to his feet as the cars are so constructed that it would have been impossible for him to fall out from a sitting posture. The sides of the cars rise shoulder high and there is a bar in front to prevent falling. The car was not on a curve when he fell out.

Chief Coroner Johnson was notified and an inquest will be held.

Swallow was a single man, twenty-seven years of age. He was a bartender, but had not been working for some time.

9 INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE WIRE TRUST

Charged With Forming a Series of Pools to Maintain Prices and Apportion Territory in Elimination of Competition—No Fiscal Merger of Properties.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were returned by a federal grand jury this afternoon against that many associations, and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust," affiliated with the steel industry. Prominent amonge the defendants are: Herbert L. Satterlees, a son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, and Wm. P. Palmer, president of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corporation, and Frank J. Gould, the well known railroad financier.

The government does not seek to establish a physical or fiscal merger of the properties or interests indicted, but a series of pools to maintain prices and apportion territory, in elimination of competition.

There is no indication, however, that evidence gathered by the bureau of corporations in its investigation of the steel corporation, played any part in the indictments. Only two of the indicted associations contain subsidiaries, namely the American Steel and Wire Co., and the Trenton Iron Co. The most prominent defendants and a full list of the associations in which they are members follows:

Individuals.

Frank J. Gould, president Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, Belle Isle, Richmond, Va.

Herbert L. Siatterrlee, president of the Harbishaw Wire Co., Yonkers, N.Y.

Wm. Palmer, president American Steel and Wire Co., Waukegan, Ill., and Worcester, Mass.

Chas. F. Brooker, vice-president Ansonia Brass and Copper Co., Ansonia, Conn., and a member of the Connecticut Republican national committee.

Harry G. Stoddard, president Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N.J.

Erskine Hewitt, vice-president Trenton Iron Co.

Frank N. Phillips, president American Electrical Works, Phillipsdale, R.I.

Ferdinand W. Roebling, president of John A. Roebling, Sons & Co., Trenton and Roebling, N.J.

Philip H. W. Smith, second vice-president of the Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Oakland, Cal., and Perth Amboy, N.J.

Association.

The Horse Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Wm. P. Palmer and others.

The Bare Wire Copper Association, Wm. P. Palmer and others.

The Weatherproof and Wire Magnet Association, W. P. Palmer and others.

The Lead Encased Wire Cable Rubber Co., Wm. P. Palmer and others.

The Wire Rope Manufacturers' Association, Edwin J. Jackson, jr., and others.

The Fine Magnet Wire Association, Ferdinand W. Roebling and others.

The Underground Cable Association, Philip H. W. Smith and others.

The Telephone Cable Association, Frank N. Phillips and others.

The Rubber Covered Wire Association, Wm. P. Palmer and others.

Each Put Up Deposit.

It is set forth that the various associations described organized under their association names, and each elected what was called a supervisor and adopted sets of rules and regulations. An arbitrary rating was determined, it is charged, by the ration of output for an agreed time; each member was obligated to pay $5000 or less into a fund called "the general deposit," and in case any member failed to abide by the regulations, his deposit was forfeited.

Raw materials were bought, it is alleged in one indictment, at "arbitrary and non-competitive prices to be agreed upon by said defendants, being prices lower than those for which the respective corporations would be enabled to purchase said raw materials but for the unlawful conspiracy herein described."

In the indictment against the Bare Copper Wire Association, it is charged that the corporations forming the association produced 95 per cent. of the bare copper wire consumed in the United States and that they had absolute control of the price.

T. E. L. RATES MONDAY.

"We are still working on our new rate schedule," said Assistant Manager Martin of the Toronto Electric Light Company to The World yesterday. "However, we expect to issue the schedule of rates covering residence lighting, and the other rates will be published shortly afterward."

JUNE WEDDINGS.

June has broken the Toronto record in the matter of weddings and many are being crowded over into July. It is a silk hat for the man who attends a wedding either as the chief actor or as a guest. The Dineen Company is showing some splendid lines with special designs by Dunlap of New York and Heath of London, England, for which the company is sole Canadian agents. Heath makes hats for His Majesty King George.

KINGSTON'S POPULATION.

KINGSTON, June 29.—(Special.)—According to the returns of the government census, just concluded, Kingston's population is about 19,000. The Village of Portsmouth, taking in the Penitentiary and Rockwood Asylum, has a population of about 1800. The actual population of Portsmouth is placed at 674. The population of the penitentiary is 494, and Rockwood Asylum 618.

IT WILL NOT BE A JUNE WEDDING

—From The Chicago Record Herald.

Political Intelligence

MACKENZIE KING BITTER IN ATTACK ON OPPONENTS

Calls Anti-Reciprocity Men "Combinesters," and "Members and Sycophants of the Trusts."

BERLIN, Ont., June 29.—(Special.)—Hon. Mackenzie King addressed an audience that filled the town hall at Waterloo to-night on the reciprocity agreement. He dealt with the question in a comprehensive manner and argued that its adoption would result in increased prosperity of the people as a whole, because the benefit that would accrue to the great primary interests in the free interchange of natural products could not but have that effect.

He was bitter in his denunciation of the opponents of the pact, arguing that their actions tended to corruption of the press and deterioration of public morals in the manner in which they were seeking to deceive the great mass of the people. He believed that this opposition came chiefly from the "combinesters," as he termed them, "members and sycophants of the trusts and combines existing in Canada, and from the tariff reform party of England," whose efforts, if successful, would tend to destroy rather than forward the permanency of the British Empire.

He believed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action at the imperial conference had resulted in action constituting more real advance in strengthening the empire than had been accomplished in the past 50 years.

LIKE BORDEN'S POLICY ON HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Also on Terminal Elevators and Chilled Meat Trade—Last Meeting in Alberta.

VERMILION, Alta., June 29.—(Special.)—The Conservative leader held his last meeting in the Province of Alberta at Vegreville this afternoon. This evening he spoke at Lloydminster, which is on the border between the two provinces. The main street is the dividing line, and Mr. Borden's meeting was held on the Saskatchewan side.

The audience in Vegreville exceeded the capacity of the town hall. As usual the personal reception accorded the opposition leader was enthusiastic. A large section of the audince cheered the reciprocity argumets, but apparently it was not a majority. Vegreville is in a Liberal constituency. A civic address was read by the mayor, who is a Liberal.

The Conservative Association of Fort Saskatchewan presented an address of welcome, in which it was declared that reciprocity can confer no benefit, and can only work injury to the country and the empire.

The new feature of the speeches was Mr. Bergeron's introduction into the tour of a humorous account of the Liberal platform of 1893 and their record in office. It amused the audience hugely. In the morning addresses were presented by two locals of the United Farmers of Alberta. That from Vegreville was along the customary lines. That from Lavoy began by stating that this society is framed independent of party politics, and the farmers of Western Canada will support the party which is willing to support their end. Then, dealing with Mr. Borden's statemetns on the Hudson Bay Railway, terminal elevators and the chilled meat trade, it went on to say:

Expressed Satisfaction.

"So far we have received quite inadequate satisfaction on these points, and your welcome and absolute belief in the event of coming into power has filled us with confidence and very great satisfaction. Your absolute refusal of reciprocity," it declared, "is frank and manly, but, unfortunately, it is opposed to the wishes of our as-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

Another Guess Coming.

OTTAWA, June 29. — (Special.) — According to information given to The World to-night from an authoritative source, the guess that Sir William Whyte of the C.P.R. will succeed Lord Strathcona is a wrong one.

Sir William's pending visit to England is said here to have no bearing upon the future of the high commissionership.

NEWMARKET RACE TRACK REVERTS TO GATES BOYS

Joseph Seagram Must Relinquish Property on Danforth-Ave., Valued at $200,000.

The Newmarket Race Track and Hotel, a block of nearly 50 acres, on Danforth-ave. (the rear portion being in the township) and worth probably $200,000, goes back to the Gates family by the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith, given out yesterday. It puts the three Gates boys in affluent circumstances. Mr. Joseph Seagram, the Waterloo distiller, who came into it by foreclosure some years ago, must give it up.

Charles Gates, senior, owned the property for many years. He kept hotel there as well as a training stable. Races were regularly held on the track. It was then away out east of the city (now it is in it), and a great roadhouse resort of all the sports. The old man left the property to his four sons, Albert Edward (Allie), Charles, Archibald and Adolphus, with a life interest to the mother. Adolphus, who was dumb, died a few years ago. The mother put mortgages on the property. The chief justice holds that widow had no authority to make such mortgages. Mr. Seagram some years ago bought the mortgages and later on foreclosed thereunder.

Was Assigned for $5900.

The judge's decision allows the heirs of the late Chas. Gates, who died in 1872, to redeem the property on which mortgages, afterwards assigned to Jos. Seagram, were given for $5900. The mortgages were bought by Mr. Seagram in December, 1899, for $5450.

The judgment directs that the Gates family may redeem the property on payment to Mr. Seagram of $5450, with interest and the value of the lasting improvements he put on the place since the mortgages were acquired. Rents and profits made by Mr. Seagram are to be deducted from this sum, but Mr. Seagram's costs are to be added to his claim. A reference is directed to the master in ordinary to determine the amount due.

The reason for judgment is that the mortgages were given by Mrs. Jane Gates, widow of Charles, who had no authority to act as trustee for the property. The share of the dead son, Adolphus, goes to his three brothers and two sisters. The boys will thus come into three-tenths each of the estate. The two elder ones are upwards of 40 years of age. The property has greatly increased in value within the past three years by the growth of the city.

Nobody thought they would win the case. Mr. McBrady of McBrady and O'Connor, took and handled it in such a way as to get a verdict from the court.

And the worst that can be said of Mr. Seagram in the matter, is that he has been a saving bank for the Gates Co. until their property came into big values.

The morning paper is becoming more and more the paper of the masses. The live, up-to-date man or woman of the present day is no longer content to wait ten or twelve hours to learn of the daily happenings. The big events in sports and business rarely materialize until the afternoon or evening—then the late afternoon and evening is the play time, and people are away from their usual environment. The unexpected invariably happens and the complete story appears in The Toronto Morning World. Have it delivered before breakfast. Any address in the city or suburb for twenty-five cents per month. Phone M. 5308.

NORTH TORONTO BIG RAILWAY CENTRE

Announcement in London, Eng., Means That the Canadian Northern and Associated Radials Will Converge at the Yonge Street Crossing Uptown.

An advertisement in The London Observer invites subscriptions to £540,000 of new stock in the Toronto and Suburban Railway, which controls the street car lines (partly in the city) running along Davenport-road and Keele-st. to Weston, and which is to be extended to Guelph. This road was recently acquired by the Mackenzie interest from the Royce interest.

One important thing in the announcement of this flotation is the following: "The company has, under its franchise rights, secured rights of way running from the present terminal easterly to a point in the central portion of the city near St. George-st," this reference apparently being to the Electrical Development right of way as the company's power house. "It is proposed that a terminal will be provided adjoining the North Toronto station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the terminus of the Metropolitan, and one of the principal stations of the Canadian Northern Railway."

This practically means that the Canadian Northern have decided to make their main station in Toronto on the east side of Yonge-st., and north of the Canadian Pacific and their own tracks, and to have a right-of-way of their own from Lambton to Leaside. The various radial lines owned by the Mackenzie interest will, as per the above announcement, all be brought into this central station on Yonge-st., over the Canadian Northern right-of-way, including the Metropolitan on Yonge-st., the Toronto and Suburban, and the Toronto and Eastern, which is to be built from Toronto to Oshawa and Cobourg, largely along the Kingston-road.

Extensive Right-of-Way.

The Canadian Northern and the power company have now a right of way to Yonge-st. from Lambton, and a further extension of this right-of-way from Yonge-st. east, parallel with the Canadian Pacific, has been acquired to near Leaside, and it is believed that arrangements have been made for the rest of the right-of-way up to Leaside and on past Donlands, where it will branch north and south, one to the north running into the Parry Sound steam line this side of Duncan, and the other turning south will cross the Don half a mile below the Canadian Pacific, and run into the Toronto and Ottawa line in Scarboro. The Toronto and Eastern will have running rights over this Toronto and Ottawa line from Scarboro into the new North Toronto station, via Donlands and Leaside.

It, therefore, appears evident that the Canadian Northern will centre all its passenger business, and the associated radial business of three or more lines in the north portion of the city, and there is very little doubt that the Canadian Pacific are about to do the same thing.

From Lambton on the west, to Leaside or rather Donlands, the two big roads will parallel one another across the city with two independent stations or a joint one at Upper Yonge-st. It may be that the Grand Trunk will follow suit.

To carry out this program, the Canadian Northern will start at a point on the Don-road, where it will leave the Parry Sound line, and keeping on the upper level run south one mile to Donlands, thence east to Leaside, north to Toronto and Hamilton. Another piece of five miles will have to be built south from Donlands to Wallace Thompson's farm in Scarboro, where the connection will be made with the Toronto and Ottawa line, now about completed. This line from Thompson's in Scarboro to Donlands, and from the Don-road to Donlands is to allow these eastern lines to keep away from the Don Valley, which at present leads them to the Union Station. They will keep out of the valley where it begins and make for North Toronto on the upper level.

ON TO NEW LISKEARD IS POLICY OF T. N. O.

Chairman Englehart Announces Important Move to Follow Nip Central Acquisition.

An important announcement is likely to be made shortly by the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, affecting the future of the Nipissing Central Railway, which was taken over by the government a few days ago.

Chairman Englehart said yesterday to The World that a thoro investigation was being conducted into every department of the newly acquired line and it would be a fortnight or so before the report would be ready. Mr. Englehart was unable to present the future policy with regard to the road beyond stating that the service would be improved and enlarged facilities maintained.

"I expect," he said, "that the immediate task before us will be to extend to New Liskeard, and other extensions will involve lines around Haileybury."

The new line will be made an undoubted factor in Northern Ontario development and an important adjunct to the T. & N. O. service.

JUST 'REP BY POP' SIR RICHARD'S MESSAGE

Venerable Minister of Trade Evaded Reciprocity Topic at Banquet, and Indulged in Dissertation on Ills of Gerrymander — Old Guard Well Represented.

Those who went to McConkey's last night expecting to hear the old war horse of the Liberal party expatiate upon the beatitudes of reciprocity and defend the fiscal policy of the Laurier Government, were disappointed. They did not see a war horse, they did not meet a militant campaigner, but rather a benevolent old gentleman, with a modulated voice and side whiskers, who comforted the one hundred and thirty Liberals present with the thought that a large section of the community had been disfranchised thru the iniquitous system of representation now obtaining in Canada.

It was not a Liberal gathering such as one it wont to see in Toronto. There was a snug complacency on the countenances of those around the guest table, which was festooned with flowers and garnished with hock and cigars, such as were not supplied to the great unwashed. Half the audience may have been young Liberals, but most of them were of the pre-Laurier days, whose memories had been revived with the "tender grace of a day that is dead."

No Great Enthusiasm.

There was some enthusiasm, but a surplus was lacking. Sir Richard was received with cheers. His welcome was cordial.

His introducer, H. M. Mowat, K. C., president of the Ontario Reform Association, said he never asked quarter and never gave quarter.

But Sir Richard Cartwright's speech was not a fighting speech. It could well have been delivered in camera. He began well by referring to the material progress of the country, and declared that no man—friend or foe—could truthfully say that Canada had not prospered under the Liberal administration. In support of this the Knight of Blue Ruin instanced the growth of Canada's foreign trade from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred millions since 1896. He thought that by the end of 1912 the volume of export and import business will have reached the one billion mark.

In regard to the increase of revenue from forty to one hundred and seventeen millions, Sir Richard thought he would be just as glad to see smaller surpluses and a lower tax rate; but in any event the present situation was encouraging. In addition he thought the census would show that the increase in population during the last decade would be double the entire increase during the previous 30 years.

This state of affairs so pleased the minister of trade and commerce that he whimsically remarked: "The argument of our opponent is this: Canada has grown so prosperous and everything is in such good shape that we beg of you to leave it alone."

Gerrymander Evils.

After these adulatory remarks Sir Richard confined himself to an exposition of the theory of representation by the system of grouping constituencies. He spoke of the difficulty of securing desirable men to represent the constituencies in parliament, which was reminiscent of "barnacles on the ship of state." He based his animadversions on the inequality of the present method by instancing the injustice done to the Liberal party in Ontario by the gerrymander of 1882. He thought that no man living could understand "how extremely unfairly the Liberal party were dealt with under the circumstances that I have alluded to." This gerrymander worked out, according to Sir Richard, that the Liberals had a minority of only 3000 popular votes, but constituted a Conservative majority of 14 seats in the house of commons, while in 1901, with a popula majority of 7292, they had a parliamentary minority of four seats in respect of Ontario.

Carrying his point to a more specific instance, the speaker pointed to Toronto as having 65,000 voters, 30,000 of whom he thought were good Grits, and perhaps 35,000 Tories. He thought the Tories should have the majority of seats, "but any man who understood what true representation meant would agree that this sacrifice was wrong to the 30,000.

Rep. by Pop.

The minister then laid down several maxims, along this line of thought. He went on, "true representative government is one in which each party should receive seats in proportion to the number of votes cast. I have no objection, on the contrary I have always maintained that, if for example, the unit of representation was 1000 persons, and one party possessed 100,000 votes and the other party possessed 90,000 votes, the one party which possessed the 100,000 should be fairly entitled to the majority, but the other party should have their share."

The well known remedy, he said, was to group constituencies in units of two, three or five. This would have a tendency to reduce the turmoil of elections, and attract a class of man to parliament, who would be able to devote his time to the business of the country. It would place party leaders in a stronger position and enable them to go to men and invite them to seats in the house of commons. Thus, "a considerable number of seats would be placed at the disposal of the respective parties with good result to the standing of the members of parl

Continued on Page 1, Column 7.