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ROSS RIFLES TO BE USED AT THE NIAGARA CAMP

Surprise is Given the Troops—Regiments Arriving at Nearly Full Strength, Thanks to the Listing of the Unemployed.

NIAGARA CAMP, June 16.—(Special.)—It will come as a surprise to many officers and all the troops to learn that the Ross rifle will be used exclusively for target practice at the ranges this year.

Four hundred of these arms were shipped into camp to-day, and taken to the old Mississauga Fort, to be overhauled and put in shape for service to-morrow.

The field drilling will be performed with the old Lee-Enfield arms, but as the various sections are marched down to the butts, these rifles will be stacked and each man will be provided with a Ross gun.

A brief instruction will be given in the system of handling the new arm, under the supervision of Capt. W. P. Butcher, who, in the absence of Lt.-Col. Grenville Hastings, has been appointed drill instructor, and the troops will then be permitted to practise with sub-target guns, before going to the ranges to score.

The introduction of the new weapon is regarded rather dubiously by some of the officers commanding companies. For many years there have been complaints that the range accommodation was inadequate to permit of a fair trial of all the new rifles, and this year all ranks are considerably swollen, with no increase in target or sub-target guns. With a new style of rifle, every man will practically be green and should, therefore, require much attention. These Ross rifles are the latest edition, and they are provided with the latest improved sights. They are called "Mark 2," with a "Mark 3" sight.

Capt. Butcher spent last week at the Ross Rifle Works, Quebec, familiarizing himself with all the working parts of the new gun.

Increase of 1000 Men. With the arrival of the Governor-General's Body Guards from Toronto via O. P. R. at 10.30 to-night, Niagara Camp was complete, and larger than last year by over 1000 men. The various corps will turn out for real military duty with an aggregate parade strength of 5600.

Almost every hour in the day saw troops arriving either by boat or rail. Gen. Cotton watched the appearance of each rural corps with visible interest and pleasure, and the day wore on he expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the troops and prospects of a successful campaign. They showed up "raw" enough—they always do the first few days—but taking everything into consideration, they marched in with a vigorous military swing and precision that stamped them in the main as recruits of a very superior type.

"Unemployed" Swell Rank. All corps came with practically full strength—a circumstance without precedent in years. This is accounted for in the fact that there are an enormous number of unemployed in the province. Many married men, who have been themselves, stand a chance to earn 12 days' pay. Some of them have served the three-year period before.

In addition to the increased parade strength of those corps that were here last year, there are several new organizations here, as well as the 4th Field Battery, Hamilton; 7th Battalion, St. Catharines; and 9th Battalion, Toronto, in command of Col. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. V. O. There are no facilities for target practice with cannon, so they will occupy their time in the field manoeuvres. Col. Elliott of Toronto is chief medical officer of the artillery brigade.

In the Army Service Corps there are 2000 men, as compared with 70 a year ago. It has been supplemented by two brand new companies, one from Toronto and one from Hamilton. Lt.-Col. J. G. Langton is in command.

There is one new company added to the Army Medical Corps, the 13th Cavalry ambulance from Toronto. Headquarters staff is composed thus: Camp commandant, Brig.-Gen. W. Cotton; orderly officer, Lt. A. V. S. Nordheimer; chief staff officer, Lt. Col. S. A. Denison, C.M.G., D.A.A.G.; Lt.-Col. J. Galloway; adjutant, Capt. W. B. Lindsay; supply officer, Lt.-Col. J. G. Langton; principal medical officer, Lt.-Col. G. S. Rennie; senior principal veterinary officer, Lt.-Col. W. E. Hall; musketry instructor, Capt. W. P. Butcher; intelligence officer, Major A. J. Van Nostrand; signalling officer, Lt. R. G. Bruce; sanitary officer, Major L. Drum.

Lt.-Col. Langton has made provision in rations for 5500 men, classified as follows: Infantry (3 brigades) 3000 Cavalry (3 regiments) 1500 Artillery (3 batteries) 300 A. M. C. (4 companies) 300 A. S. C. (3 companies) 200 Engineers 100 Signallers and miscellaneous 100 Total 5500

Senate Reading Room 1Jan19-1784 SENATE P.O.

TRADE MARK

LET OTHERS BUT GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Hon. Mr. Graham Expounds Government Policy—Puts it Up to Ontario to Acquire Phone Lines.

OTTAWA, June 16.—(Special.)—Mr. Graham's bill to amend the Railway Act by bringing telegraphs, and telephones under the jurisdiction of the railway commission, occupied the attention of the commons all day. It was explained on its first reading in March, but to-day the opposition criticized many features, the main contention being that it was not made clear that local telephone companies, under provincial charters were not included.

Houghton Lennox of South Simcoe placed a mass of material before the house in support of an argument for the nationalization of telephones and telegraphs.

He recalled the telephone enquiry made by a house committee presided over by Sir William Mulock. Sir William had asked the telephone company, and a difference of opinion with his colleagues in this respect had caused him to leave the government. Mr. Graham suggested that Mr. Lennox should start an Ontario campaign for buying out the Bell Telephone Co. in that province. He pointed out that Canada's ownership of railways was not a bed of roses.

He had come to the decision that private ownership and government control was the best method. Rates on railways, telephones and telegraphs depended on density of population. Canada could not have such rates as obtained in New York.

Government ownership might be practicable when our population was denser, but the time had not yet come. Principle is Progressing. Mr. Lennox quoted many important local bodies as favoring nationalization of telephones. In many countries ownership and operation had proved successful. The Ontario High Court, as shown by evidence before committees, were of all proportion to the charges in government ownership countries.

Great Britain, Mr. Lennox said, was gradually working toward nationalization. In 1892 the government there took over the trunk lines, and in 1899 it established local telephone systems. The government decided not to grant any more municipal franchises, and made an agreement with a private company to take over all their works in 1911.

Mr. Lennox thought the system for Canada was government ownership and operation. The bill before the house was in the direction of increased control over telephones and telegraphs, but had one prominent weakness, that it disregarded the rights of provincial governments to carry on their own telephone systems. It was almost as essential to everyday life as the postal service. It was coming into more general use, and he strongly urged that telephones and telegraphs and post offices should all be operated by the government, under one department.

"Look to Ontario." Mr. Graham said he presumed that Mr. Lennox approved of the action of Alberta in taking over the telephone trunk lines, and he ought to go on and urge the Province of Ontario to carry out a similar program.

While a believer in municipal ownership, Mr. Graham said government ownership was the best method. Running the government railway was not all smooth. There was the advantage of cheap rates, but it was a question whether private enterprise had to make it up in another way.

So that, all things considered, the government had arrived at the correct solution that private ownership, with government control, was the best thing for the people. All these advantages would be increased by nationalization. When population becomes denser, the government might adopt the government ownership of trunk lines with advantage.

In this connection Mr. Graham made comparison with the densely populated section of the United States. It was expected that, with this bill in operation, the people would get a better service with cheaper rates, and that was what the people desired.

Unfair Comparison. R. L. Borden observed that Mr. Graham's comparison of Ontario and New York was not a fair one. If it were, one would imagine that we would have no telephone service Ontario at all; but the population was dense enough to warrant private enterprise undertaking the construction of telephone lines. Mr. Borden asked a question that private ownership with government control was the best thing for the people. All these advantages would be increased by nationalization. When population becomes denser, the government might adopt the government ownership of trunk lines with advantage.

Mr. Lancastr raised the point that the act proposed to bring under government ownership purely local companies which are under provincial authority. It would be a mistake to leave what the bill meant. By his reading of the bill, it was plain that parliament had no right to impose the jurisdiction of the Ontario government on companies which were under provincial authority. It would be a mistake to leave what the bill meant. By his reading of the bill, it was plain that parliament had no right to impose the jurisdiction of the Ontario government on companies which were under provincial authority.

Photo World.

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 17 1908—TWELVE PAGES

"NO SCRAPPING" IS BISHOP'S CAUTION

But Despite, There Are a Number of Sharp Passages at First Sessions of the Anglican Synod.

The synod of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto assembled at St. James Cathedral yesterday. Archbishop Sweetman was absent, having gone to England to attend the Pan-Anglican Congress. His place as president of the synod was taken by Right Rev. Dr. Reeve, the assistant bishop.

In the morning holy communion was administered and Bishop Reeve delivered his pastoral charge to the clergy. Having done honor to the clergy who have passed away since the last synod, he summed up the state of affairs within the diocese. There were, he said, 162 clergy in parochial work, 16 engaged in educational work, 9 retired or unattached and 10 supernumerary. The total expenditure on buildings during the year had been \$18,100, adding seating capacity for 6296. The synod's missionary movement would result in more than enough being realized for all present missions in that province. He pointed out that Canada's ownership of railways was not a bed of roses.

He had come to the decision that private ownership and government control was the best method. Rates on railways, telephones and telegraphs depended on density of population. Canada could not have such rates as obtained in New York. Government ownership might be practicable when our population was denser, but the time had not yet come. Principle is Progressing. Mr. Lennox quoted many important local bodies as favoring nationalization of telephones. In many countries ownership and operation had proved successful. The Ontario High Court, as shown by evidence before committees, were of all proportion to the charges in government ownership countries.

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FOR RENT Centrally located manufacturing flat, 6100 square feet, freight and passenger elevator, light on three sides, immediate possession. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 26 Victoria St.

28TH YEAR

WILSON AND OF ONEERING FOR ROOSEVELT

Only Name That Really Stirred Big Republican Convention at its First Meeting—14,000 Were There.

The battling hosts of other times which tried the party's skill in choosing what would please the lot. This year are hushed and still. The delegations which before had each a favorite son to longer shout. And march about. Because there is but One.

Hushed are the voices of the West Whose wild, cyclonic call Ross everywhere. And filled the air With glory and with gall. North, south and east are like the All quiet as the tomb; None leads the way Into the fray To win or lose its boom.

The favorite son is out of it. Each state has dropped its pride With meekly staid. With outstretched hands To take the cut-and-dried. The noisy bands, if there at all, Which once blew the show, Play but one tune, This morning. And play it soft and low.

Hushed is the great convention hall, The silence almost cloys. The listening ear Which would hear The One and Only Name.—W. J. Lampton, in New York World.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Amid scenes of stirring enthusiasm the Republican national convention of 1908 began its deliberations at noon to-day in the presence of an audience of fourteen thousand persons, with the sounds of patriotic airs alternating the frenzied shouts for Roosevelt, Taft and the other popular heroes, the first token of the coming struggle from the graceful orator of Michigan, Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, and the initial formalities which started this momentous gathering into motion.

The opening session lasted less than two hours and was less notable for the business accomplished than for the opportunity it afforded of seeing again this stirring picture of the people assembled from every corner of the country to select a candidate.

The scene when the vast assemblage was called to order was one of impressive dignity, of animation and of color. In the central arena, the delegates, almost one thousand strong, and back of them their alternates, another thousand in number, with the standards of the states rising here and there above the turbulent sea of heads. The points of vantage, immediately in front, were held by Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wisconsin, each having a candidate, while further back, rank after rank, were ranged the other states and territories. Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Alaska, appropriately forming the outlying fringe of the official delegation.

Around this central mass of delegates and alternates swept the long lines of spectators, in rising tiers and in solid masses, men and women, and with fluttering fans and waving handkerchiefs. Higher up another gallery made the entire circuit of the vast enclosure. In front of the delegates stretched the mammoth platform, 200 feet square, and accommodating 1500 delegates and ministers from foreign states, besides the officers of the convention and members of the national committee.

Party Giants. The moments before the gavel fell gave opportunity to inspect the party, some of the delegates and leaders. Grouped in front of the New York delegation were Seth Low and Gen. Stewart C. Woodford, the latter in the latter in the van of the Ohio contingent was Theodore E. Burton, who is to put Taft in nomination, and the three close lieutenants of Taft—ex-Gov. Herrick, ex-Gov. McKinley and Charles L. Taft. Just back of them were senators Lodge and Murray, and means committee; ex-Lt.-Gov. Gray Crane, surrounded by the Massachusetts phalanx; to the right, Senators of Illinois, Mayor Busse of Chicago and the anti-Taft forces; to the left, Senator New was unable to proceed with the opening formalities. Again Wisconsin stirred the echoes with a real college yell which resounded thru the building and exploded with a "rah-rah-Wisconsin" candidate.

"Taft-Taft" went up from a thousand throats, as the word of the secretary-candidate was borne to the front. Cheer after cheer echoed from floor to gallery and back again, and for a time Chairman New was unable to proceed with the opening formalities. Again Wisconsin stirred the echoes with a real college yell which resounded thru the building and exploded with a "rah-rah-Wisconsin" candidate.

EVERETT HOUSE TO GO. NEW YORK, June 16.—The Everett House, at 17th-street and Union-square, one of the city's famous old-time hostels, is to be demolished to make way for a 25-story office building.

INDIANS ON THE ALERT. LONDON, June 16.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—Native politicians in India are watching events in South Africa and British Columbia closely and influential committees are being formed to safeguard the interests of British Indians thruout the empire.

Continued on Page 7.



ARCHBISHOP McEVAY, As He Appears in His Robes of State.

EAGLE'S GLANS GRIP PANAMA

U. S. Commissioners to Take an Active Part in the Coming Presidential Election.

PANAMA, June 16.—The publication of the letter which the American secretary of war, William H. Taft, delivered to President Amador at the time of his visit to the Isthmus, and in which the intention of the United States Government to intervene in case of fraud or violence is plainly set forth, has caused a very considerable sensation here, particularly among the supporters of Senator Ariz, the secretary of state, one of the candidates for the presidency, concerning whom Secretary Taft's letter makes special reference.

The American secretary's communication had been carefully guarded by President Amador since the date of its receipt by him. It being stated that even all the members of his cabinet were cognizant of its contents, and the plain statements made in the letter, now published, have made a deep impression.

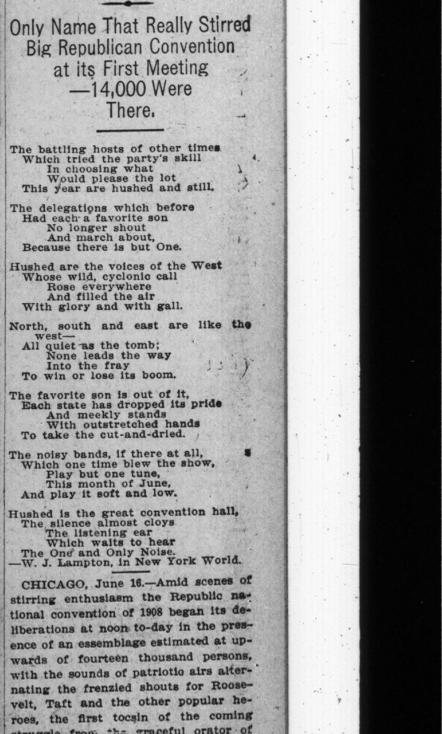
The active participation of the United States in the coming elections is the chief subject of discussion among Panamanians, as it is announced that American commissioners, backed by sufficient force, will be present at the polls to supervise the counting of the votes, so that the legal voters may have an opportunity to elect a president without danger from fraudulent methods.

Representatives of the United States also will keep watch in the principal cities during the municipal elections, which take place on Sunday, June 28. Intense nervous excitement prevails in official circles at the present time.

The collector of customs at Colon, Jose Echeona, who has been taking a recess at St. Michael's College and St. Joseph's Convent, at 7 he will give the benediction at St. Paul's and will leave at 10 for Ottawa.

After these duties in Hamilton, and Bishop Scollard, North Bay, are expected to-day, and also Archbishop Gauthier.

Continued on Page 7.



Senator Julius Caesar Burrows.

PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CHURCH.

Cash Register to Be Placed at Entrance to Solve Financial Tangle.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16.—Announcement was made to the parishioners of St. Casimir's Church to-day by the parish priest that Bishop P. Sullivan had refused their application to have an auditing committee, but instead had ordered that cash registers be put in the church.

They will be placed at the entrances before next Sunday and their dimes at the door, paying as they enter and the parish priest, who is very amiable and lovable, but he has a mind of his own.

Beaver's archbishop on his arrival was also fact at once in control of his archdiocese. He became archbishop from the time he received the papal brief from Rome. The late archbishop, who still retains that title, merely administered affairs until he came.

Father Kidd, the archbishop's secretary, the former to the bishop, and a member of the Jesuit order and is a very quiet, somewhat formal little man, with mild blue eyes.

At 7:15 the P. R. from Ottawa rolled in and very soon his excellency stepped down on the platform. The clergy and laity again closed in and he became the centre of a group of devotees who knelt and kissed the purple-gloved hand of the papal representative.

This morning at 10 o'clock installation services will be held. Addresses will be presented by the clergy and the laity, the former to be read by Dean Morris, St. Catharines, and the latter by Justice Anglin. Vicar-General McCann will present a general address to the papal delegate. Rev. Fathers Hand, Canning and Walsh are in charge of the clerical address and the lay committee is composed of Justice Anglin, Dr. A. J. McDonagh, Hugh Kelly and D. A. Carey.

His excellency will celebrate mass at the installation, and will attend the distribution of prizes at Loreto Abbey.

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