

937
MONDAY, MAY 27

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Victoria Club
3.19

Suit Cases, with
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Bank have increased
from the following

1902—\$14,184,250
1903—15,864,880
1904—17,583,149
1905—21,464,121
1906—24,386,027

deposits of \$1.00 and
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advisable, but if impossible send
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Dr. Adelaide and Toronto
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them.
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\$45.00 Per Foot
Annex, building lots, close to Bloor
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27TH YEAR

3 INCH SNOWFALL AT PARRY SOUND SOMEWHERE

Almost a Winter's Day,
But Warmth is Coming
Soon—The
Effect on
Crops.

Only the coal man is happy these days. He never was so busy in May before, and instead of the customary summer cut in prices, it is said that there will be an increase very soon.

There is no necessity to look up the records. Even the oldest inhabitant can't recall such a "backward spring." Think of it! Yesterday, May 27, and snow in the air. In Parry Sound there was a fall of three inches, and in Toronto between 5 and 7 o'clock there were several flurries of snow and sleet.

Women with furs and men with winter overcoats didn't look at all unseasonable.

But cheer up. It will be warmer to-day, and still warmer to-morrow.

The Observatory officials said late last night that the storm which had been general over the lake region, was gradually breaking up, and that during the night the wind would gradually subside. There would still be wind enough, however, to keep off the frost and save off danger to the sprouting fruit buds.

The sensational announcement of the weather department was to the effect that there had been a snowfall of three inches in the Lake Huron district, while in parts of Muskoka there was a fall of two inches. Snow fell in many parts of Ontario. In Toronto there was the brief snow and sleet storm. This is a record.

The lowest temperature in Toronto was 38 at 8 o'clock. At Parry Sound the mercury touched the freezing point, while at Southampton it notched two degrees above, namely, 34.

It is pleasing to note that the sun is shedding some comfort elsewhere in this fair Dominion. In Alberta the thermometer ranged from 74 to 76 degrees, and in Saskatchewan from 64 to 74. This is even better than in sunny Tennessee, where it was only 60 yesterday, and 62 today.

The lowest temperature in London, England, where the temperature was 56 at 8 o'clock.

The heavy gale of yesterday, churning the lake into foam, and blowing wind prevailed and the daily steamers had some difficulty in reaching port on scheduled time. It was anything but pleasant sailing for the traveling public.

The wind was felt quite a lot around the harbor piers, many boats dragged the lake into foam, and some were blown off their anchors and drifted, but were secured before much damage ensued.

No damage to the island resulted from the storm so far. It looked as if the cottages along the sandbar will be damaged considerably should the storm walk in front of the cottages has already been carried off its supports and the spray last night was dashing against the windows of some of the new residents along this shore, and what they thought to be a tidal wave Sunday evening, and by the severity of the storm yesterday, are preparing to move back again to the water.

Effect on Crops.
The effect of the weather this spring (7) is going to have on the crops is hard to foretell. There are old-timers who will tell you that they've seen somewhat similar conditions, that, after all, produced most bountiful harvests, but the attitude of the present-day agriculturist is Missouriian—they'll want to be shown.

Some bulletin reports from various Ontario parts read:
PETERBORO—Season very backward; fall wheat and clover almost killed and almost a total failure; seedling corn behind other years, but in few instances coming up; potatoes and peas and rye will be a fair crop if warmer weather sets in; potatoes and corn now being planted; farmers generally still hopeful of good crops.

OWEN SOUND—For once the oldest inhabitant has nothing to say, and, indeed, the less said about the weather the better. It has been "all things by turns and nothing long," one day hot, the next cold, and the average about north-bending. To-day we have a lively snowstorm, with strong southwest wind.

Despite the backward spring, seedling is about complete and fall grains look well. A few days' warmth will bring the season well up to time. Fruit is safe, as the buds are not yet out.

Bad in East.
KINGSTON—Weather cold; frost last week, but damage is light; rain yesterday and to-day; needed, and started growth; fall wheat generally is killed, so is clover; grass very backward; hay crop promises poorly; grain got in twice in good shape; corn nearly over, and much is above ground.

DRIDGICH—One result of the backward spring is the fact that Huron County is the grass is very short as yet. Cattle are turned out to live, as most of the barns are empty, but they are suffering from cold and hunger.

Prospects are good, however, for a heavy crop of all kinds of fruit. The show of buds is immense on all varieties.

(Continued on Page 7.)
WHERE ARE THE LILACS BLOOMING?
Where, oh where, in Ontario are there lilacs in bloom to-day? The World would like to know, just to satisfy a curiosity and would also be pleased to have horticulturalists communicate some observations on the subject of the weather and the flowers of May.

PROBS: A little higher temperature Wednesday.

Putting up the Widow's Stove Again

There was snow, distinct snow, that fell yesterday afternoon and evening. Exactly at 6 o'clock it was noticed by the Don Valley, where the C. P. bridges over it. It was as hard as ball and yet not too hard snow. It almost cut the face. The Donners were disconcerted, the trying hard to present a cheerful front. Colonel Armstrong, mayor of Wexford, and Dave the were winter attire with their coats cut and had heads of moisture on the end of their noses. In the most severe cold in the head. For over 20 years has the mayor lived on the Don, or in its valley, and he has never seen so severe a spring, and things so unpromising. He had received an urgent message to come and put it up again. Two batches of young turkeys belonging to Mrs. Pikey had all died in two nights from a shivering sickness. The cows in the dairy stables huddled together in their double stalls and tried to go to sleep before 7 in the evening, a most unusual thing for the last week of May. The birds in the woods had lowered their notes by a tone and a half, and the other notes were in the most plaintive of pleas, not one of them had dared as yet to utter its baby cry.

It may be in the river or it may be in the leeches, but you will see it before the weather changes," said the only man that had been in weather like this. "And fur is prime in weather like this," said another who wore his waistcoat and tied strings around his legs, as in winter, to keep out the searching wind.

"Where will the ice be," asked a neighbor, who heard his oracular deliverance.

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CITY MERCHANTS LOSE "COOL" MILLION

Unseasonable Weather
Has Had Very Damaging
Effect on
the Spring
Trade.

If, as Flammarion and other eminent astronomers state, Mars is inhabited, its people, gazing thru lenses at our sphere, would see many thousands of people in an attitude of despair, leaning wearily on polished shop counters, gleaning towards the heavens, consulting barometers, and then feeling the loose change in their pockets.

It's the weather.

Weather conditions—mightier than Harriman or Fiske, Gould or any other heavyweight financier—have in the past month, reached down and taken about \$1,000,000 out of the treasure of local wholesale men, and if anyone cares to tote up what retailers have lost because the sun doesn't shine, they can add up the number of retailers in all lines, estimate their yearly business, chop off from 10 to 20 per cent, and arrive at a figure that would have made P. T. Barnum want to put it on his billboards.

Slaves of the weather, we ordinarily wear our winter clothing till the spring environment seizes us. Then we lie to the tailor, the milliner, and the milliner, etc., and provide raiment suitable for the occasion.

This year we haven't. Spring coats and hats are not so keenly desired as in the past. The milliner, etc., and provide raiment suitable for the occasion.

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OVERWHELMED



But It is Only the Little Fellow That Gets Soaked How Train Excursion Travel Demoralizes Regular Business

The World returns again this morning to the inferior railway service that this province is receiving from the Grand Trunk and from the Canadian Pacific. As we have pointed out time after time, these two systems derive an immense revenue from the Province of Ontario and both systems centre in Toronto; but as a matter of fact, neither of them has the proper executive officers in Toronto for the efficient administration of its business. Everything has to be settled in Montreal by way of reference, and if done in so careless and negligent a manner as to deprive Toronto and the province of the railway service to which they are both entitled by reason of the business they give the companies.

There would have been no accident at the Bay-street crossing Queen's Birthday night if an executive officer of sufficient power had been in charge of Union Station, and had discretionary power to engage a man even for a day to watch after the people crossing. The men who run most of the business at Toronto are of the rank of hired men without any authority to spend a dollar unless reference is made to Montreal; and this is the kind of service and the kind of treatment Toronto and all the province receives from the Montreal management of these two railways.

The World's contention is that the best officers in both services should be stationed at Toronto, given full charge of all the business in the province and authorized to meet and properly cover the requirements of the city and to try and accommodate the public and to do something to protect the lives of the people; but, as we said above, everything in connection with Ontario has to be referred to Montreal, where it is considered on the principle of "a Scotch and soda" first for the worry, then sent back with a request not to bother head office with the subject.

And to come to another grievance. Let us say that the time has arrived when the holiday excursion business of these two great railways must be handled in a way different from the present. For instance, the regular travelling public ought to be accommodated without any interference by excursion travel on holidays. The regular accommodation trains are now taxed by the regular travel, and for the railway companies to do their excursion business on the ordinary accommodation trains, enlarged, if it is true, by extra cars, is to demoralize the regular traffic and to subject the regular travel to any amount of inconvenience and uncalled for delay. In England no railway can disorganize the regular travel without the consent of the board of trade, which is the government office having charge of railways. We have a board of railway commissioners at Ottawa, and they should begin to regulate this question of excursion traffic, and THEY SHOULD ISSUE AN ORDER TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GRAND TRUNK AND CANADIAN PACIFIC MUST RUN THEIR REGULAR TRAINS IN THE REGULAR WAY AND HANDLE THEIR EXCURSION AND HOLIDAY TRAVEL BY SPECIAL TRAINS.

Yesterday morning was a cold, cold morning, and at hundreds of small railway stations all over the province many people stood shivering waiting for the delayed regular train that was trying to pick up all the holiday and excursion travel incident to the celebration of Victoria Day. Some were two hours late, and so they are on all holidays. This demoralization of the railway travel began on Thursday afternoon, was kept up on Friday and Saturday and covered most of yesterday. In other words, four days' regular travel was demoralized by excursion travel; and as we have at least six or eight holidays a year, this means that at least for one-twelfth of the year the railway travel is demoralized by excursion travel; and if you take the whole of exhibition week you have 15 to 20 per cent. of the railway travel of the year demoralized by excursion travel. This is one of the great reasons why the railways have not been able to give satisfactory suburban service to the country around Toronto, namuch as nobody can depend on suburban service: it is subject to demoralization by excursion travel for a fifth of the time. If the Toronto board of trade and the city council have nerve they will pass resolutions and ask for an appointment with the railway commission the next time it comes to Toronto and present these facts to them.

Toronto and the Province of Ontario are being retarded in their progress by the inferior service which the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are giving; by the neglect that they show for the safety of the public in this province and by the fact that there is no kind of responsible executive officials located in Toronto for the administration of all the business identified with the railway service of this province.

Ontario will not stand much longer for Montreal methods in Ontario and for Montreal neglect. There is one quick way to regulate all these grievances, and this is thru the Ontario legislature and its power of taxation. Increase their taxes and they'll improve their service. The sooner somebody arises in the legislature and exposes the neglect that the railways show towards this province, the sooner will some kind of remedy be effected. If they do not listen, then start in to rearrange the taxation.

We have neither sufficient trains nor proper protection for life, nor removal of the ban on the province, the executive power necessary to deal with the transportation of the province.

KEEP OUR CATTLE OUT.
LONDON, May 27 (C. A. P.)—The Times urges on agriculturists the necessity of opposing Canada's bill for the removal of the ban on the importation of Canadian cattle for grazing purposes, which comes up for second reading June 4.

DEPENDS ON FOG FREE ZONE.
LONDON, May 27 (C. A. P.)—The Times has an article on the proposed Newfoundland route to Canada, remarking that everything turns on the fog-free zone which Mr. Bond claims exists.

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F. J. SMITH & CO., 61 Victoria St. Phone Main 1935.

SPLIT OVER SUM THAT WAS TO GO TO FUND

Baron Lepine Tells of
Negotiations With Hon.
Mr. Turgeon for
Sale of Land
to Syndicate.

QUEBEC, May 27.—(Special.)—Baron Lepine to-day gave many details of his alleged negotiations with Quebec cabinet ministers concerning required contribution of his Belgian syndicate to the provincial electoral fund in return for a concession of half a million acres of land near Lake Abitibi.

A letter from Desjardins, the Brussels banker, was produced, in which witness was asked to arrange for payment by instalments of both the 70 cents per acre for the land and 30 cents for election funds. Desjardins came here and they talked it over, and he carried the result to more newspaper editors. The matter first fell thru because the syndicate could not put up so much. Turgeon refused the application to pay by instalments, which was offered, as follows: Fifteen cents in November, 1906, and for the other ten cents per acre per year till all was paid.

Finally a new arrangement was proposed. Fifteen cents in November, 1906, and for the other ten cents per acre per year till all was paid.

A difference arose between them, however, as to the size of this block sum, Desjardins only wishing to give \$40,000. Desjardins returned here in November, 1906, and saw Turgeon, and the matter was again discussed. Turgeon refused the application to pay by instalments, which was offered, as follows: Fifteen cents in November, 1906, and for the other ten cents per acre per year till all was paid.

Witness took the minister's message to Desjardins, who said the orders of the syndicate were to give no more, and that he would defend the syndicate. He explained that the syndicate would cost a good deal. Witness said he understood by this that newspapers would have to be paid to defend the syndicate, and that he would bargain for the province, and that the balance was to go into the electoral fund.

The court ruled he must answer. The baron declared he offered \$40,000 to Hon. Mr. Turgeon on behalf of the syndicate. The minister declared that this was too little, and demanded \$60,000. He explained that the syndicate would cost a good deal. Witness said he understood by this that newspapers would have to be paid to defend the syndicate, and that he would bargain for the province, and that the balance was to go into the electoral fund.

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