$4,100
Annex, new brick residence, slate roof, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all conveniences, furnace, electric light, verandah,
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
26 VICTORIA STREET

The Toronto World.

"Maltese Cross" and "Lion"
are the names to remember when you want the best
RUBBER HEELS
THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.
of Toronto, Limited

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 18 1905—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

RUPTURE MAY COME TO-DAY NO MORE PROGRESS MADE

Senate Reading Room
Ijan06:510
SENATE P.O.

Articles Which Russ Envoys Refuse to Concede Reached in Peace Negotiations.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the not. But there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture to-morrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announces that it is useless to proceed further. Mr. Witte at least will not be precipitate. At to-morrow's session after article 11 (the limitation of Russia's sea power in the Far East), and article 12 (fishing rights on the Russian littoral), are disposed of, he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg.

The pessimism to-night is based upon the fact that no progress was made to-day. The exchange of views at the morning session upon article 9 (remuneration for the cost of the war), showed at once the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles and it was passed over. Articl 10 (th surrndr of th intrnd Russian warships), was also passd, not, in th opinion of on of th plnipotntiaris whn th Associatd Prss corrspondnt saw him tonight, because it could not have arranged, but because with the shadow of the two main points in dispute hanging over the conference both sides were cautious and preferred to postpone it to the nd. Articl 11 (limitation of sea power), is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties.

So that to-night the situation is practically what it was when Mr. Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply with its non possumus to article 5 and 9 (indemnity and Sakhalin). The only chance now is compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin and Japan indemnity. Neither will yield both and perhaps Japan, at the final show of hands will yield neither. Mr. Witte, under the imperial indications contained in the instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil. St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort, remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason why he favors a postponement to-morrow over Sunday. Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before his government for its final decision.

PRESSURE ON BILLIGERENTS.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding official reticence regarding the exercise of mediatory influence for peace by neutral powers it is the general impression in well formed quarters here that pressure is being brought to pear both directly on the plenipotentiaries and in Tokio and St. Petersburg, and the rapidity of the negotiations so far is looked upon as the result of these influences.

Pessimistic advices emanating from other capitals are regarded as unwarranted, especially in financial circles, where it is the general view that the Portsmouth conference will be crowned with success.

DEATH IN THE DYNAMITE MAN BLOWN INTO PIECES

Two Victims in St. Michael's Hospital—Second Explosion on James Bay Railway This Week.

The second dynamite explosion this week on the construction of the James Bay Railway in the vicinity of Gravenhurst blew one man to pieces and injured two others so seriously that they were sent to Toronto and arrived last night at St. Michael's Hospital, where one of them is hardly expected to live. The accident happened early Wednesday afternoon.

Angelo Mazadia, aged 28, and Vicaro Ridolfi, aged 15, are the victims who are in the hospital. The name of the man who was killed could not be ascertained. Neither of the victims can speak English to give an account of how the fatality occurred, except that a charge of dynamite went off at the wrong time, killing one man and injuring others in the gang. Mazadia and Ridolfi are badly riddled up with stone, which has been blown deep into their bodies and has lacerated the flesh horribly. The elder man's face and head are in a terrible shape and the doctors said early this morning there were doubts as to his recovery. The young chap is not so seriously injured.

The hospital authorities do not know the details of the accident. They were notified from Muskoka Wharf that the two men were being sent along.

The three men in the general hospital who were injured in Monday's explosion are progressing, with the exception of one man who was totally blinded, and he may not survive his injuries.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Alleged Train Wrecker Arrested at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Jas. Ewing was arrested here to-day on a charge of trying to derail a Canadian Northern passenger train at Hemlock Sunday night. He with others were accused of putting small logs on the track. Fortunately the engineer saw the pile and applied the brakes or there would likely have been a serious accident.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon. The best packed.

GOMPERS TAKES HIS STAND ADVISES EIGHT HOUR DAY

Printers' Convention Hears Ultimatum of Napoleon of Union Labor—Gompers Says, "Fight 'Em For Sake of Principle"—Smith Was Expelled.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's all-day session of the International Typographical Union's convention at the Labor Temple was the address given by President Sam Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, coming at the close of the reading of the report of the eight-hour day committee. Mr. Gompers strongly backed up the movement, and urged that there be no weakening on any point.

The report of the eight-hour committee was a strong affirmation of the principles involved and will be discussed to-day, and, to judge from the sentiment shown, will be adopted probably in toto. After a long and acrimonious debate, Delegate Smith of Philadelphia was expelled.

The Smith Case.

Vice-President Hayes of Minneapolis took the chair for the debate on the Smith expulsion case, which was the first matter taken up, and it was agreed not to limit the time for the arguments on each side. As a result the controversy took up all the morning and most of the afternoon session.

The man accused of fomenting trouble, Selby Smith of Philadelphia, declined to make any formal defence, he contending that the convention had no right to try him, that coming within the local union's province. He complained that the executive had taken the case out of the local body's hands. This he called a cunningly arranged trick, and the methods as those of a star chamber, the executive, in appointing the appeals committee, being prosecutor, trial judge, jury and executioner. He was willing to make a sacrifice and to step out if that would do his union any good.

In his reply, President Lynch defended the executive from the charges of having forced the convention to take up the Smith case as the first business of the day. The executive was not afraid to face the separate Smith case and that of the union to which he belonged.

Delegate Kreft of Philadelphia thought the Philadelphia case should be taken up before that of Mr. Smith. He protested against alleged unfairness on the part of the executive, as did also Delegate Faries, he charging that they wanted to take away the Philadelphia charter, and give it out to those whom they could control. Philadelphia would not expel Mr. Smith unless he asked them to do so.

There was evidence satisfactory to Delegate Hayes of Smith's guilt, in the latter's refusal to defend himself. He opposed the motion of Delegate White of San Francisco that the offender be merely reprimanded on the ground that Smith might renew his attacks thru his paper. If Smith refused to make a proper apology, the report of the appeals committee should be adopted.

Absence of Rebuttal.

Secretary Bramwood made a rather bitter arraignment of the offending delegate. He said that it had been intimated that evidence would be produced on Smith's behalf that would confound the executive, but no atom of evidence of the sort had been adduced. He charged Smith with making statements that were "malicious and untrue." He asserted, also, that some of the strike money voted to Philadelphia by the union had been swallowed up by Mr. Smith's paper.

President Lynch, returning to the charge, said that Smith had tried to rob the officers of their good name.

The debate being reopened in the afternoon Delegate J. M. Draper, Ottawa, chairman of the appeals committee, made a bitter speech that was interrupted in spots by applause and hisses. He defended the course taken in dealing with Smith, and declared that to punish him would be to teach a lesson to those who stabbed in th back thru the press. To neglect to punish him would lead to disruption of the union. He understood that Philadelphia would not expel. Was Philadelphia or the executive supreme? He begged the convention by its action would "purge some Philadelphia members of that rottenness with which they appeared to be permeated."

His Valedictory.

Delegate Smith rose to say a few words in a subdued tone. He is a gray-headed, rather cadaverous man, and his tone was subdued. He had a complaint to make about appeals to the convention to support the executive and representations of the discreditable position in which it might be placed thru lack of support.

For himself he felt that his usefulness had been destroyed. If there was any act of humiliation he might perform that would serve his union he would make the sacrifice. He regretted the publication of the articles and would say so in his next publication no matter what action the convention might take.

After Delegate Berger, Milwaukee, had spoken words that, while humorous, were determinedly hostile to Smith, the motion of Delegate White to reprimand the offender was voted upon and lost by 163 to 30. The recommendation to expel Smith was then passed upon by roll call and sustained by 209 to 34. The expelled one left the hall. He may yet be reinstated by making a suitable written apology.

Eight-Hour Question.

Delegate Max Hayes of Cleveland, as Chairman of the eight-hour day committee, occupied an hour in reading the report of that body. Copies were in the delegates hands and they followed the delivery of the chairman with the closest and most profound attention. It was a comprehensive summary of the whole process of the agitation since the convention held at Cincinnati three years ago, when a report was adopted asking that a committee be appointed to devise plans for an eight-hour day to become effective as early as possible. Reference was made to the attitude taken by the

Continued on Page 2.

DON'T SHOVE HIM DOWN THE BANK. —Brooklyn Eagle

C. P. R. CROP REPORT.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 17—(Special)—The C. P. weekly crop report issued to-day makes the best showing yet. According to official returns the average wheat yield in Western Canada last year was little better than 18 bushels to the acre. Reports from all districts touched by the Canadian Pacific show a minimum yield of 20 bushels to the acre, while very many places report an estimated yield of 25 to 30 bushels.

The past week has been very favorable for the development of crops, coming after a period of serious damage by hail. There have been some drawbacks, however. At Gainsboro', Estevan section, 25 per cent. of the crop over an area of 40 miles long by 30 miles wide, has been destroyed by hail, and at Osler, on the Prince Albert branch, 15 per cent. of the wheat has been destroyed. At Yellow Grass a strip of country five miles long by half-a-mile wide was hailed out.

There is an unconfirmed report of black rust at Alameda and red rust at Greena, but not to do any serious damage to the crop.

Cutting has been commenced at the majority of places named in to-day's report, and in some cases barley and oat cutting has been about completed.

Harvesting will be general between August 20th and 25th. Indications are that the yield will be the heaviest for years. To ensure this, however, hot, dry weather is needed to bring forward the crops rapidly, and complaints come from certain districts, particularly Portage Plains, that cool nights and cloudy days have checked the ripening process.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATION IS AT POINT OF BREAKING

Berlin, Aug. 17.—According to several high officials of the government Prince Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor who yesterday left Norderney, where he was spending his vacation, for Berlin went to-day to the castle of Wilhelmshoeho to see Emperor William. Dr. Von Muelberg, under secretary of the foreign office, who left Berlin for a vacation of several weeks, was suddenly recalled to join the chancellor at Wilhelmshoeho.

The reason for these movements is so far only the subject of conjecture, but it is known that the relations between Great Britain and Germany have recently been on the point of breaking to an extent beyond the knowledge of the public.

Precisely what happened has not been learned but a serious situation existed—indeed, it is understood, it has not yet been dissipated. The British government appears to hold the conviction that the German emperor is seeking to form a European combination against Great Britain.

WAR ON THE STAND PATTERS TARIFF MEANS EXCLUSION

United States Must Choose Between Retaliation or Reciprocity in Commerce.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—The reciprocity conference called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries finished its work to-day, arranged for a committee of fifteen to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization to be styled the American Reciprocal Tariff League. The committee will be appointed by the chairman, with full power to organize and promote the work for which the convention assembled.

The resolutions adopted advocate a maximum and minimum tariff, and suggest that reciprocal concessions be arranged by a permanent tariff commission to be created by congress and to be appointed by the president.

Declaration of political war on the "Stand-patters" in congress and thruout the country was demanded by Governor A. J. Cummings of Iowa in his address. The comment was made that in Governor Cummings the conference had found its leader. He said in part:

"Reciprocity has been damned with faint praise and with false friends long enough. The time has come to unmask so that the people may know who stand for and who stands against this doctrine. The friends of reciprocity, the advocates of reciprocity, have passed thro years of discouragement simply because it has been coddled in conventions and crucified in congress. It has been eulogized in the abstract and condemned in the concrete. And the hour has arrived in which it is fair to ask those who are hostile to the policy to avow it, and I am grafted beyond measure that in the course of this struggle there appeals to be some sign now that those who fight it will come out in the open.

"I for one have a deep and abiding and persisting confidence in the judgment of the plain, common, simple people of the land, and I want to settle this question in the good old fashioned way appointed by three institutions for the determination of public policies. Let us fight it out before the people. If we lose, let us abandon the attempt, if we win let those who are sulking in the shadows of concealment retire to the places that are appropriate, appropriate for cowards and traitors to the policies of our government. If the decision of the people be for reciprocity there must be no further juggling with words and the promise that is kept to the ear must not be broken to the hope. The gravity of the situation is manifest, and it is acknowledged, I believe, upon all hands, that we must meet it in one of two ways—retaliation or reciprocity. The 'stand-patters' have raised the banner of the former and we march to the music of the latter.

It is useless to close our eyes to the obvious fact that the efforts to introduce reciprocity as an effective policy of the government have failed because many well intentioned intelligent people have believed and still believe that it means the destruction of the system of protection to which the great majority of the voters are firmly and I hope enduringly attached. I have been a constant advocate of the policy of protection. It is nevertheless well known that I have not hesitated to criticize the schedules thru which the policy is at present carried into effect. The protective tariff was not originally intended to exclude competition but rather to create competition. No foreign nation could justly complain of this equalization and so far as I know no nation has ever complained of such a criterion for import duties. With schedules arranged with any fair regard for this definition of protection, reciprocity would be already secured and retaliation would be the weapon with which to punish any country that refused to deal fairly with us.

"There is no conflict and can be none between protection and reciprocity if we abandoned the selfish interest of a particular producer or class of producers and acceded to the higher standpoint from which we may view the common welfare. The only justification for interference with absolute free trade is, first to provide a revenue, and second to diversify and increase the products of the country, and it is just as essential and just as beneficial to our producers to preserve and enlarge their markets abroad as it is to preserve and enlarge their markets at home. The folly of maintaining a tariff schedule that will enable us to sell $1000 of manufactured merchandise in our own markets but which will prevent the sale of $10,000 of manufactured or agricultural products in foreign markets is so striking that it can only be explained upon the hypothesis that we have surrendered a senseless fear of disturbing commercial tranquility. Tranquility is very desirable but to be lasting it must be founded on industrial justice.

"The demand we make is not new. The men who to-day are the exponents of the 'stand-pat' theory of government are not protectionists; they are exclusionists. They have no title to the leadership of the party of protection and they are using the policy for a purpose that would be indignantly repudiated by its most distinguished champions were they now in the land of the living.

SHIPPING AT LAKE PORTS.

C. P. R. Chiefs Inspect Facilities at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—A gathering of chiefs of the operating department of western divisions of the Canadian Pacific is being held in Fort William to-day for the purpose of getting personal knowledge of actual details of grain shipping at lake ports. The plan is one of Superintendent Bury's. A thoro inspection of the company's yards, elevators and warehouse facilities at ort William and Port Arthur was made and the meeting is being held to discuss the best methods of handling the exceptionally heavy crop promised this year.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon the best packed.

Aching Feet.

Burning, tired and aching feet positively cured with a few applications of "Formona"; one application gives instant relief; 25c per bottle; all druggists. 246

Karnac Cigarettes absolutely pure.

Otto Coke.

Chestnut size, in paper sacks, at your grocer's. Clean, bright, smokeless, lights with charcoal.

No paste used in Tuckett's Cigarettes

Otto Coke.

Put up in strong paper sacks—cheap, lasting, convenient. Your grocer keeps it.

Every woman who thinks she knows how to cook oatmeal should get a package of Norka and see what scientific cooking has accomplished. Sealed in air tight packages.

SOUTHAMPTON IN NEW TOGS LATEST OF ONTARIO TOWNS

Inauguration Festivities With Speeches by Alexander Muir, Mr. Ferguson and W. F. Maclean, M.P.

Southampton, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—This was a great day for the inauguration festivities of this, the newest of Ontario towns. People were here from all over the good old County of Bruce and many former residents of the place came back to participate in the function. One of these was Mayor Ferguson of Stratford. He told the people of his boyhood days in Southampton in the sixties, when it was a small village; now it was a thriving town of over 2500 people, with splendid industries, summer hotels, railways and not a home to be rented, tho many new ones were going up.

Col. Belcher, mayor of the town, was the leading and directing spirit in the celebration. His courteous manners and pride in his town was well reflected in the conduct of all the aldermen, business men and citizens.

The main feature of the celebration was a procession, including the school children, to the town park, where there were horse races, trick performances, a balloon ascension and public speeches. Alex Muir of Maple Leaf fame made a stirring patriotic speech and Mr. Ferguson, one on the public spirit which should animate the new town.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., also spoke. He said he was not there to talk politics in the accepted sense, but he claimed that he was of a new school in public affairs, which seemed to have a growing membership. The old and still existing way was to take up the time of parliament with discussions and to vote millions and millions of the people's money to building railways for of parliament with discussions on constitutional questions and the inconsistencies of politicians and to vote millions of the people's money to building railways for private corporations, and giving away the wealth and resources of the country to other corporations, who straightway made monopolies of them and even oppressed the people with them. The school to which he belonged took little interest in the husk of lawyers' talk about constitutions and inconsistencies. They thought more about increasing the number of the common comforts of life and distributing them to the greatest number of people without such intermediaries as private corporations who worked them for enormous profits and squeezed the people so sorely as to limit the use of these great conveniences. If we put public money and lands into the railways as we had done and are now doing, why should we not own them, at least why not regulate them and compel them to act fairly toward the public? The immense possibilities that Niagara presented of working every farm in Ontario, of lighting every house with electricity from the falls, was likely to be lost if the gang of speculators and monopoly grabbers now at work could carry out their plans. It was time the people had a care as to the kind of men they were sending to parliament. The issue should be not whether the candidates were Grit or Tory, but what was their attitude toward public utilities and the regulation of great corporations.

Mr. Maclean's remarks were warmly received, and a great many men of both sides of politics came up to congratulate him after his speech.

FOREST BLOW-OUT ENDS.

Forest, Aug. 17.—The three days of festivities in connection with the Forest Old Boys' reunion closed last night with a concert in the town hall attended by one thousand people. The surplus funds, amounting to about five hundred dollars, will be used towards the purchase of a plot of five acres, to be known as the Forest Old Boys' Park.

DECREASING DEATH RATE.

New Orleanr, La., Aug. 17—Official report on the yellow fever situation to 6 p.m. to-day. New cases 77, total cases to date 1223; deaths to-day 4; total deaths to date 180; new disease centres 14; total disease centres to date 262; number of cases under treatment 427.

WHO SIGNED ROUND ROBIN?

Here are the names of some M.P.'s who say they did not sign the document. The World will be pleased to receive further additions to the list. Watch it grow:

F. R. Lalor, Haldimand.
Peter Christie, South Ontario.
W. F. Maclean, South York.
George A. Clare, South Waterloo.

Hoskins & Westervelt, Chartered Accountants, 27 East Wellington St., Toronto. David Hoskins, F. C. A., F. W. Westervelt, C. A.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.

Montreal, Aug. 17—(Special)—Grand Trunk railway earnings from Aug. 8 to 14, 1905, were $717,990; 1904, $697,238; increase $30,752.

Tuckett's "T. & B." 10 cent plug. 246

The Silent Watchman.

Do you check your watchman by central office connection? By this system he can summon help, fire, etc. You should know more of this excellent method—the Holmes Electric Co., 5 Jordan, can give you full particulars. ed

People that know there is a Dutch Grill-room in the Rossin House are getting all the good things to eat. Those that don't know may be eating tasteless, ammonia, cold storage food.

Otto Coke.

Do not confuse with gas coke. It is cleaner, lasts longer and gives greater heat. At your grocer's, in paper sacks.

DEATHS.

CHAMPION—On Aug. 17th, at the General Hospital, Thomas D. Champion, aged 49 years.
Funeral will leave his late residence, 136 Shaw-street, on Saturday afternoon. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

DURAND—On the 16th inst., at his late residence, 237 Huron-street, Charles Morrison Durand, barrister, in his 35th year.
Funeral private, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m., to Necropolis.

GALBRAITH—On Thursday morning, at his residence, 1564 King-street, Parkdale, Wm. Galbraith, J.P., in his 73rd year.
Funeral on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Private.

LEE—At the Alexandra, Thursday, Aug. 17, Victor Albert Gillespie, second son of the late Arthur B. Lee, in his 35th year.
Funeral private, from the residence of his brother, Major A. Burdett Lee, 72 Walmer-road. No flowers.

MORISON—On Aug. 17th, 1905, at his late residence, Oaklale Cottage, Beech-avenue, Balmy Beach, Richard Charles Morison, aged 55 years.
Funeral Saturday, 2.30 p.m.

LOFT—On Thursday, Aug. 17th, at her late residence, 18 Woodlawn-avenue, Ann Jane Walmsley, widow of the late Luke B. Loft, aged 73 years.
Funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MAY FORCE PARTY FIGHT THO HAULTAIN OPPOSES

Selection of Bulyea For Governorship Fitting Reward For Betrayal of His Leader.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Selection of Walter Scott to lead the Saskatchewan Liberals was unexpected, tho it is generally regarded as strengthening the chances of opposition to Haultain. Mr. Bulyea had no conference of the rank and file of the party and his elevation to the governorship is regarded as a fitting reward for his betrayal of his territorial associates.

There is much speculation as to the course of the coming Conservative convention, because Mr. Haultain has repeatedly declared his determination not to be drawn into a straight paorty fight. Efforts will doubtless be made to get the convention to adopt the simple platform of adherence to and confidence in the present territorial premier, but if Conservative machine elements win the day and force a straight party fight, it is hard to see where Mr. Haultain comes in, unless he goes back on his previous declarations.

Most of the business of the Liberal convention was completed last night. Delegates were requested by Mr. Scott to stay over to-day for the purpose of completing organization arrangements. During the sitting a resolution was passed eulogizing Mr. Bulyea for his stand in sacrificing his personal feelings to preserve the unanimity of territorial government.

Dissatisfaction has been freely expressed at the cut and dried character of the convention and a number of delegates absented themselves from last night's proceedings when a resolution adopting straight Liberal candidates for every constituency with Scott as leader was passed. There is no doubt but that the principal resolutions were initiated at Ottawa and their presentation at he convenion was so resented by delegates that the machinelike methods of the convention were discussed on the streets.

BENNETT FOR LEADER

Reed Oeer, N.W.T., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Amid great enthusiasm the Conservative convention to-day nominated R. . Bennett as their standard bearer in the coming fight. No happier choice could have been made, for Mr. Bennett is immensely popular and his personal magnetism wins many doubtful votes. This ensures a straight party fight for Alberta, whatever may be the result in Saskatchewan, where Premier Haultain is an important factor. The first business this morning of the provincial rights convention was the consideration of a report of the organization committee. Proposals were adopted for the nomination of candidates within twenty days and for the work of the campaign. Officers elected include the following: Hon. president, R. L. Borden; president, W. L. Walsh; secretary, J. T. Shaw.

CLERK'S BIG LIABILITIES.

Boston, Aug. 17.—Liabilities of $292,677 and assets of $50 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed here today by George B. Appleton of Cambridge. Appleton was a clerk in the office of Arthur E. Appleyard, the street railway promoter who is now contesting extradition in the State of New York, where he is wanted on a charge of grand larceny from a Buffalo bank.

TWO YACHTS IN HARBOR.

Senator Fulford's Arrives From Charlotte—Vesta of Cleveland.

Senator Fulford's steam yacht, the Macedona, arrived in the harbor yesterday from Charlotte, where the senator, his wife and daughter, Mrs. A. Hardy with her baby, and Signor Tamborini, an Italian artist, have been watching the Canada Cup contest. The yacht, which is of extremely graceful proportions, excited great admiration as she steamed into the harbor, her white sides making a gleaming contrast to her mahogany upperworks, including a fore and aft cabin with a lounging deck between them.

The stern of the yacht is furnished with wicker chairs with plush cushions. She is fitted up with electricity thruout, including electrical heating apparatus. She is 130 feet long and 18 feet in breadth. She travels usually at the rate of 15 miles an hour, altho at a pinch she can make much higher. She came from Charlotte in six hours, a good performance for a small boat the large excursion steamers not making much better time. The senator contemplates leaving for Brockville to-morrow.

Another arrival was the Vesta, belonging to Commodore M. L. Lawrence of the Cleveland Yacht Club. She is 100 feet in length and a very trim little craft. She will stay in the harbor for some time, waiting for orders from Mr. Lawrence, who, with his friend, A. R. Jones of Philadelphia, left by train for Cleveland yesterday. The owner is returning after a three months' sojourn in his yacht amid the Thousand Islands.

CRUSHED UNDER LOAD OF RAILS.

Thomas Poulton is in St. Michael's With Broken Leg.

The horses wouldn't do what Thomas Poulton wanted them too and they knocked him down and drew a load of rails over him. He was pretty badly crushed, one of his legs was broken and he is now in St. Michael's Hospital. It happened yesterday at Fredonia, where Poulton lives, a few miles south of Brampton. He was hauling rails. His injuries were so serious that his friends sent him to Toronto.

V.C. Cigarettes for sale everywhere. 24

Has no Substitute.

There is nothing like St. Leon Mineral Water to rid the system of waste. Its use puts the human frame in a healthy working condition. If you would be well, drink copiously every few hours.

Smoke Taylor's "Maple Leaf" Cigars.

The Silent Watchman.

Do you check your watchman by central office connection. By this system he can summon help, fire, etc. You should know more of this excellent method—the Holmes Electric Co., 5 Jordan, can give you full particulars. ed

VISITORS TO HAMILTON

Be sure and take the James Street cars to The Hamilton and Burton Incline Railway for Mountain Top, finest panoramic view on the continent, pure air, shady park, good hotel, with observatory in connection, etc.

BLAST FROM LABOR EDITORS "FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS"

The Right of Censorship Over Publications Disputed in Strong Language—Brother Editors Rally Round Shelby Smith.

The undersigned labor editors have addressed the following communication to The World:

To the Delegates and Members of the International Typographical Union, and to all Members of Trades Unions Everywhere:

For the first time in the history of trades unionism a gag has been placed upon the press, the written constitution of the United States and the unwritten constitution of Great Britain have been overruled and nullified, and the editors of labor papers served with notice that the laws of lese majeste shall be made to apply to their collective and individual cases. The signers of this paper, by accident of birth, are citizens of the United States, and by reason of training and inclination are moro trades unionists. We yield to no man or set of men in our fealty to the principles of trades unionism, and we prize more highly than time or space will permit us to tell our union working cards, because they evidence our unionism and our devotion to the principles of unionism. But much as we prize our cards there is one other thing that we prize more highly, and that is our guaranteed right as citizens of the United States to free speech and a free press, being amenable only to our own consciences, to God and to the laws of our beloved republic.

We protest, individually and collectively, against the action of our international convention in threatening with expulsion any member of our craft who may be editing or publishing a labor paper who may exercise his right of free speech. We deny the right of the international convention, or any of its delegates, or any of its officers, to exercise a censorship over our publications, and we insist with all the emphasis at our command that we will oppose the claim of the executive council of our international that it is the state, and therefore above criticism. We stand ready at any and all times to answer to either the civil or criminal law for all that we say, but we do strenuously object to being hauled before a jury appointed by the prosecution and having our cases tried before a judge owing his place to the complainant's favor. We emphatically object to being tried by a jury selected by our prosecutors, and in addition being denied the right to face our accusers in open court and put them on the witness stand.

The Smith case was tried in the local union, where evidence could be secured and where the witnesses could be met by the defendant face to face. The trial resulted in an acquittal, with but two negative votes in a meeting of 300 members.

Had the charges against Mr. Smith not been susceptible of proof, and had the executive council not been fully conscious of that fact, the published statements constituted criminal libel, and the criminal courts of Pennsylvania are open six days a week. But President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood knew that, going into the criminal court, the defence would have had the privilege of summoning witnesses and requiring them to testify under oath—a tribunal they did not see fit to seek.

We demand for ourselves only that which the infamous criminal is accorded—a fair trial before an unprejudiced court and jury—and we further demand that the law of our land be observed, namely, that we be not tried twice for the same offence, and that a fair verdict of acquittal be the end of any and all proceedings.

We protest against having the cards of our fellow unionists jeopardized because of any offences we may commit, and we further protest against the idea that fellow craftsmen shall be vicariously sacrificed in order to satisfy the vengeance of men made drunk with fancied power and dazed with elevation to office by efforts of men now gagged and bound and made powerless thru the votes of men who profit more than any other men by the boasted liberty of our press.

We disclaim any intent on our part to use our papers to further personal or selfish ends; but we do claim the privilege of being put upon the stand to testify to the intent of any language we may use, holding that in law we are the most competent witnesses upon that point. The idea that accusers shall also be judges and jurors is so utterly wrong and fallacious that we are surprised and pained that union printers should deprive a member of his card upon a verdict rendered under such conditions.

We regret the intemperate and unwise language of President Lynch in referring to labor editors as "vipers," and we demand that he be tried upon the charge of maligning fellow craftsmen, many of whom carried union cards before he arrived at manhood's estate, and many years, apparently, before he arrived at the age of discretion. We charge that when President James M. Lynch declared before the convention that the labor press was seeking to discredit the eight-hour movement, he was guilty of an act unworthy of any union man, and an act immeasurably more heinous than any charge of language made by Shelby Smith against the executive council. We charge this for the reason that labor editors are not salaried representatives of our union, and are not beneficiaries of dues and assessments placed upon the membership at large.

We here and now declare our unalterable purpose to defend our rights, not only as union men, but as editors of labor papers, and at no time and under no circumstances will we submit to the gag. As long as life is given us and we are permitted to act in an editorial capacity, we will stand upon our rights as guaranteed to us under our constitution and bill of rights, and we defy any man or set of men to apply the gag to us.

The so-called "Smith case" embraces more than Shelby Smith—it embraces every man who dares to think for himself and according to his own best judgment. If Shelby Smith can be expelled from our union for exercising the right of free speech, then also may any or all of us; and this being the case, what becomes of our boasted free press and what assurances have we that our cards shall not be taken from us at the whim or caprice of men who may imagine themselves aggrieved?

When the officers of our union become so exalted that they are above criticism, when members of our organization, beneficiaries of a free press, seek refuge behind a gag law, when a union printer's card is endangered if he speaks freely and fully, when these things come to pass, then is unionism tottering to its fall and fraternity and mutual interests only a memory.

In conclusion we, and each of us, hereby declare that no gag law shall rule us, and if the ax falls upon one, then shall all of our necks go to the block to satisfy the vengeance of individuals who dare not face us in open court upon the issues drawn and in conformity with law and established custom.

Warren C. Browne, ex-editor Union Printer; Will M. Maupin, editor Lincoln (Neb.) Wageworker; F. A. Kennedy, editor Omaha (Neb.) Western Laborer; Geo. W. Harris, editor Winchester (Tenn.) Truth; Charles W. Fear, editor Kansas City (Mo.) Labor Herald; Harry F. DeGour, editor Reading (Pa.) Labor Advocate.

F. W. Matthews Co., Undertakers.

COMMISSION AS A BUFFER TO KEEP THE CRITICS OFF

Would Not Be Independent of Government Which Creates It, Says Gazette.

If the Globe was inspired to advocate putting the I. C. R. into the hands of a commission every business man in Montreal feels that it was an unfortunate inspiration. The Gazette says:

"Some papers, as an alternative to the sale of the Intercolonial railway, if one can be got to take it over, suggests that it should be put under the control of a commission. The same gestion has been made in a sort of a way in parliament, without evoking much enthusiasm. It does not hold out any great prospect of improvement on present disastrous conditions. Control by a commission would not relieve the treasury from responsibility for the yearly losses the operation of the road is the cause of. The commission could not be independent of the government, which would create it. It would be open to influence just as the ministers are, just as the Nationa Trans-Continental Railway Commission is. Already in connection with that creation of the government, complaint is made that qualified workers are being discharged to make room for politicians' proteges who are not known to be fit for the duties they undertake. Exactly the same conditions would develop under a commission to run the Intercolonial. Not a single influence that is now exerted to the financial harm of the government railway, would be neutralized if, instead of a minister, there were three commissioners at its head. The same people would be clamoring for rates lower than the freight can be carried for, for trains for the traffic does not justify, for concessions and for free transportation. The government could not either publicly or privately, divest itself of responsibility for the acts of its creature which could not be stronger than its creator. A commission to manage the Intercolonial would be nothing but a buffer between the critics and the government, but hardly for the benefit of the coutry.

FAIR AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 17.—(8 p.m.)—Scattered showers have occurred again to-day in British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba, but the weather in Canada generally has been very fine, with moderate temperatures.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 42—60; Atlin, 50—60; Victoria, 54—69; Victoria, 54—66; Vancouver, 48—55; Calgary, 36—72; Edmonton, 48—68; Swift Current, 46—74; Winnipeg, 50—62; Port Arthur, 58—70; Parry Sound, 46—76; Toronto, 48—73; Ottawa, 50—72; Montreal, 54—72; Quebec, 48—68; St. John, 48—68; Halifax, 50—70.

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay, Moderate to fresheasterly and south easterly winds, fair and moderately warm

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; fine and moderately warm.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds; fair, with stationary or higher temperature.

Maritime—Moderate variable winds; fine and warm.

Lake Superior—Strong easterly winds; unsettled, cool and showery.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Fair and comparatively cool.

Alberta and British Columbia—Fair and cool.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17	At.	From.
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Deutschland	New York	Hamburg
Batavia	New York	Hamburg
Ncordam	Naples	New York
Campile	Naples	Boston
Lucania	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Minneapolis	London	New York
Republic	Queenstown	Boston
Westernland	Liverpool	Philadelphia

Straw Hats, 50c.

The Dineen Co. on account of the room necessary for the carpenters to complete the alterations, must dispose of their straw hat stock. They have reduced the price of three dollar, two and one fifty straw sailors to fifty cents each.

Block Tin Pipe, any size. The Canada MetalCo. 46

...THE...
SUNDAY WORLD

THE WORLD next Sunday will be an especially attractive number.

SPECIAL FEATURES

INCLUDE

The Most Remarkable Camera Studies of the Peace Envoys Yet Published

Portraits of Men and Women in the News

Toronto is Well Represented—Mostly in Amateur Sports—Canoeing, Cricket and Tennis

Fine Portrait of Prince Louis, Who is coming to the National Exhibition

Best Pictures and Most Entertaining Reading of Any Paper Published in Canada

GET THE SUNDAY WORLD HABIT!