

ROSEDALE
\$50.00 per foot—Crescent Road—
Choice Level Lot.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
26 VICTORIA STREET.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEAR
Senate Reading Room
May 26—1906

ONSLAUGHT ON JEWS WITH HUNDREDS DEAD OR WOUNDED FOLLOWS BOMB EXPLOSION

Christians Enraged by Anarchistic Outrage During Corpus Christi Procession and Scenes of Blood and Carnage Ensnare—Troops Make Little Effort to Protect.

Bialistok, Russia, June 14.—A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb among the Corpus Christi procession which was in progress here to-day and killed or wounded many persons.

In consequence the Christians attacked and massacred the Jews and demolished their shops. Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrovskaya street. A Russian clergyman named Fedorov was among the killed by the explosion.

After the explosion the Jews began to fire with revolvers from the windows of the house into the crowd. Soldiers surrounded the house and fired two volleys into the windows. Meanwhile the infuriated Christians attacked the Jewish stores in the neighborhood and smashed the windows and throwing the goods into the gutters and beating and murdering the Jews.

A crowd of Jews fled to the railroad station pursued by the mob, which killed many of them there. Three Jews were thrown from second storey windows of the railroad station building.

The Jews are fleeing from Bialistok to the neighboring forests, and mobs are pursuing them. The police and dragoons have been sent out to protect the Jews.

Jews arriving here on trains have been dragged from the trains and killed. Many have been murdered. Troops have cleared the railroad station.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the disturbances still continued.

OUTBREAK PLANNED.
St. Petersburg, June 15.—(2:15 a.m.)—The latest despatches from Bialistok which were received about midnight report a situation of the utmost gravity.

The anti-Jewish outbreak there was still raging; fighting was in progress in the streets; it was continuous; the best stores in the city had been sacked, and many were being burned.

Figures, however, were not given out, and probably the casualties are not known in Bialistok, owing to the continuance of the disturbances.

The signal for the outbreak, which was apparently deliberately planned, perhaps as a counterstroke to the murder of Chief of Police Perkhachoff on June 10, which was attributed to Jewish lunatics, is given as the explosion of a bomb during a religious procession. This was followed by revolver fusillades in several quarters of the city. The police are said not to have attempted to interfere in the early stages of the riot.

The Jews, who numbered three-fourths of the population of the city, are being persecuted and many of them being killed. The police are said to have been unable to prevent the pillaging of their homes and places of business.

The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 15 1906—TWELVE PAGES

SENATOR ON THE COMMONS COMMITTEE OF 3 BETTER

Hon. Mr. Edwards' Opinion Given in Retaliation—Upper House a Necessity.

Ottawa, June 14.—(Special).—In the senate to-day, Senator Edwards, resumed the debate on senate reform, said it was distasteful for a body to discuss itself. This had been forced on the senate. A sentiment against the senate had been created by the irresponsible portion of the press.

As the commons had discussed the senate it would not be out of place for the senate to discuss the commons. He had experience in both chambers. At one time he thought the second legislative chamber superfluous. His opinion had changed. He thought Ontario should have had a second chamber, and there were stronger reasons for a federal second chamber. A business man, when he put thru the commons and senate to the conclusion that a committee of three would run the business of the country better than the whole house.

He once thought, too, that the business was put thru too slowly. This opinion had changed. He now thought bills were put thru the commons and senate too hastily. However, they got better consideration in the senate than in the commons.

Words, Not Deeds.
The popular opinion was that the important men of the house and senate were those who made long speeches. He regarded such men as the least useful members. They prolonged sessions to gratify their vanity. There was less of this sort of thing done in the senate than in the commons. The most important work of parliament was done in committee by members who were seldom heard in the chamber.

Senator Edwards said the senate was largely a judicial body, and, like judges, senators, when appointed, should largely abandon their political predilections. Some system should be devised to maintain political equilibrium in the senate. That was the only important improvement he would suggest.

Emblatter the Country.
Senator Woods said none of the proposals for improvement had so far appealed to him. The history of the senate justified its creation and continuation. He did not think the proposal to give the leader of the opposition appointment of senators was a good one. He adopted the election of senators would embitter political feeling and divide the whole country into two great political camps.

He could see many objections and no advantages to be derived from the naming of senators by provincial parliaments. It would compel provincial politicians to be run on federal lines.

He did not admit that the senate sat too little and did too little work. If it did not prove there was a flaw in the constitution but that errors had been made by the government in appointing senators.

Mr. Frankland was more free in discussing it. He was not a supporter of the idea of truth in any of the allegations. The idea was perfectly ridiculous. The government of this country would laugh at such a silly reaction.

"Anything I have done I am not ashamed to show up, but it is a long story. I received a letter from the senator asking me to apologize. I paid no attention to the letter whatever. If there is any law, I will put some of these people in jail for circulating such reports about me."

TURGEON ON HIGH MOUNTAIN
Comes Down and Then Decides to Gratefully Refuse Greatness.

Montreal, June 14.—(Special).—Friends of the government, arriving here to-day from Ottawa, relate an extraordinary story about the offers made by Sir Wilfrid to Hon. Mr. Turgeon, all of which were declined by the Quebec minister.

First, the premier declared he would give Mr. Turgeon a portfolio within a year if he would take the solicitor-generalship. This offer was turned down by Mr. Turgeon.

Mr. Wilfrid then told the Quebec man that he was willing to give him a seat on the executive council within six months. Hon. Senator Scott would retire, and then Mr. Turgeon would not only get a portfolio, but be made leader of the government in the senate. This last offer was quite tempting, and Hon. Mr. Turgeon's minister asked for a few days to consider it.

Premier Moves to Censure Cinquars Language Which Can't Be Tolerated

La Presse Correspondent "Found Guilty" and Admonished After a Lively Discussion on Privileges of Press Criticism.

Ottawa, June 14.—(Special).—It was a few moments past 4 o'clock this afternoon when the sergeant-at-arms announced to the Speaker that Mr. Cinquars, correspondent for La Presse, was at the bar. The house was filled and the galleries were crowded, but there were few manifestations of applause.

Now and then the journalist, in his glib cage, was a trifle embarrassed; even Mr. Foster—old hand as he is—was not always at ease. And after speaker made one or two slips of tongue, once referring to Cinquars as "the honorable member."

There was quite a to-do getting the prisoner seated. Mr. Macpherson (Vancouver) rose to a point of order and asked that Cinquars be seated. Mr. Speaker ruled there was no point of order involved, but Mr. Macpherson (Montreal) renewed the suggestion. Later on Mr. Macpherson tried again, this time well supported by Duncan Ross (Yale, Cariboo). Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that gentlemen at the bar should be given a chair. Mr. Speaker ruled that gentlemen at the bar should be given a chair. Mr. Speaker ruled that gentlemen at the bar should be given a chair.

It is hard to tell why Mr. Foster did not rest his case at this point. Instead, he asked another question, to this effect: "Mr. Cinquars, will you please state what basis your charges against me had in anything that I said or did during this session of parliament?"

Mr. Aylesworth objected. He moved an amendment eliminating the phrase during this session of parliament.

Mr. Foster resisted the amendment. It is not fair to so widen the inquiry. He had been called a liar and a hypocrite. He was entitled to protection. The charges affected his conduct as a member, and the inquiry should be restricted to what he did at this session of parliament.

Mr. Aylesworth criticized the course that Mr. Foster was taking. He said why did he not invoke a count of justice instead of halting the defendant before a court of which he (Mr. Foster) was a member, and which was in part composed of his personal and political associates? Mr. Foster had criticized the members of the house for laughing. He did not know many cases were laughed out of court.

R. L. Borden opposed the amendment. His argument was able and like and received rounds of applause. He said that the speaker was not to be taken in by a trick. He said that the speaker was not to be taken in by a trick.

Hon. Mr. Patterson was astonished at Mr. Foster's effort to limit the inquiry. He said that a few days ago he had challenged anyone to point out any hostile expression on his part at any time, in or out of the house towards Roman Catholics or French Canadians. Why did he not shrink from receiving an answer?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized Mr. Foster's position as ridiculous. He said that the speaker was not to be taken in by a trick. He said that the speaker was not to be taken in by a trick.

Mr. Miller (St. Grey) essayed the role of peacemaker. He said that the proceedings and gave the combatants a chance to settle their difficulties. If Mr. Foster and Mr. Cinquars would get together and talk it over they might settle the matter between themselves.

Real Freedom of Press.
Mr. Newbould (E. Hastings) took a novel position. He said that the members were free to say anything, however libelous, about a member without being guilty of breach of privilege, unless the statement referred to some fact said or done in the chamber, therefore no inquiry was relevant as to anything said or done by Mr. Foster when not attending the assembly.

Mr. McCarthy (Simcoe) supported the amendment. Mr. Gidder (Kootenay) and Mr. St. Louis opposed it. He said that the members were free to say anything, however libelous, about a member without being guilty of breach of privilege, unless the statement referred to some fact said or done in the chamber, therefore no inquiry was relevant as to anything said or done by Mr. Foster when not attending the assembly.

Mr. Miller (St. Grey) essayed the role of peacemaker. He said that the proceedings and gave the combatants a chance to settle their difficulties. If Mr. Foster and Mr. Cinquars would get together and talk it over they might settle the matter between themselves.

"MALTESE CROSS" INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING
The easiest floor for the feet. Beautiful in color and extraordinarily durable.
THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG CO.
of Toronto, Limited.

ONE CENT

"GROSSLY EXAGGERATED" SAY CHICAGO COMMITTEE

Delegation of Business Men Investigate and Report on Packing Conditions.

Chicago, June 14.—The committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, appointed to make an examination of the packing establishments at the Union Stock Yards, has completed its work and will submit a report to the national association to-morrow.

The committee learned from the government inspectors that 93 per cent of the business of the stock yards was in fresh meats, against which little complaint has been entered, the charge being against the curing and canning departments.

The committee did find much to criticize in the way of sanitary conditions and asked for a conference of the principals of all the large packing houses, which was granted. To these representatives the committee presented every point in which in the opinion of the members, an improvement might be made. The greatest improvement unanimously agreed that these suggestions should be acted upon immediately as far as practicable.

The committee in summing up decided that the reports which had gone out regarding the packing establishments had been grossly exaggerated and that a great injustice had been done, as well as an injury to the industry of the country. Also that while many details of a trivial nature might be improved upon, the general conditions involving sanitation, general cleanliness and a production of wholesome food were far better than the average hotel kitchen or even the kitchens of a large percentage of private residences, and largely superior to regulations found in the case of 123 smaller markets in city and country.

PARDON CAME TOO SOON.
Inquiry Into the Freeing of Vancouver Scoundrel.

Ottawa, June 14.—(Special).—In the house to-day Mr. Macpherson (Vancouver) called attention to the Brother case. Brother is an infamous scoundrel, a procurer by trade, whose victims included his own brother. He was sent to prison for seven years in 1904. His pardon was about the last official act of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick as minister of justice, and has raised a violent storm in Vancouver. Mr. Macpherson demanded that the papers be brought down. He was the member from that city and had never been consulted. The pardon had been procured by Sir Charles Hibbert Turpin.

Mr. Aylesworth said that it was not the practice to discuss in parliament cases of this kind. He said that the sovereign to exercise the prerogative of mercy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the case was certainly a very unusual one. He said that the sovereign to exercise the prerogative of mercy.

Two Big Orders.
Montreal, June 14.—(Special).—Beside the contract awarded the Dominion Steel Company by the transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific has just given the same company an order for 20,000 tons of steel for the Montreal street railway.

For June Weddings.
Fine glossy silk hats, in the perfection of style, reflecting the glory of the occasion. The Heaths, London, made silk, the make of that King Edward wears from five to eight dollars. Yonge and Temperance streets.

FURNITURE STORAGE.
Forster Storage & Carriage Company, 543 Yonge St. Phone 1075.

FINE AND WARMER.
Observatory, Toronto, Ont., June 14.—(8 p.m.)—Fine, warm weather has everywhere been realized to-day, except that a few thunderstorms have occurred in Alberta, and a few showers in British Columbia.

Lakes—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm; a few scattered thunderstorms, chiefly in southwestern portion.

Georgian Bay, Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; fine and decidedly warm.

Superior—Light to moderate variable winds; fine and warm.

Manitoba—Fine and warm.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Mostly fine; stationary or a little higher temperature; few scattered showers of thunderstorms, chiefly in the northern portions.

Largest Garage in the city—Mutual Street, Rink.

Steamship Arrivals.

June 14 At From

Empress of Brit. Cape Race... Liverpool

Victorian... Cape Race... Liverpool

Sarnatian... Cape Race... Liverpool

Cretic... Cape Race... Liverpool

Caledonian... Cape Race... Liverpool

Carman... Cape Race... Liverpool

Battle... Cape Race... Liverpool

Romanian... Cape Race... Liverpool

Peary... Cape Race... Liverpool

Hungarian... Cape Race... Liverpool

La Lorraine... Cape Race... Liverpool

Arabic... Cape Race... Liverpool

One of our Minerva Autos ran to Montreal in 12 hours. Particulars at Mutual Street Rink.

Auto oil, gasoline and auto accessories at Mutual Street Rink.