

AVENUE ROAD

Section, choice residential lot, large front trees, \$10 per foot; note depth, 50 x 247.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 20 Victoria St.

The Toronto Worker

TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1909—TWELVE PAGES

\$7750. For Sale in Annex

Up-to-date residence, ten rooms, two bathrooms, hot water heating, expensive decorations, choice outlook over city park from veranda and balcony, easy leaving city; must sell at once.

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PROBS.—Fresh westerly winds; fair and cooler; local snow surges.

REV. DR. ORR COMES IN A SPIRIT OF PEACE AND NOT TO FLAGELLATE

Glasgow Authority on Bible Knowledge Delivers His First Address in Toronto—Lives up to Reputation as a Courteous "Fighter."

Much was expected from Rev. James Orr, D.D., of Glasgow University, who spoke in Knox Church last night under the auspices of the Bible League of Canada. Much more indeed was expected of him than Dr. Orr himself would have sanctioned. He is regarded as a champion of views held by certain sections in the churches of all denominations and he was expected to smite their opponents with a stinging rebuke. He did not altogether last night, like Balaam, bless the higher critics, he certainly did not curse them, and he showed that he could "roar you as gently as any sucking dove."

The congregation which filled the church and overflowed into the gallery was a characteristic one. The average age was much beyond the 40-year mark and the ladies preponderated. It was a congregation drawn more by a desire to be established and strengthened in the word which it has been afraid might be taken away. There was something of the spirit of Mary in this attitude, as she expressed it in the most pathetic cry in history. "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him; and I cannot be taken away. The truth cannot be voided. Perhaps the historical critics who do not fear to look at the Lord as truer disciples than the timorous ones imagine. But there is comfort for the timorous, too. And Dr. Orr devoted himself very earnestly and seriously to administering comfort.

Not here to flagellate. In beginning, however, he wished to assure them that he had not come to denounce or flagellate anybody. In order to prevent misunderstanding, he would say that a most peaceful-minded man never entered their fair city. He was not there to foment or stir up strife, but to help them to see that they were in a wrong position. He was there to help them to see that they were in a wrong position. He was there to help them to see that they were in a wrong position.

Such an attitude disarms criticism. Dr. Orr was evident last night. The opening exercises occupied 45 minutes and he referred to the late hour when he rose as an excuse for being so brief. He intended to say, when he attempted to stop at 8.30 he was applauded into continuing for another quarter of an hour. He was heard to say, "I am glad to hear and difficult to follow, but doubtless this will be otherwise tonight in Convocation Hall."

Dr. Orr is a big, pleasant man, much larger in heart than broad in mind, and his charity and tolerance and sympathy, disconcert those who have been too narrow views upheld, while those who are attracted by his generous piety find it difficult to follow his cautious and circumspect reasoning. He was heard to say that he scarcely any longer open to even the casual student. Dr. Orr did not deal with any of the positions in the Bible, but he dealt with the controversy, and his address was directed to quite other schools of thought.

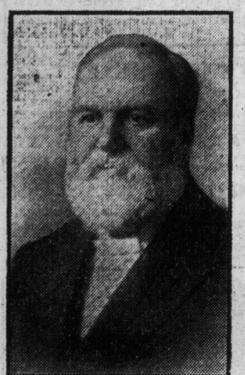
The Great Question. Was there a book which might be regarded as an infallible guide to the way of life? Was the first question Dr. Orr propounded. It was one of immense importance, and hardly needed to be asked 50 years ago, when the Bible was universally conceded to be the guide to salvation. To-day there was a hesitancy to lean upon the Scriptures or to use them as weapons of precision.

They often heard of an infallible Bible and an infallible church, with the implication that one was no more acceptable than the other. He admitted the idea of an infallible Bible, but he said that there was sufficient authority in the mind itself to determine many problems, but it could never substitute an infallible book for the authority of Scripture. It had been argued that the Protestant reformation had substituted an infallible book for the infallible Bible, but the idea of the authority of Scripture was not younger, but older than the reformation. It was an original conception in the Scripture itself, and was believed in and accepted by Christ. The belief that it was an infallible guide to a true knowledge of God and the plan of salvation was one common to the early church fathers, but whose works he had wearily to wade as a teacher of church history and with which he was, therefore, familiar.

Do not suppose that I am going to enter into any trade against higher criticism," Dr. Orr announced at this point. He would hear all that was said of the structure of the books of Holy Scripture. If the work was of God they could not overthrow it. If it was of man, as he infallible and much that occurred led him to take that view, it would perish of its own excesses.

Bound to Consider Evidence. They were not bound to accept every wild, critical theory, but they were bound to consider whatever evidence there was and to ask for its foundation. Theories were put forward as fixed results, and these were constantly being more complicated and more extensive. Not that he objected to criticism, but that which started from a wrong basis and proceeded by wrong methods could not lead to arrive at true results. This was saying a great deal, but perhaps he could show that it was justified, he remarked.

Criticism that started with a denial of the supernatural had to be reckoned with; the denial that God had ever entered into history and which exchanged or explained away all that had been said.



REV. PROF. ORR Who comes to Toronto by special invitation to reply to the "higher critics."

C.P.R. AND MECHANICS NEGOTIATIONS HALTED

One Winnipeg Report is That Settlement is Reached—Another That Obstacle is Met.

WINNIPEG, April 7.—(Special.)—Totally conflicting stories are published here regarding the result of the negotiations between the C. P. R. officials and representatives of the C. P. R. mechanics.

One authority (Free Press) declares the question amicably settled and that while schedules and agreements are not signed, the late strikers are to be reinstated to the pension roll and that all the men not yet returned to work will be placed immediately if they so desire. The company were successful in their contention to keep separate the eastern and western divisions and schedules.

On the other hand, the westerners retain the closed shop and integrity of their organizations, and it is also stated that there will be no change in wages schedules.

Another story is that the company demanded five per cent. reduction, and this caused the breaking off of negotiations. Certain it is that negotiations are suspended for the present.

CAN'T KNOCK OUT THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE

Opposition Attempt Fails to Convince Legislature That Provision Isn't a Beneficial One.

The opposition attack on the temperance policy of the Whitney government resulted last night in the bill to repeal the three-fifths clause being given a six months' hoist, and a resolution of confidence in the government passing by a majority of 51.

The debate was dull and uninteresting. Little impression was made by the arguments of the opposition, and Hon. W. J. Hanna made a brilliant and successful defence of the government's record in temperance reform.

When the division was called H. C. Mackenzie, Liberal member for South Bruce, voted with the government and J. Thompson, Conservative member for East Peterboro, with the opposition. I. B. Lucas (Centre Grey), who declared his intention of voting for the repeal of the three-fifths clause, was paired with Hon. Adam Beck, W. D. McPherson (West Toronto) with A. A. Mahaffy (Muskegon), and D. Jamieson (South Grey) with C. M. Bowman (North Bruce).

Unfortunately, as Hon. A. G. MacKay was in the middle of his speech the electric lights went out in the house, and the balance of the debate, including Sir James Whitney's remarks, was delivered in darkness.

The opposition attack was led by W. Proudfoot (Centre Huron) in moving the second reading of his bill to repeal the three-fifths clause. He stated that the question was not properly before the country at the last election, and if the government were satisfied that public opinion was strong enough, why did they not repeal the law?

Hon. W. J. Hanna was greeted with prolonged applause. He stated that the arguments of the hon. gentleman had been heard several times. Whatever may have been the issue in Centre Huron in regard to the three-fifths clause, he could assure the hon. member that it had been an issue in West Lambton. The three-fifths clause might have cost him a few votes, but for every vote lost he gained two or three more, with the result that he was returned with a larger majority last June than ever before.

The three-fifths clause in the matter of local option was quite justified by the application of the same principle in many other matters.

British Precedent. Hon. Mr. Hanna quoted from the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, speaking in the house of commons on Oct. 3, last, that "it was not the intention of the government after the expiration of 14 years to insist that the license be got rid of by a bare majority."

"We are in excellent company," declared the provincial secretary, amid applause.

In this province during the past three years there had been a very great

Gale Does Immense Damage All Western Ontario Suffers

Great Chimneys Blown Over, Crash Thru School Roofs and Imperil Lives—Buildings Partially Wrecked, Trees Blown Over and Much Glass Destroyed—Several Freak Accidents.

SIX CHILDREN INJURED IN A LONDON SCHOOL

Shower of Brick Thru Ceiling—Man Blown From Car and Leg Broken.

LONDON, April 7.—(Special.)—London and Western Ontario experienced to-day the worst windstorm in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

The blow, which came up from the west, struck Windsor about 9 o'clock this morning, and came sweeping east across the peninsula and increasing in severity until at 11 o'clock it assumed the proportions of a tornado. Everywhere there is damage and only the strongest buildings escape without injury. Tall chimneys in scores are down and they are everywhere scattered along the streets.

So far as reported, there is no loss of life, but there are many injured, six pupils in the Aberdeen School in the city being among the number.

At Chatham the storm was particularly severe. Whittcaps were blown up the river as far as Aberdeen Bridge and at the bend in the river, about a mile below Chatham, a continuous spray was blown over the river road, drowning farmers coming to the city. Empty barges were overturned in the streets and several persons narrowly escaped injury by flying debris. Part of the roof was blown off the Hotel Garner, and the damage done to un-occupied buildings around town would do credit to a civic sanitary association.

Windsor, Sarnia, Goderich, St. Thomas, Woodstock, report heavy damage, but Port Stanley, 24 miles south of London, practically escaped damage.

London Storm Centre. London seemed to be directly in the path of the gale and the loss will run into thousands. People all over the city took to the middle of the road, watching in every case for possible danger from above.

At Aberdeen School, on Hamilton road, the storm hurled one of the chimneys thru the roof of one of the upper rooms, in which were 40 children. Instantly there was a panic. All got out but five, who were in the middle room. They were hurled to the floor under an avalanche of debris and how they escaped with their lives is marvellous. All were conscious when taken out, but one, Mable Labruts, is seriously injured. She was taken to Victoria Hospital, where she is still in danger. The others injured are: Harry Weinstein, aged 8, grazed head, cut and many scratches; Mabel McNeil, aged 8, head cut and body bruised; condition serious; Ida Mottahbe, aged 9, head and face cut, body bruised.

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Havoc Wrought By Gale in Ontario

The gale yesterday was general in Ontario, but was most destructive west of Toronto. The wind was from 40 to 80 miles an hour.

Schools especially suffered. At London a chimney crashed thru the roof into a class of forty children, six being injured.

At St. Thomas, a big chimney crashed into a schoolroom during noon hour. At Guelph, part of a school wall was wrecked.

Chimneys, fences and trees have been destroyed by hundreds, and sheets of glass in thousands.

At St. Thomas, a bicyclist was blown from a bridge, and a brakeman from the top of his car, which was unroofed, he being badly hurt.

Several freight cars and many buildings have been unroofed.

At Hamilton, a man was blown from a roof and fatally hurt. At London, a man was blown over and his leg broken, and a boy's leg broken under an overturned fence.

66 MILES AN HOUR IS RECORD IN TORONTO

Storm Was Widespread, Too, and the Telegraph Service Suffered—Local Damage.

WAGON BLOWN OVER. So fierce was the gale around the City Hall-square that about 5.45 p.m. a wagon of the Bond-street laundry, standing in front of the Cadillac Hotel in Terrace-lane, was blown completely over, with the driver inside. The horse also fell.

Nobody was hurt and no damage was done.

Toronto was treated to an imitation of an old-fashioned Oklahoma cyclone yesterday, the official statement that the wind attained a velocity of 66 miles an hour during midday being evidence that the gentle zephyr of the kind that fans the fevered brow of the poet was conspicuously absent.

There was nothing local or in any way circumscribed about the visitation. It had the greater part of the province, and more particularly the Niagara Peninsula, in its grip, and before it came here it played havoc more in several states of the Union. When last heard of it was bearing away to the north and east, and there was a general air of thankfulness last night that it only had stop over privileges and didn't come for an extended visit.

The gale, while it took people in general unawares, didn't come as a surprise to the weather experts at the Meteorological Department, who were on their guard for the past two days. It developed in the southwestern States, somewhere west of the Gulf of Mexico, and began to move in a northeasterly direction, gathering energy all the time. By the time it reached Lake Erie it was blowing twelve miles an hour, and by noon it had reached 66 miles, which proved to be the maximum, although the reports were very violent gusts, and at 8 p.m. a 42 mile clip was recorded.

The weather man said it was hard to locate just where the storm centre was last night, but that it was in the region of Abitibi, the gale having gone on for many days. As to the velocity, he said it was unusual for Toronto to experience such a fierce storm, but that he thought several people are considering themselves lucky in suffering from injuries, while this close call that hundreds of children attending the Balclutha-street school had is considered a providential delivery from awful death.

Perhaps the strangest freak of the storm was when it lifted Ernest Woodruff and his bicycle off the high Pere Marquette bridge and laid him on the telegraph wire, which he was quick enough to grasp and save his life. He was wheeled over the bridge when the wind was at its worst, and he would have had a fall of about 60 feet had he not been fortunate enough to come in contact with the telegraph wires. He managed to reach the framework of the bridge and let himself down to the ground without injury. As all the operating departments admitted this, and said that the Niagara peninsula was the worst offending section of Ontario.

The hurricane played more or less havoc with the wires all over Ontario, but a few cheap sidings, a quantity of rolling stock costing between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, with the work of construction on nearly thirty miles practically untouched, and not a dollar expended on the extensive coal plant almost completely cut off from telegraphic communication. Last night the only C.P.R. line in operation from Buffalo was the one from Cleveland, and for a time it, too, was cut off.

The C.P.R. had to bring the Associated Press reporters from New York to Toronto around by way of St. John, N.B., and much roundabout sending had to be resorted to in a general way.

Power Off. To. To make confusion worse confounded, the electric power line from Niagara Falls was cut on a sympathetic strike. At 12.15 p.m. street cars came to a dead halt in their tracks and such electric lights as were burning in offices and homes went out. For more than an hour these conditions ruled and then the power returned. This was repeated about 10.30 p.m. for a short time.

Officials of the Electric Development Company and Toronto Electric Light Company were unable to explain why these things should be, save by the theory that the violent swaying of the transmission lines caused the electric fluid to be distributed into the ambient atmosphere. Manager J. J.

Several Turkish vessels have been wrecked and a number of lives have been lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—A storm has been raging on the Black Sea for the last two days. Several Turkish vessels have been wrecked and a number of lives have been lost.

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PROVINCE ROBBED BY AN ILLEGAL ISSUE OF BONDS

One of the Charges Made By N. B. Commissioners in Railway Scheme Involving Pugsley, Tweedie and Mc-Avity in Its Management.

FREDERICTON, N.B., April 7.—(Special.)—The report of the royal commission, which enquired into the transactions of the Central Railway, presented to the legislature to-day, contains the most startling account of the misappropriation of public money in the history of the province.

Judge Landry, Fulton McDougall, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Moncton, and N. I. Tweed of St. Stephen, were the commissioners. They find that the conduct of Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Tweed (now lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick), and George Mc-Avity is open to the most serious and that they must be held accountable by the province for \$124,000 which they have misappropriated.

"Far larger sums," says the report, "than \$124,000 might well have been switched from their legitimate course for nearly a million dollars were tossed about without any special guidance. These men were exploiters using a stage name and the railway company was nothing more than a disguised department of the government. The gross misuse of the public money made it imperative for them to conceal the truth."

Formerly prepared statements show money was paid after April, 1901, as government subsidies. Loans, guarantees, advances, etc., \$568,793.95; expenditures of money, \$354,764.40; balance unaccounted for, \$214,029.55.

Concerning an excess of \$25,000, the commission says: "Hon. Mr. Pugsley can give no real explanation of it. We find that the whole of this \$25,000 of monthly bonds were illegally issued. This, we believe, has been misappropriated and the government in the future should extend the limit from twenty miles of the fifteen mile section to Gibson, \$25,000 of the subsidy authorized to be paid for that portion of the line will not be available, as has been withdrawn and used."

"Mr. Tweedie claimed to know nothing of the finances," says the report. "Mr. Pugsley, who apparently had general management of the company's affairs, kept no accounts and did not give us much definite information. He said he left his keeping of accounts to two other gentlemen, who have since died."

"George McAvity, president and managing director from 1904 to July 1, 1906, kept no books at all in connection with the company's business. From July 1, 1906, to March 14, 1907, when he was removed from office, he kept no books whatever. In very many instances McAvity was unable to produce any records, twenty and available records left hundreds of thousands of dollars unaccounted for, the commissioners were obliged to consider the cost, estimates and other expenditures."

Province Ruined. The commission's summary of this summary: "To briefly sum the matter up, the legislature authorized the guarantee by the province of \$250,000 of company's bonds to secure the construction of forty miles of railway, fully equipped with rolling stock and provided with coal mining plant capable of mining five hundred tons of coal per day. The province has obtained, not forty odd miles, but fifteen miles of railway, a few cheap sidings, a quantity of rolling stock costing between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, with the work of construction on nearly thirty miles practically untouched, and not a dollar expended on the extensive coal plant almost completely cut off from telegraphic communication. Last night the only C.P.R. line in operation from Buffalo was the one from Cleveland, and for a time it, too, was cut off."

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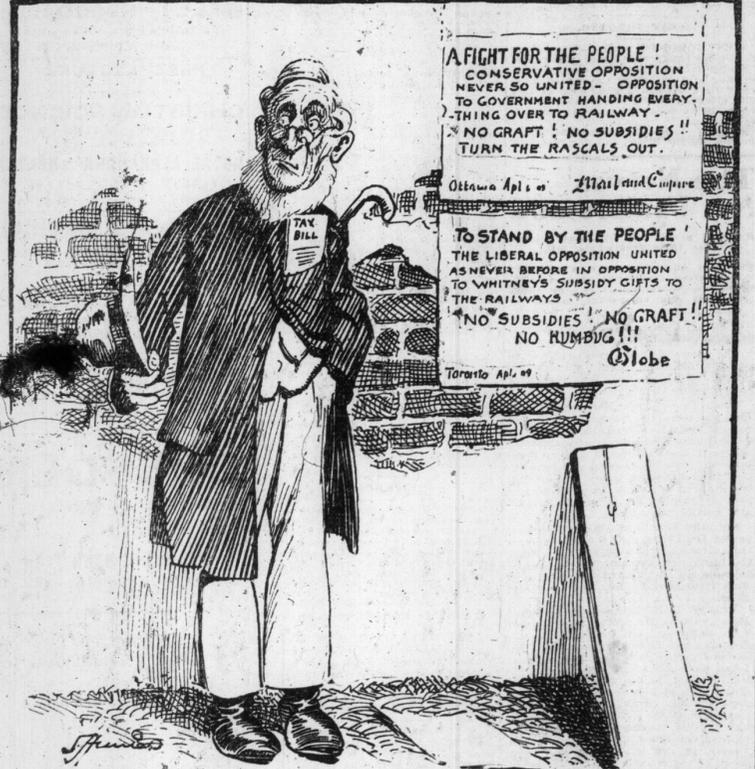
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A PUZZLE IN POLITICS



THE COUNTRY: I wonder why in thunder the politicians only git virtuous when why they git helpless?

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