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29TH YEAR

PROBS.— Easterly and southerly and milder with occasional rain.

FOURTEEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1909—FOURTEEN PAGES

4000 ACRES WILE BUT NO CASH SUBSIDY

What Govt. is Willing to Do to Assist C.N.R. Line to Sudbury—Mr. Mackenzie is Disappointed.

C.N.R. WANTED: Guarantee of bonds, or land grant of 7500 acres and \$3000 cash per mile.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS: 4000 acres a mile, being about one-half the "clay belt," at present regarded as valueless, minus any rights to minerals and pine timber thereon.

Four thousand acres a mile for the 500 odd miles between Sellwood and Sudbury is the subsidy to be offered by the Ontario Government, mineral rights and pine timber to be retained and the land to be given in the clay belt and not in the mineral region.

So Sir James Whitney, before the rising of the legislature yesterday evening, announced the policy of the government towards the Canadian Northern Railway in response to the request of the railway company for assistance.

Sir James displayed a diagram with the assistance of two pages who stood on chairs near the bar of the house.

The C. N. R. which is now partly built west and northwest from Sellwood had made application for railway aid. They made alternative requests in the first place for the portion of track from Sellwood along the north of Lake Superior down along Lake Nipigon to Fort William.

As an alternative the railway asked for a grant of land and a cash subsidy.

The government decided to decline at once any proposition looking to a government guarantee and declined also to look favorably on a land subsidy and cash bonus combined.

The proposer adopted by the government was to offer the company a certain amount of land and he proposed to show why. The suggestion of Allan Studholme that immigrants should be put on the clay belt was favorably received.

Propositions Compared.— Sir James' main argument with which he concluded his speech was that while the government might build an extension of the T. & N. O. Railway westwards the people would value more highly a proposed to give the Canadian Northern Ry. 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 acres, which were now valueless, than the proposal to spend \$25,000,000 in building a government road.

The proposed line from Sellwood to Sudbury ran through the country partly agricultural and partly agricultural. From Sellwood thru the lower part of the clay belt was 475 miles.

"We have decided not to assent to any proposition for a guarantee or gift of lands and cash subsidy. But we propose to say to the railway, and, mind you, we are not at all sure what the railway will say in reply, 'If you begin on the clay belt, we will run the road approximately along the line indicated we will give you 4000 acres of land in the clay belt for every mile of road built.'

"We will retain the right to say when the portion of lands given to the company shall be put on the market, and at what price it shall be sold."

To Help Immigrants.— It might be said that the road was already in existence and that this connecting link would have to be built anyway, argued Sir James. He thought it would be better, someday, but here came in Mr. Studholme's remark. What were they going to do with the immigrants who came into the province and had nowhere to go?

"I think it is our bounden duty to bring about a condition of affairs which will enable them to enter into this fertile land and become dwellers there."

The time had arrived to stop grants in cash and land. All the old government, federal and provincial, seemed to have run side by side in giving away grants of land and subsidies of money. Many of the enterprises had no foundation. Some of them hoped to sell their charter and often did that.

The present government thought it should be stopped and it stopped. Some exceptions were expected, but he wished to be perfectly frank and did not claim this to be an exceptional case. The Manitoulin Railway was such a case where the people were tied up in winter.

It was necessary to explain the



Reginald McKenna

First Lord of the Admiralty. Who Calls for More "Dreadnaughts."

GERMANY VERY ANXIOUS TO GET CANADA'S TRADE

Extensive Campaign is Planned, Including the Visit of an Influential Delegation.

LONDON, March 18.—(C.A.P.)—Berlin, it is stated that the German-Canadian Economic Association intends to send a delegation to Canada for the purpose of lobbying in favor of German-Canadian trade relations.

The delegation will include representative business men and they hope to reach Canada while the Dominion parliament is in session, and lay before it definite suggestions for relieving the impost which German trade is now suffering.

The association has ambitious plans for furthering German trade interests in Canada, and it is preparing to promote them in a characteristically systematic fashion.

Arrangements are proceeding for boomerang Canada through Germany by means of public lectures, literature, etc. will be advertised and the wide reaches of the Dominion as homes for German emigrants will be glowingly depicted.

Canada, it is hoped, will in its turn not be ungrateful and will gradually develop a taste for ware "made in Germany." German newspapers also will dispatch special commissioners to Canada this summer.

It is believed negotiations for a tariff power standard; rather upon a quivering morass.

The danger is a threat to our very life. If ever a fact was apparent to any nation that its continuance in prosperity and dignity lay in the maintenance of its great past and noble traditions—its dependence on the maintenance of its life in quarters of the world.

"Now comes the shock administered by the government themselves. The development of German resources will amaze the nation, but unfortunately it has amazed the government first. The nation can no longer sleep, it must shake itself like a strong man and face the facts of its intolerable position."

Must Keep Peace With Rival.— The Westminster Gazette says: "What we have to contemplate is the sudden addition of four to the number of German ships which we had expected to be in competition by April, 1912. That addition must be met on our side, if it is to be met at all, by laying down four additional ships in time for them to be in commission by the same date."

The Evening News says: "The debate in parliament on the navy estimates must occasion grave universal concern. Well might the ministerial front bench flinch under Mr. Balfour's words. The German program had admittedly eluded our calculations, yet here we are providing for four new Dreadnaughts—which, even when they are certainties, will only place us on level with the one power standard."

More than that, says the news estimates show, the outlay on new constructions of armaments is less than that of Germany for the first time in English history. It is a bad moment for such a precedent when our responsible leaders seem to admit by a sort of tacit consent that the two powers

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BANK SECURES TRUST CO.

MONTREAL, March 18.—(Special.)—It is understood that the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company, of which Mr. Robert Archer is president and a capital of \$1,000,000, has been purchased by interests friendly or closely allied to the Royal Bank of Canada. The story on the street has it that an offer of \$135 per share was made, but that the trust company held out for \$150, and that a compromise has been reached.

Banks generally are looking after trust companies as allies, and the Bank of Montreal has the Royal Trust, and the Commerce has the National. The Montreal Trust and Deposit Company are Hon. E. F. Pearson of Halifax, and Hon. J. G. Macdonald, and Lt.-Col. Hector Frost of this city.

Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and president of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has resigned as director of the Provincial Bank of Canada and has been replaced by Dr. E. P. Lachapelle of Montreal.

ROSEBERY'S NEW SOURCE OF ALARM

Is Territorial Defence Adequate?—London Journals Comment Seriously on McKenna's Announcement.

LONDON, March 18.—(C.A.P.)—The Times and the Daily Mail write the Times that the announcement in the commons on Tuesday was the most critical he remembers. Its gravity lies not so much in the question of the navy that is to be secured, because as soon as the nation realizes the threat to its predominance, it will vote all that is possible, "but what," he says, "becomes of the blue water school with which most of us are in sympathy? Their argument is based on the fact that we had a predominating fleet, which made the islands practically impervious to invasion; that that fact now should be relegated to the region of doubt in the matter of security is not permissible, and so the result of the revelation in the commons is to make us enquire anew strictly into the validity of our arrangements for territorial defence.

Are they adequate? Will the territorial army, even if its ranks be filled, be sufficient? "Those are the real practical, urgent questions to-day."

In the house in common to-night the opposition speakers made a strong effort to force the hands of the government into giving a guarantee that four "conditional" Dreadnaughts should be laid down. Premier Asquith forthwith declined to promise anything except that the vessels would be built if Germany continued her active construction of warships. He argued that this question of Dreadnaughts had nothing to do with the maintenance of a two power standard.

It is believed that the premier's non-committal attitude will occasion renewed agitation by the part of the press and the public.

Sir Gilbert Parker stated to-day: "We must make up our minds to accept the inevitable result of the growth of the national feeling ourselves and encourage the Dominions to build their small navies so as to bring those navies into a geometrical co-ordination with our own."

The Evening Standard says: "The prime minister and Mr. McKenna have been frank with the house of commons. The country has had to wait for the prime minister's statements made last night. We emerge from a maze, not upon safe ground, not even upon grounds of equality with our rivals, but upon a new set of principles, not upon any summit of a two-power standard; rather upon a quivering morass."

The danger is a threat to our very life. If ever a fact was apparent to any nation that its continuance in prosperity and dignity lay in the maintenance of its great past and noble traditions—its dependence on the maintenance of its life in quarters of the world.

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OPERATOR GETS BULLET PRETTY CLOSE TO HEART

But It Glanced Along a Rib and He Isn't Seriously Hurt—Fred Brown's Accident.

"It is always the wise man who gets shot. I was wise. Everybody told me to be careful with a gun. I knew how to handle one, but I got it," said Fred Brown, night telegraph operator at Locust Hill, to a World man while he was being taken to the Western Hospital in an ambulance last night.

He carried an automatic 32-calibre pistol while on night duty, as some nasty characters drop off trains at Locust Hill once in a while.

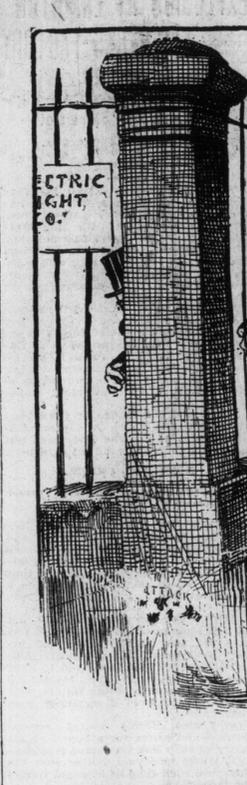
He had the weapon in a belt and as he stooped over to put some coal on the fire it fell out, struck the floor and went off. The bullet struck him about two inches to the left of his heart, and because it glanced along a rib and came out of his back instead of going the way it was headed for, he is alive.

"I heard it go off, straightened up and happened to put my hand to my sweater, where it was burning, looked and saw the hole. Then I yelled to the man who was sleeping upstairs that I was shot. He was awakened by the shot and ran downstairs when I yelled. It did not pain at all until the freight train that was due in a few minutes came in. I thought I was done for and the wires were put to work and I came on the freight train."

When he arrived at the head of Bathurst-street, where P. C. Ross was waiting for him with the ambulance, he walked off the train, got inside and was driven to the hospital.

When he walked into the hospital the surgeon said to him, thinking that the injured man was insane, "The stretcher will be ready soon."

Mrs. J. Watson, 161 Mutual-street, reported to the police that she had given a boy a \$10 bill while she was waiting at Church and Gerrard-streets for a car. He went to get it changed in a drug store across the street. She saw him go in the front door, but he never came out.



PREMIER WHITNEY: Bah! a bunch of crackers, thrown by a bunch of fakirs.

CANADA HAS TO HELP IN REVISING U.S. TARIFF

Pulp Not "Free" Until Ontario and Quebec Prove Generous—Lumber and Coal Provisions Similar

NEW YORK, March 18.—(Special.)—The Herald's Washington correspondent discussing the Payne tariff bill says: "Do the newspapers get free pulp? Now you see it, now you don't. It is a matter of comment that there are strings tied to some of the articles let in 'free.' Pulp is 'free,' but there is a provision that any country or province that imposes an export duty or tax shall pay the old rate."

Ontario prohibits the exportation of pulp wood. This means that until that is remedied by the parliament of Ontario, pulp will pay one-twelfth of a cent a pound; the present duty, 65¢ a cord on pulp wood cut on crown lands. When such wood is ground into pulp in Canada there is a rebate allowed of 25¢ a cord. "Thus in addition to the one-twelfth a pound imposed there will also be an additional duty under section 2 of the new bill of 25¢ a ton on pulp. The same provision applies to print paper."

The new bill will not give the publishers of cheap newspapers any relief until they induce the Dominion and provincial legislatures of Canada to modify their export laws regarding wood and pulp.

This is also true of lumber. The duty in the bill is cut to one dollar from two dollars on some classes of lumber and from one dollar to fifty cents on others. Under the Payne bill, which takes cognizance of the export tax on Canadian lumber, 20 per cent is added if that tax is not abolished. Thus, until Canada revises its laws lumber that appears to pay 25¢ a ton will pay \$1.20, and will pay \$1.45.

Similarly as to coal. New England will not get free Canadian coal under the Payne bill unless Canada says so. The provision is that bituminous coal can come in free from any country that imposes no duty "on like articles" exported from the United States. Canada imposes 55¢ on American bituminous coal, and 55¢ on English coal. Until that tariff is removed 75¢ a ton would continue to be collected on Canadian coal under the Payne bill.

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OBBLITERATE PARTY LINES

Congressmen Will Fight for Their Own Districts.— WASHINGTON, March 18.—That party lines will be obliterated during the consideration in the house of the Payne Tariff Bill was indicated by the action of Representative Broussard of Louisiana in withdrawing to-day from the meeting of the minority members of the committee because he differed with their views on the tariff.

With few exceptions, each member of the house will fight for the interests of his home district.

Unless a gag rule for the prevention of unlimited amendments under the five minute rule is brought in, the minority members of the ways and means committee will not report a separate bill. Their reports will be drafted by minority leader Clark, and will severely criticize the wool schedule in the new bill. It is contended by the Democrats that it has not been cut sufficiently to place it on a revenue basis.

The inheritance tax, Philippine free trade, internal revenue and maximum and minimum features of the new bill, are endorsed by the minority leaders. Any serious measure by Democratic congressmen.

A number of Democrats will join continuing in favoring the continuation of the duty on lumber. The fight for free lumber will be headed by Champ Clark, it is understood. It is not thought there will be any serious opposition to the tariff placed on tea.

Great Britain and France will be the first countries to secure the benefit of the minimum rates on duty named in the Payne bill.

HARMLESS!



PREMIER WHITNEY: Bah! a bunch of crackers, thrown by a bunch of fakirs.

SCHOOL BOY KIDNAPPED \$10,000 RANSOM ASKED

Two Men Drove Up to School and Said That Son of Prominent Attorney Was Wanted at Office.

SHARON, Pa., March 18.—William Whitley, son of James P. Whitley, a well-known attorney and former Republican candidate for congress, was kidnapped by two men to-day and later his parents received a letter demanding a ransom of \$10,000.

About 9:30 this morning two men drove up to the boy's school in a buggy and told the janitor that Wm. Whitley was wanted immediately at his father's office. As the teacher was putting on the child's coat she remarked to him, "I hope they are not kidnapping you."

That was the last seen of the boy. The father, James Whitley, was in New Wilmington, Pa., to-day.

When William failed to return home at noon, Mrs. Whitley went to the school and there learned that her son had been taken away by two men. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the postman left a letter at the Whitley home addressed to Mr. Whitley. It demanded \$10,000 ransom.

The letter instructed Mr. Whitley to advertise where the money could be secured.

The police have sent out a description of the men, who are said to be Italians, and have asked the police of nearby towns to co-operate in catching them.

Mr. Whitley is a brother-in-law of F. H. Buhl, the millionaire from major factor. Young Whitley is 8 years old.

The note received at the residence said: "We have your boy and will return him for \$10,000. Will see your advertisement in the papers. Insert in Indianapolis News, Cleveland Press, Pittsburg Dispatch, Youngstown Vindicator, 'A. A.' will do as requested. J. P. W. 'Dead boys are not desirable."

The penmanship and spelling of the note indicated it had been written by a man of fair education. Mr. Whitley decided to comply with the conditions of the letter and sent for publication to each of the newspapers specified the not it directed him to insert.

Chief of Police Crains to-night received word that the rig in which the child was taken away had been recovered at Warren, Ohio, with the child's name and openness of the abductor attributed his success in getting the child out of Sharon without exciting serious suspicion.

Major of Vancouver Will Take Toronto Bride on Return Trip.— Last week C. S. Douglas, mayor of Vancouver, real estate broker, a thoroughly naturalized westerner, convinced the Dominion Government that Vancouver harbor should be improved forthwith, and the dredges will be at work shortly.

While in Ottawa he was introduced to Mrs. Manly, widow of the late principal of Jarvis-street Collegiate Institute.

This week Mr. Douglas renewed his acquaintance in Toronto, and next week there will be a marriage at St. Augustine's Church.

Mr. Douglas is one of the prominent resident of the Pacific province, and Mrs. Manly one of Toronto's society's most esteemed representatives, so that hearty congratulations are in order from the large circle of friends of both.

CONFIDENTIAL EILLS OF DEFERRED ELECTION

Did Martin Burrell and Others, and Tho House Divided 46 Wrong Way, Practice Was Not Practically Defended.

OTTAWA, March 18.—(Special.)—The house divided to-night on Martin Burrell's motion concerning the practice of deferring elections beyond the regular day. Forty-six was the majority rolled up, being one less than the Liberal majority in a full house.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was at home, not having recovered from his indisposition, but he was paired. Mr. Sifton appeared in the house for the first time since he met with the accident while riding at Washington. He was applauded by the Liberals.

Burrell moved "that this house is of the opinion that for the purpose of ending the elections to exercise the full rights and privileges of their franchise, the general elections should be held on the same day throughout all the provinces of Canada." Under the system of deferred elections the franchise was a crippled, a maimed thing, which has been robbed of half its value.

He would not take the ground that in the past all deferred elections had been unjustified, but he did hold that the 4000 electors in constituencies where elections had been deferred had been practically disfranchised. The opinion of these people had been stifled in the past all deferred elections had been unjustified, but he did hold that the 4000 electors in constituencies where elections had been deferred had been practically disfranchised.

It was possible to hold all the elections on the same day. In 1900 the Yale-Cariboo province was not in accord with the others. In 1905 the election was deferred.

Referring to a previous debate on the same subject, Mr. Burrell showed that it had been argued by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Gallinger that Comox-Atlin was the most inaccessible riding in the province. The recent by-election in Comox-Atlin had a seat for Mr. Tempieman only 29 days elapsed from the issuing of the writ to the day of the election. It was possible to send the writ by wire, and thus save six or seven days.

Mr. Burrell proposed a fixed term, as in the United States.

Matter of Geography.— Mr. Congdon (Yukon) said the matter was not one of geographical justice, but one of geographical considerations. He agreed that the elections should all be held on the same day, but it was not practical in the Yukon, and he proposed to submit some amendments to the election act to provide that the return should be the least calculated to bring the reform desired. He could have introduced a bill to remove the exceptions to the rule, but he chose to bring another position and introduce a resolution which must be regarded as a solution of confidence motion.

Mr. Atank recalled instances of government supporters submitting a grievance in this way and the government accepted the resolution with good grace. Deferred elections were a substantial grievance. In Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay there was no serious content until the election would be impossible. The constituency was three-quarters as large as Ontario. The only communication was by steamboat and dog train. He had had to fight for his life in every general election in Gaspé.

Hon. Mr. Tempieman agreed that it was possible to have the polling in Kootenay on the same day as other parts of the Dominion, but in Comox-Atlin (the minister's own constituency) it would be impossible. The constituency was three-quarters as large as Ontario. The only communication was by steamboat and dog train.

Mr. Burrell declared that he would be elected by acclamation in February, and had a poll been necessary, half a dozen polling places would have been without ballot boxes. Ruffan (Prince Rupert, Sask.) declared his constituency was in the same position.

One Candidate's Protest.— Mr. Goodeve said that in his own constituency his Liberal opponent, months before the election, declared that deferred elections were vicious in principle and unfair in practice, and he pledged himself that the election would be held on the same date as elsewhere in Canada. But the Liberal committee urged that the election be deferred so as to gain political advantage. The Liberal candidate declared that he had written and even wired to the government at Ottawa that his personal and political honor were at stake, but despite this the government purposely delayed the writ.

Ralph Smith pointed to Mr. Burrell's election as a disproof of his argument that deferred elections were invariably favorable to the government returned at the general election. He hoped, however, the government would reduce the number of deferred elections. He did believe that there had been any necessity for one in Kootenay.

Mr. Foster argued that deferred elections were the enemy of the country, because it gave the opportunity for the

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FREE TICKETS FOR THE RED MOON

Two hundred tickets for the opening performances of "The Red Moon," the big musical offering at the Grand next week, will be given away by the 12:45 World to-day at noon hour.

The method of distributing the tickets will be by "Red Moon" balloons, 200 of which will be liberated from the roof of the World office between 12 and 1 o'clock. To each of the balloons will be attached a ticket, which will entitle the holder to a reserved seat at either the to a reserved seat at either the matinee or evening performance on Monday n. x.

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IT Pays to Be Complacence Because of Your Clothes.

Spring sunshine discovers all the shabby spots in your hat after the stress of a stormy winter. It is your duty to buy a new hat and to see, too, that it is as good as you can get, because it won't cost any more than the other kind. All the great hats by the greatest of makers are on sale at Dineen's, corner of Yonge and Temperance-streets.