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TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1907—TWELVE PAGES

27TH YEAR

CARRY THE POWER BYLAW---THAT IS THE DUTY WHICH RESTS WITH TORONTO NOW

WARNS TORONTO OF FOREIGN "PERIL"

Rev. Dr. Wilson Says a Picture of Savior Was Turned to the Wall in City School Building.

"Every twelfth person and a fraction over that we now meet on the streets of this city is a foreigner," said Rev. Dr. Wilson of Trinity Methodist Church last evening at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the City Mission.

"I do not blame these poor people for coming here, but I do blame the government for sending immigration agents over there and bringing out a good many people who, being incapacitated in body or in mind, should never have been allowed to come into this country at all," he continued. "But these agents must earn their salary and get their bounty, and we must Anglicize, nationalize, Canadianize, Christianize the arrivals. The British flag should fly from the gospel wagon, and these people should be told that it represents justice, liberty, equality, sympathy.

"But by what authority, I would ask, was the picture of our Lord Jesus Christ turned to the wall in this city? And who gave the authority that led to this thing being done? That is all. My Hebrew brother says: 'You cannot Christianize me.' My dear friend, I am not trying to. But on the other hand, I wish you to understand that you cannot Judaize me, and if because Hebrew children attend our schools certain pictures must be turned to the wall, we must lift up our voices and make things right. We are not living in New York.

A Serious Matter.

"And this is a most serious thing. Because before a generation has passed away, the population of this city may be half foreign. The city council, the local legislature, the houses of parliament are opened with prayer in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. And why, in the public schools of the city, shall be commence to hedge? We shall not do it. That is all. (Applause.) And I do hope that at the very inception of this matter we shall say to these foreign people. This is a free country. If you are disappointed, we are sorry for it, but the same train that brought you in will take you out again. (Applause.) I feel keenly, very keenly over this matter," continued Dr. Wilson. "We are having a great awakening respecting missions, but I am a little bit afraid, a little anxious, that while we are dumping money into foreign lands to Christianize pagans there, pagans are coming in amongst us here, and may in the not distant future exercise a serious influence here, and I protest against the slightest pandering to the spirit of any foreign body in the community."

British Protection.

Dr. Wilson, in moving a resolution, heartily commending the work of the mission to the support of the churches in Toronto and the surrounding district, said he was proud of our splendid charities, the homes for the aged, the poor, the diseased, the crippled, the insane, the incurable, the incorrigible. He wished to call their attention to several matters of importance.

In order and law we needed patience in the treatment of foreigners amongst us. These people did not understand our laws and customs. He had seen a man dragging a woman across a lawn by the hair of her head, and when he remonstrated the man said: 'She is my woman; cannot I do what I like with my woman?' He had replied: "She is not your woman; she is your wife, and the flag that flies here will protect her."

Out west he had recently met Rev. Father Lacombe, a most interesting old priest, who had told him that for seven years he had wholly lived on buffalo meat and drank slough water and had never been sick until he ate a portion of a domestic cow. The father also related this incident: Seeing a number of women in a field he held up a cross to learn whether they were Catholics or Protestants, and as they made a curtsey, he went over to them and found that 12 Galician women were hauling a plow, while another with a baby on her back, was at the handles. They stated that they had heard they were going to lose their land. The father at once pulled from his pocket a British flag and said, "Do you see this flag? It is the flag of King Edward. This is a free country, and there is no power in all this country that can take your land from you." They at once fell to the ground and kissed the soil in their joy and gratitude.

Work of the Year.

The mission's financial statement showed receipts amounting to $2548, and an expenditure of $2884, making a shortage of $337. The expenditure for the Gospel carriage fund was $352; for jail Christmas breakfasts, $26; for the Christmas dinner to the poor, $369; for the poor fund, $435, out outing fund, $1643, with a balance on hand of $384. The number of visits paid was 6754, services held 990, interviews 18,941.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Chambers, governor of the jail; Rev. Dr. Sowerby, James Mitchell and others.

The incident referred to by Rev. Dr. Wilson occurred in the Elizabeth-street School, whose principal is Miss Howe. Inspector Chapman states that he was informed of a picture having been taken out of one of the rooms in this school, but he cannot say what this picture represented, or give the room from which it was taken. This happened during the present year.

SIR FREDERICK PREACHES

OTTAWA, Nov. 26. — In a speech at a Y.M.C.A. banquet tonight, Sir Frederick Borden made a remarkable finish. He had first detailed his scheme for the advancement of physical culture among young Canadians for the benefit of the class. Then he said:

"I see that the Y.M.C.A. recognize the fact that there is a human side to humanity. That is what I call practical Christianity.

"Every one of us has his weaknesses and his foibles, and the man who will come to you and extend his hand, who will give you encouragement to better things, is doing the work as Christ intended."

Taxpayer Will Not Pay For the Power

Consumers of Niagara Energy Will Be Able to Care For the Debentures.

The Toronto Electric Light Co. are spreading the idea that the citizens generally will have to pay the $2,700,000 to be voted on in the bylaw for the distribution of power. The astonishing thing about it is that a number of people believe such statements. No taxpayer will have to pay one cent for electric power or power plant in Toronto under the plan of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The cost of the debentures to be issued will be entirely defrayed by the consumers of power and by them alone. The charges will include interest, sinking fund, depreciation and all other liabilities, and will be spread over a term of thirty years. At the end of that time the city will be presented with the plant, free, gratis. No taxpayer will have paid one cent towards it, but the city will gain that asset as a return for lending its credit. The waterworks is an example of the same principle. Only those who use water pay for it. The cost to taxpayers is nothing, but last year they actually gained, by $40,000, the surplus over from the waterworks after paying all expenses. In the case of the power plan the taxpayers will save directly from the cheaper power for pumping and cheaper lighting for the streets over $100,000 annually. In 30 years that will be $3,000,000, and yet the Electric Light Co. tell the taxpayers they will be out of pocket. The company of course wants that $5,000,000 for its shareholders

The city council has fairly faced the situation in resolving to submit the distribution bylaw to the voters on Jan. 1. The electric ring, as they did in 1895, will doubtless exert every effort to persuade the citizens that the ring knows better what is good for the city than the citizens do themselves. They will talk about taxing the citizens for power, when the citizens know well there will be no cost laid on any citizen for this purpose. They will talk about the cost of producing power, when everybody knows that Niagara is producing the power now. They will argue that Toronto cannot get it when the government has guaranteed to deliver it at the city's gates. They will try to convince people that power cannot be as cheaply distributed thru a plant which cost $2,700,000 as thru their own, which cost $5,000,000 and needs another $1,000,000 now to put it into fit condition. They will issue pamphlets to show that it is better to pay more to a company that has to pay 3 per cent. dividends than less to the city, which has no dividends to pay. They will entrap innocent people like Dr. Orr into making statements out of their want of knowledge of the subject. And generally they will try to saddle themselves upon the citizens as they did 12 years ago. If they succeed it will be for a generation and not only for 12 years.

The citizens are learning, however, and now that the bylaw is to be submitted it is impossible to suppose the voters will be so blind to their own interests as not to carry it.

SHORT MONEY, SHORT SHOVELS

Wages Cut Down and Angry Men Took Revenge.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 26.—On account of the financial situation, 100 foreign laborers who used the pick and shovel at the Hoosier quarries had their wages cut from 15c to 12 1-2c an hour.

The angry men marched to the machine-shops and had 2 1-2 inches cut from their shovels to meet the corresponding reduction in wages.

They say short money, short shovels.

CANADA'S WESTERN CROPS.

Very Little Has Yet Been Marketed by Farmers.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 26. — The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimated crop yield, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Nov. 15, is: Wheat, 5,-015,544 acres at 12.9 bushels per acre, 64,-675,000 bushels; oats, 2,373,030 acres, at 34.3 bushels per acre, 81,395,000; barley, 663,-834 acres, at 25.3 bushels per acre, 16,-795,000; flax, 105,050 acres, at 10.2 bushels per acre, 1,071,500; wheat marketed, 4,-015,000.

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C.P.R. PLANNING FOR DOUBLE TRACK

Line From Quebec to Toronto Will Be Advanced to Modern Standard in the Near Future

The C.P.R. will double track their lines from Toronto to Montreal and from Montreal to Quebec as soon as the plans can be made, and as soon as the work can be gotten under way.

The plans for the necessary changes in roadbed from Montreal to Quebec have been prepared, and also the bridge details. The line has been double-tracked from Montreal to Vaudreuil, 21 miles, and will be continued for 16 miles this year, while the work between Smith's Falls and Montreal will be pushed ahead as fast as possible in order to provide increased facilities for handling traffic from the northwest.

It is also stated that the work will be rushed on next season between Smith's Falls and Toronto, and that by the end of 1908 the company will have a double track all the way from Montreal to Toronto.

As has already been done between Vaudreuil and Smith's Falls, the curves will be greatly improved and the grades very considerably lightened. It is, in fact, the intention of the engineers engaged on the work that when the whole is completed the C.P.R. can attain the highest speed and draw the heaviest loads over their line between the commercial capital and the City of Toronto.

When an existing line is double-tracked the increased traffic necessitates a general revision of the roadbed itself, curves are straightened and grades cut down and divisions made to increase the efficiency of the line. Bridges are often altered, sometimes rebuilt and done away with altogether. The work of double-tracking is a serious business and many radical changes in the lines are necessary. Just what the details, in connection with the C.P.R. line, will be, has not as yet been decided, but it is certain that the line will undergo considerable change and improvement in the next 12 months.

With the announcement that the C.P.R. will in a year have double-tracked between Toronto and Montreal, and of the inaugural of a new train service to Ottawa, there occurred a serious wreck yesterday morning at Smith's Falls.

The accident happened while the first train on the new run was being T'ed, a performance that the C.P.R. Ottawa trains have always had to undergo.

In backing down the line the train was jammed into a freight coming into the yard from the east, with disastrous results. The freight had got about half off the main line on to the siding and the express struck it about the centre. Two freight cars were smashed to splinters and the baggage car and tourist car of the express train were badly broken up.

The collision took place just in front of a small semaphore house and this also was wrecked. A gasoline tank from under the tourist car was thrown out from under the car and exploded. The flames were quickly put out, but not until the semaphore house had been badly burned.

William Tyson of Toronto Junction, brakesman, was the only man hurt. He got a broken rib.

WHERE'S THE SNOW?

Good Many Years Since It Held Off So Late.

Altho November days are on the wane, there are few signs, locally, to denote the coming of the Frost King, and, in view of the high price of coal, references to the weather are usually being made in satisfied vein.

At the observatory, it is stated that the absence of snow so late in the fall is something unusual, but no theories as to the reason are advanced. Those who have followed Rugby football for years will find it no easy matter to recall a previous season when final games were not played off under more or less snowy conditions, but the gridiron struggles of 1907 are over and the padded outfits packed away, and still the ground is clear of any vestige of what the poets call earth's white mantle.

What is true of Ontario, leaving out the northern portion, is true also of the whole of Canada, with the exception of Quebec. There is 5 inches of snow in Montreal, and in different parts of the province sleighing is very fair. In Ontario yesterday there were some slight snow flurries, and at Whitby the ground was white, but a fine, drizzling rain, such as visited Toronto, was pretty general. Locally, the mercury was around 36 degrees, and weather a trifle milder is promised to-day.

FOOT OF SNOW.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed here all day and to-night the snow is from 10 to 12 inches deep. Railroad traffic and trolley lines are behind time and telegraph and telephone service is badly crippled.

MORE WEATHER SIGNS.

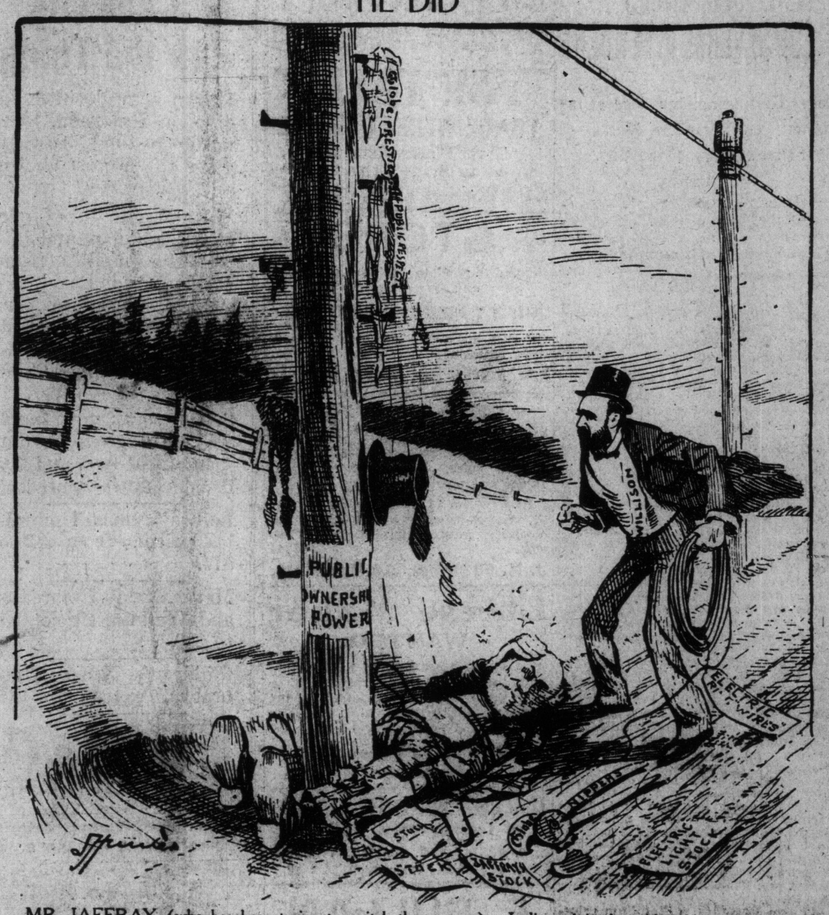
Natural history observers tell The World that the Don Valley wasps have built their nests in the tree-tops, instead of close to the ground, and that the ducks are slow in migrating south. These are two more signs in favor of an open winter.

Have you noticed any other indications? If so, let's hear of them.

AN AGED BURGLAR.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 26.—At Springfield, Arthur McCallum, aged 70, of Welland was sentenced to 6 months in jail. He was caught burglarizing a farm-house.

HE DID



MR. JAFFRAY (who has been trying to switch the current): I dinna juist ken what happened, John. Did I fa'?

Beware the Bought Press.

Attorney-General Bonaparte, a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, has been talking of government by public opinion. What he says makes good reading for the citizens of Toronto at this time, when the tied-newspaper is trying to thwart the public will.

Mr. Bonaparte's address was delivered before the convention of the National Municipal League at Providence, R.I., and in part is as follows:

In a popular government, a healthy public opinion is not merely the ally of all really useful and sensible reforms; in such a government it is the indispensable instrument thru and by which all really useful and sensible reforms are brought about and made lasting.

To be sure what we mean by "Public Opinion" we must know what we mean by "Opinion" and what we mean by "Public," and in both cases, they may best be shown by pointing out what we don't mean by those terms. Thus we must distinguish "Opinion" from sentiment, from prejudice and from merely factitious clamor.

During the past two months I have seen published allegations to the effect that public opinion condemns capital punishment. I consider these allegations wholly erroneous. What is mistaken for public opinion in this instance is a sentimental repugnance to capital sentences, and indeed to any form of punishment involving physical pain, entertained by a small, but obtrusive and noisy portion of the community, and inspired mainly by a morbid sympathy with wrong-doers, which, fortunately for our country, is shared by very few Americans.

On the other hand, in certain parts of the United States there undoubtedly exists a genuine and widespread popular antipathy to black, red or yellow men, even to some white men of foreign birth, and its consequences are a source of anxiety and regret to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, but the ebullitions of this almost instinctive enmity cannot be called, with any propriety of language, indications of public opinion. When a man acts upon the promptings of mere prejudice or passion usually he either has not any opinion at all in the premises, or he disregards the opinion which he has.

Finally, we must bear in mind that, altho a loud outcry is sometimes caused by an indignity or shock to public opinion, the outcry itself is not public opinion, nor even any trustworthy proof that public opinion has been in fact irritated or shocked. It is even more important that we bear in mind what is meant by "Public" when we speak of public opinion, it amounts, in fact, to a sort of composite photograph, made up of all those individual opinions, faithfully recording in its result their relative wisdom and energy and consequent force and presenting as a basis of action the resultant of a fusion of all the opinions of those who, in fact, have opinions.

It is not the opinion expressed by American newspapers, or any other class of professed public commentors and critics, unless these really express what the average American really thinks, and says by his fireside, at his plow, or his work, in his shop or office or counting room, in short, wherever he thinks and says what he thinks, without thinking, also of those who may hear. This leads me naturally to point out what the press does for the good or ill of any community in which it exists, how the world was changed, in short, by the invention of newspapers.

In the first place, it became, for the average man, a much larger world. Before then, he, of course, knew that man lived beyond his city or manor or canton, but they affected this everyday life almost as little as if they had lived in Mars or Venus. When the newspapers began to place beside his breakfast plate an epitome of their yesterday's history, it was as if a telescope were constructed a million feet stronger than any yet known.

Continued on Page

CZAR NO LONGER 'AUTOCRAT' OF THE RUSSIAS.

Title Rejected by Duma After Great Debate Amid Scenes of Intense Excitement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The Duma to-night decreed that the title of autocrat, which has been borne by the emperors of Russia for centuries, is no longer tenable within the Russian state and is incompatible with the regime inaugurated by the manifesto issued by Emperor Nicholas on October 30, 1905. At the close of a great constitutional debate, the Russian parliament by a vote of 112 to 246 rejected the word "autocrat" and then adopted a reply to the address from the throne unanimously amid scenes of intense excitement, prolonged cheering and the singing of the national anthem.

FOUGHT TO SAVE HUSBAND.

Louis McElroy, an Electrical Engineer, Had Determined to Suicide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Louis McElroy, an electrical engineer, shot and instantly killed himself to-day on the roof of his home in upper eight-avenue after a desparate struggle with his wife, in which she attempted to prevent him taking his life. McElroy picked up a pistol and started from his flat to the roof with the avowed intention of killing himself. Mrs. McElroy caught him as he reached the roof and for several minutes the couple struggled about the roof in sight of passengers on passing elevated trains.

Finally McElroy broke away and fired two bullets into his head. He was despondent over being out of work.

A HINT ON HAPPINESS.
The simplest way to be happy yourself is to do something to make somebody else happy—somebody that deserves it. Take the dad, for instance. Let your mind revert to past Christmas times and reflect upon the happy thoughts he has had for all of you. Reciprocate now by getting together and buying him a nice fur-lined coat. See Dineens about it right away. Don't put it off till the last day or so. Dineen's, at Yonge and Temperance-sts., have earned their unequaled fame as furriers and you will get the highest value at the lowest cost and absolute satisfaction at Dineen's.

DEFENCE TOO BIG TO BRING IN POLITICS

Counsel and Judge in the London Election Case Deplore Misuse of "Hearsay" Evidence.

After lengthy arguments by the crown prosecutor and by E. F. B. Johnston for the defence, Judge Winchester yesterday decided that the trial of the London conspiracy case was still within his jurisdiction. The defence witnesses, including Alex Smith of Ottawa, Tom Lewis of London, the four defendants and two-score deputies and other witnesses from London will therefore take the stand on Thursday, at 10.30, to deny the story of Pritchett, Collins and Sifton, and also that O'Gorman was the body and soul of the famous Liberal machine.

Before the court opened in the afternoon, Mr. Johnston said that he wished to refer to what had appeared by way of public comment on the case. Certain evidence was given by McNabb in the witness-box, that he had heard George Taylor, M.P., had been spending money in Brockville. Mr. Johnston wanted to say that as far as the defence was concerned it was not the desire to implicate any gentleman or politician upon hearsay evidence. McNabb's evidence was the merest hearsay. As far as he knew, the defence was not concerned in any political aspect whatever, and he was quite sure that his honor could not be concerned in that way.

There was no reason to say that Mr. Taylor or any member of the Liberal party was guilty of bribery in the Brockville election. The statement was mere gossip of people who had not apparently anything better to do. The defence was big enough, he hoped, not to rely upon any method or manner of casting dirt at any political party.

Judge Winchester said that he thought the press had taken too much on itself in commenting on the evidence, or rather what was really not evidence.

"I paid no attention to it, nor would anybody. I was surprised that great headlines were made in one of the public newspapers reflecting on that evidence, which was not evidence but mere hearsay. I paid no attention to it at all," he said.

The crown announced that the case was practically closed.

Asks for Discharge.

Mr. Johnston then moved for the discharge of the defendants on many grounds—grounds of clear law. He renewed his objections to the trial being held before his honor, and quoted many statutes to show that the jurisdiction really lay where the crime of conspiracy was committed. He argued that the alleged conspiracy between Pritchett and O'Gorman in Toronto did not include bribery, and to do things that were not done in London at all, seven or eight years afterwards. Nothing that was done in London had anything to do with a conspiracy in Toronto, and hence the counts are bad, especially against at least three of the defendants.

There is not a single instance against Mulloy, Wiley and Reid doing the work that Pritchett and O'Gorman commenced back in 1898, of snipping switching and spoiling ballots. They are not connected in any way with this conspiracy.

As far as O'Gorman is concerned, Mr. Johnston thought that it was the part of the crown to call fifty men from each constituency to identify O'Gorman in these by-elections. The only evidence against O'Gorman was Pritchett's story, and he was an accomplice. It was a rule of practice that judges and juries acted upon, that it would not be safe to convict on accomplice's evidence which had not been corroborated.

Not Conspiracy.

Mr. Sifton could not connect anyone with any conspiracy in Toronto. The most he says was that he received money from Reid, which was no conspiracy, but unadulterated bribery.

There was no evidence to show that Wiley knew about money being paid, nor that he had paid any.

"In what way did Wiley or Mulloy conspire with O'Gorman in Toronto?" asked the lawyer. "They did nothing to corrupt the electorate by switching or spoiling ballots."

"I think it is monstrous," continued Mr. Johnston, "to believe the evidence of a self-confessed perjurer. His evidence should not be accepted in any court in this country."

After arguing that the court had perfect jurisdiction over the case, Mr. Staunton charged the four defendants with conspiracy by a general scheme to defeat the choice of the people of this country to name their representative to parliament.

"I heartily agree with my learned friend that the crime with which these men were charged is one of the most serious," he said. "It is a crime against the liberty of the people of this country, in fact, ranks with high treason. It tends to make a parliament of felons and not a parliament of the people chosen in the legitimate way.

"My learned friend refers to Pritchett. What can we think of men who will induce their fellow-citizens to commit crimes so far reaching, not only to prevent an election, but to make a man a political prostitute. This crime opens up a wide range and it is high time this sort of thing was stamped out."