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# The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 27 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
10JUL'61

## FATE HANGS IN BALANCE TO-DAY'S VOTE DECIDES

### If Government Loses Soo and Muskoka It Will Have But Two Majority.

To-day voting takes place in Sault Ste. Marie and Muskoka to fill the vacancies caused by the unseating of Andrew Miscampbell and the death of Dr. Bridgland. The candidates in the Soo are Andrew Miscampbell, Conservative, and C. N. Smith, Liberal, and in Muskoka A. A. Mahaffy, Conservative, and Dr. Hart, Liberal. In the general election Mr. Miscampbell won by 199. This is a new constituency, being previous to 1902 a part of Algoma. The result of to-day's voting is exceedingly hard to forecast. Mr. Miscampbell received his main support in the town of Sault Ste. Marie. The closing of the Clergue industries and the departure of a large number of the workmen will reduce the vote, but which candidate will lose the greater number no one is able to say. The government counts on its action in paying the wages of the Clergue workmen helping Smith, but in the Soo this is regarded as an election dodge, and the better class may resent being purchased in this way, and vote as their conscience dictates. Then the announcement was made Saturday night that the works would be resumed to-day thru the pressure of the government. All this may carry C. N. Smith to the front, but the Conservatives profess that they will carry the riding despite all the influence brought to bear on the constituency.

The election of Dr. Bridgland in May, 1902, was counted a personal victory. Muskoka is naturally Conservative. In 1900 G. F. Marter defeated Cockburn, Liberal, by 89 votes, and in 1894 Langford, Conservative, won over Cockburn by 168. Dr. Bridgland secured a majority of 74 over Langford in 1898, and 86 over Mahaffy in 1902. The Gamey scandal has been kept well to the front in this fight. Mr. Gamey has stumped the riding, and has been received with remarkable enthusiasm everywhere. If Mahaffy wins it will mean the vindication of the man from Manitoulin. If he loses it may mean that the electors do not regard Gamey as a truthful man, or that other influences were strong enough to overcome the effect of his campaign. Both Mr. Mahaffy and Dr. Hart are popular, and not one word has been said against either during the somewhat heated campaign.

The Ontario government has had an up and down fight for existence since the general elections of May 29, 1902. When the scalps were counted after the memorable affray it was found that there had survived:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 51 |
| Conservatives | 47 |

Within a few days thereafter J. W. Munro, member-elect for North Renfrew, died from blood poisoning, and the result was then:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 50 |
| Conservatives | 47 |

The recount in Lennox gave the seat to the Conservative, T. G. Carscallen, and then the government majority was down to one:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 49 |
| Conservatives | 48 |

There were several election trials at this time. Snyder and Monteith, Conservatives in North Norfolk and North Perth, and MacKay, Liberal, in North Grey, were unseated, leaving the score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 48 |
| Conservatives | 46 |

By-elections followed on Jan. 7, 1903, and they all went to the government, making the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 51 |
| Conservatives | 46 |

Hon. E. J. Davis paid $800 to J. Herbert Lennox and threw up his seat "to promote harmony," and Hugh Clark was unseated after Hon. Richard Harcourt had "sawed off" his seat with Centre Bruce, and this reduced the membership to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 50 |
| Conservatives | 45 |

On Jan. 29 Hon. J. R. Stratton gave an interview to The World signed by R. R. Gamey, M.L.A. for Manitoulin, and as a result the Liberals joyfully announced a majority of seven, figuring it out:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 51 |
| Conservatives | 44 |

Then on Feb. 20 North York and Centre Bruce by-elections were held, each party winning a seat and making it:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 52 |
| Conservatives | 45 |

Just before the opening of the legislature Miscampbell, Conservative, Sault Ste. Marie, was unseated, changing the standing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 52 |
| Conservatives | 44 |

The House assembled and Hon. Mr. Charlton was removed from the floor of the House to the Speaker's chair, leaving it:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 51 |
| Conservatives | 44 |

On March 11 Gamey told his bribery story in the legislature:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 50 |
| Conservatives | 45 |

The death of Dr. Bridgland left the standing of the parties just before the legislature closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 49 |
| Conservatives | 45 |
| Vacant | 3 |
| Speaker | 1 |

If the government wins in the Soo and Muskoka to-day the standing will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 51 |
| Conservatives | 45 |

If the Conservatives win both seats:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 49 |
| Conservatives | 47 |

If each party wins a seat:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 50 |
| Conservatives | 46 |

Then Renfrew will still be vacant. This is the 515th day of the vacancy.

### ON MYSTERIOUS TRIP.

**Boat Load of Liberals Heads for Michipicoten.**

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The steamer "Minnie M." sailed from here to-day on a mysterious trip to Lake Superior, and it is believed she is bound for Michipicoten with persons on board, who will carry out a program of personation and other violations of the law to which the attention of Attorney-General Gibson was called in an open letter sent him by Mr. Miscampbell on Saturday night. In leaving port the "Minnie M." blew signals for the Canadian locks, and slipped up by way of the American canal. Persons thought to be connected with the Conservative party

Continued on Page 2.

## TELLS SECRET OF HIS LIFE DOESN'T KNOW OWN NAME

### Dowie Moves His New York Audience to Tears as He Denounces His Foster Parent.

New York, Oct. 26.—In a broken voice, with tears streaming down his face and his body shaking with emotion, John Alexander Dowie in Madison-square Garden, before an audience of 10,000 persons, announced that he was not the son of John Murray Dowie of Essex, Iowa, from whom he takes his patronymic, but that his father was a British army officer of high family, by a "Scotch marriage." He heaped vilification upon John Murray Dowie, who, he declared, had made his mother believe her marriage to Dowie's father was shameful.

The revelation was made at the end of an hour's tirade against the press of this city, its treatment of his work and himself being styled a "conspiracy of falsehood." The reporters were denounced as "yellow dogs, poisonous reptiles, who have wrecked thousands of homes and broken thousands of hearts." Mr. Dowie in a passionate rage declared "the yellow dog" should be muzzled by a censorship law if the country is to be saved.

In this way he led up to the publication this morning of extracts from letters passing between himself and John Murray Dowie, indicating Dowie's renunciation of the latter as a parent, and which were responsible for the general overseer's partial exposition of the great secret of his life.

Shouting at one moment in a fit of violent rage at the newspapers, Mr. Dowie would the next moment speak in the most gentle voice of his mother and wife. The great audience was moved by his evident emotion. Women wept and at times bursts of applause greeted his declarations.

**Spoke for Mother.**

Dowie read from a Zion newspaper of a year ago, showing publication of an attempt at blackmail. Then with dramatic intensity the Zion leader began his recital of the facts behind the letters.

"I had determined long ago that if ever it must come out, wherever I was, no matter what the assemblage, I should tell my story.

"My mother was a noble woman. She was greatly beloved by the privates and officers of one of the foremost regiments in the British army. My people had been connected with the army for centuries. I supposed I was the son of John Murray Dowie, who now lives in Essex, Ia., and I never ceased to wonder how he could have been my father. He was mean and hypocritical. Then evil times came upon him and at my own expense I brought him from Australia."

**Explanation Made.**

Then Dr. Dowie told how John Murray Dowie had become ill, and Dr. Dowie told him that until he confessed what was on his conscience he could not be healed. John Murray Dowie asked that he be prayed for; he was and later recovered. He then sent to Dr. Dowie papers which explained everything. Dr. Dowie continued: "I knew that I had been robbed of my birthright by that villain sitting in front of me; I knew that I was not his son; I knew that he had married my mother in March and that I had been born in May. And with the knowledge that had come so strangely to me I saw that my good, noble mother had been tricked into a Scotch marriage with a British army officer of high standing, whose relatives hurried him out of the way, and that my dear mother, to hide her shame, had married the vile scoundrel who sat there before me and had done that which, had I known of it 20 years before, would have given me my right place in the world. For there is no doubt that her marriage to the scoundrel, John Murray Dowie, was invalid. And the Scotch marriage could never have been invalidated, and I was the rightful son of my father. What that place might have been is not for me to say. I shall never seek it for if it carried with it the finest ducal coronet in the United Kingdom I would not want it to change it for the office I hold and the ministry I minister to God."

**Speaker Applauded.**

The last words, pronounced with solemnity over the great still garden, fell on the audience like an irrevocable dictum, and in a few seconds a great burst of applause greeted the speaker.

"My father was a man of high standing. He led one of the great charges in the Crimean war, and died like a soldier at the head of his troops.

"I want to say that I never wanted this story to come out, but it is known that I am not the son of the miserable scoundrel, who, in order to strike at me, sold the letters in which I reproached him, to the vile press of New York."

Dowie burst into invective of the bitterest type against the press. Then he pronounced this benediction:

"God look down upon the irresponsible band of criminals who write the papers, and publish their lies and have mercy on them. Have mercy, oh God, and grant grace to the country, and may it muzzle and if needs be destroy the newspapers."

Try the top barrel. 31 Colborne street!

### MR. QUINN MAY DIE.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—M. J. F. Quinn, ex-M.P., for St. Ann's division, is very seriously ill and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Edwards & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Geo Edwards, F.C.A., A. H. Edwards W. P. Morgan. 'Phone Main 1163

### TORONTO MAN ACCEPTS.

Forest, Oct. 26.—Rev. Kenneth J. McDonald of Toronto has received and accepted a unanimous call to Forest Presbyterian Church.

Geo. O. Merson, Chartered Accountant Auditor, Assignee, 27 East Wellington Street, Toronto. M 4714. 246

The collection of pictures now on view at Matthews' Art Gallery, 95 Yonge-street, is one of unusual interest, the following well-known artists being represented, viz.: O. R. Jacobi, Daniel Fowler, J. A. Fraser, G. Harlow White, Homer Watson, F. C. V. Ede, R. H. Carter, Claude Hayes, G. S. Walters, Edwin Hayes and others. 624

Nothing but the best at Thomas'.

**Cold Weather Coming.**

So says the weather prophet, and the wiseacre says the new moon is a cold one. That suggests furs and furs suggest Fairweathers. Have you seen our store since we've doubled its size? Come in and see how we look.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

## M'GREGOR STILL MISSING DID HE DROWN HIMSELF?

### No Motive for Rash Deed Has Been Discovered—Search Parties Fail.

Oakville, Oct. 26.—Search parties all day tried to get trace of D. McGregor, but without effect. His bank book showed he was not in financial straits. The theory that he committed suicide grows, tho no motive is given for the rash deed.

**Suddenly Disappeared.**

Mr. McGregor, his wife and children have been quietly boarding here for about three weeks at Rosedale Villa, one mile west of town. On Sunday night last he said he would take the early train next morning. Breakfast was prepared; he got up unusually early, left his overcoat and valise in the hall and went out. No trace has since been heard of him.

During the week, Mrs. McGregor had written to him at London and Toronto, but received no reply.

**Had a Balance.**

The finding of the clothes, watch and bank book yesterday was the first suspicion. The bank book shows a credit of $1065 in the Merchants' Bank, Galt. The water is shallow where the clothes were found, and McGregor would have to walk out 50 feet to reach water waist deep. Parties have walked along the shore, but no trace of the body has been found.

Since Monday the breeze has been steadily blowing off shore, and if the body rose the wind would drive it across the lake.

**Did He Take Train?**

Some persons here do not favor the suicide theory, as a man near the description is said to have left that morning by train, but as McGregor is only supposed to have taken one suit of clothes that is not probable.

McGregor's people live in Texas. He married his wife at Sault Ste. Marie.

## TREATY-MAKING POWERS SUGGEST A SEPARATION

### The Times Fears to Accept Laurier's Declaration and Minimizes Loss of Territory.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Times, referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration regarding Canada's powers for the negotiation of her own treaties, says: "We are unwilling to interpret the declaration as one deliberately claiming for Canada anything like full treaty-making powers, because the suggestion points logically to a separation, and we feel that such a conclusion is distant from the mind of the Canadian Premier or of the vast majority of Canadians and Englishmen. The power that makes treaties on its own behalf must also possess the means of giving effect to them, and we cannot see how Canada could hope to do so unless she could count on the armed strength of England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier misunderstands the decision as to the outlet of the Portland Channel, as did Mr. Aylesworth. The two tiny islands which have passed to the United States are of very little strategic value. Not they, but Dundas Island, our property, commands the Port Simpson passage. The interpretation of the 1825 treaty, thru which Canada is not evicted, only fogoes the claim they hoped to establish. We share with Canada a common territorial loss, but we recognize as transcending it the common gain by removing once for all the obstacle to a full concord with the great republic with which every tie of nature places us in such close relations."

### MUST WAKE UP.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—Mr. Chamberlain, writing to Mr. Forrester, the municipal candidate in Birmingham, says that he greatly regrets giving up the great work of the Colonial Office, but believes it best for the sake of the cause he has at heart. The letter concludes: "Believe me, it is the cause of the workingmen, and unless we be content to fall back into the conditions of a second Holland and to be a distributing and not a manufacturing nation, we must wake up and meet the new conditions confronting us."

### COLONIAL MEMORIAL.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Princess Louise visited St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday to select a position for the memorial bronze she is executing at the invitation of the Colonial Troops Club in memory of the colonials who fell in the South African war. The design, an angel with outstretched wings, poises over the effigy of Lord Layer. Latin letters state the memorial is to the colonial sons of the empire, who gave their lives in defence of their country.

### ANGLO-AMERICANS GOING TOO FAR

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27. — The Financial Times says: "Canadian papers do not make nice reading to-day. Canada's anger should convince the devotees of Anglo-Americanism that they are carrying the infatuation too far. The policy of grovelling before the spread-eagleism of the United States is a doubtful policy in any case, especially when it alienates the empire's eldest daughter."

### COREA PROTESTS.

Yokohama, Oct. 26.—It is reported that the result of the elder statesmen's conference on Saturday last was to confirm Japan's intention to press Russia for a definite conclusion of the negotiations. The Corean government has protested against the Russian fortification of Yongampho on the Yalu River.

### TWO WILL GO BACK.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 26.—Clarence H. Leonard and wife, who were arrested here yesterday on a charge of forgery, agreed to-day to waive extradition and return to New York.

The ingredients contained in St. Leon make it an ideal aperient, effective and gentle in action

### THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

Is there a mystery in banking? Is there a reason why you should walk into a bank manager's office on tip-toe and deport yourself as in a Presence? There's a mystery in Masonry, so we would imagine from the researches of some of our townsmen made at Solomon's Temple, and in the pyramids of Egypt, and we know something of the mysteries that the Hellenic people cultivated in ancient days. Is there also a mystery in banking?

Those of us who are in business are anxious to sell our wares. Newspaper men are strenuous in offering advertising; the shoemaker presses his shoes upon us; the sausage man extols the delicate flavor of his wares, in order to induce buying. We even see the man who sells the sausages of the delicate flavor in the morning, sitting at a bank board in the afternoon. He brings the same commercial instincts to the business of the one as of the other. But somehow when we set out to buy the goods or wares that a bank has to offer we go as petitioners; in the strain of the addresses to the Crown and parliament, which read, "and your petitioners will ever pray."

And yet to our mind, banking is a selling business, as much as any other; its doors are open that the customer may come in and buy; the little army of clerks and the big ledgers are all to induce and facilitate buying; but nevertheless, the public have come to believe that a banker is some kind of deity that inhabits a temple only to be approached in a penitential and suppliant frame of mind. Over the temples in China is an inscription, "Buddha is in here—this is the name of Buddha"—"put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for where thou standest is holy ground." So a bank.

But the banks, as we believe, are peddlers and hucksters as much as is a sausage-maker, a groceryman, or an apothecary. They, or the most of them, cultivate the mysterious. We know of a bank in this city whose manager is to the ordinary bank customer a "Great Presence"; another makes you think of "this holy man" in Kim, the lama, to wit, who had come by his great knowledge thru association with many holy men in caves and in participating in the mysteries of the Thibetan monasteries; and we know another who is neither a Presence nor a Master of the Mysteries, but a good deal like a butcher weighing out his meat. And yet, as we said before, all of them and all of their kind convey the impression that they are granting favors to suppliants, rather than working off their wares on the public, and that a mystery pervades it all.

There is this peculiarity about banking, as against all other businesses, that while banks are anxious to do business and sell their wares, they do not appear to be anxious to do so. And yet, again, we say they are salesmen anxious to sell. Perhaps they have more customers than goods, and they accordingly exercise a discrimination while cultivating the mysterious. We prefer to regard banking as an ordinary business, subject to the ordinary accidents of trade.

And the mysterious aspect of banking dissipates itself when once it is dissected and its parts apprehended. Get to know how a bank is organized, what its powers are, what the duties of its officers are, and it resolves itself as does any other business. Are there any aids to such an analysis of banking? The World has to acknowledge the receipt last week from the publishers of two hand-books dealing with banking in the States. We trust that some day someone will do a similar work for Canada and illuminate our system. But in the meantime let us take up the two books received:

Money, Banking and Finance, by Albert S. Bolles, Ph.D., author of "Practical Banking, Etc.," lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania, etc. (The American Book Co.)

Money and Credit, by Wilbur Aldrich, author of "Farming Corporations." (The Grafton Press, New York).

Of these two little hand-books, one is of about 300, the other of 200 pages. Mr. Bolles is not so pretentious as Mr. Aldrich; his book, so he tells us, is designed to aid and instruct those who are going into banking, or who are in it, and those who are studying the history and theories of banking. And thereupon Mr. Bolles proceeds to tell his reader what is the nature and use of money, how banks are organized (in the States), what a president is, a shareholder, the duties of cashier, teller; what the reserve is; the difference between savings banks, ordinary banks and trust concerns; clearing houses, private banking, etc.

Mr. Aldrick goes much deeper into the business; he "examines the fundamentals of monetary science," in order to see whether there is a way whereby banks can accommodate everybody at all times so as to get rich quick. He does not think there is such a way. His whole contention, in a word, is that bankers who want to bank on any asset but coin are likely to come to grief. And yet he says there is something in the business besides coin—it is "credit," and this thing called credit plays an enormous and growing role or part in banking.

In pursuit of his mission he discusses primitive trade, barter, money as a substitute for goods in barter, coined money, credit, credit instruments, paper money, connection between money and credit, etc. His book is readable and instructive. What we like about it is his illumination of the part the bank plays in clearing off the debts of the various members of the community, one to the other, thru its books, or in the clearing house of which it is a member, without the interchange hardly of a dollar. Thousands, millions of dollars of obligations, are discharged without actual money passing, only the final balance is paid over. There were no lessons in arithmetic in our schoolboy days so entertaining, that had so much of romance in them, as factoring and cancelling. To split or resolve a number into its factors, to simplify a long expression by cancelling was a real delight that is magnified a thousand times when one sees how the pages of a bank ledger and the operations of a clearing house, or of a collection of clearing houses, can discharge the immense obligations of modern business without the intervention of coined money or even of bank notes.

The mighty progress of banking and the only mysterious feature about it seems to turn on this cancelling of debts more than on any other. The more perfect it is made, the cheaper banking must become to the bank customer, the more useful can banking institutions be to the public. In its final perfection this cancellation of debts thru banks or institutions like banks will end in daily settlements between all mankind, one with the other, a clean sheet in the morning and a clean sheet at night—like the bookmaker at the racetrack, each race sees him with every deal closed at the end of a race, and a new book or sheet for the next one, to follow in regular succession. With this perfection in the cancelling of debts on the pages of bank ledgers, a wage-earner will not even receive bank notes or coin—a cheque that he can deposit and draw against for his expenses. In those days, there will of necessity be no agitation for clean notes, much less an agitation against mutilated coins. We will collect and pay on the ledgers of a bank.

This great and growing system of cancelling debts without money passing and the immense business now done by banks is based on "credit." Banks take in deposits and take care of them, and either pay some interest or no interest for them; they lend money on notes; they sell exchange; they collect notes and drafts; they will even buy a piano for a customer if asked so to do; but away ahead of all these functions in importance is the later and more-recently developed function of banks, the selling of "credit." This is something that banks have, and which they deal in largely, make much of their income out of it, and yet is not money. It is ultimately based on a bank's ability to redeem its obligations in coin—to make immediate redemption of all its undertakings. And yet credit is not money, it is greater than money; it carries on the business of the world, and it is at the same time almost a pure fiction. It is something in men's minds, rather than something in a cash vault. But there must be cash behind it. It is not the moral character of a man that gives him credit, but his business reputation. So with a bank—both the man and the bank must be known to be regular and prompt in paying all obligations. But banks have this credit, which they can sell and use, in a supreme degree. Not only must there be reputation for prompt payment, but the turnover must be frequent, to establish and create credit. And yet, according to Mr. Aldrich, this credit rests absolutely on coined money, and the person or corporation dealing in it must never be caught without the coin. Assets are not a sure basis of credit, outside of coin. To know how far to go in dealing with credit, in a bank selling credit to its customers by placing an amount to his credit on its ledger, is apparently the supreme test of a banker. He can't sell it indefinitely; in times of stress he must curtail it.

Those who would study modern banking to understand it, must follow it upon the lines of the nature of "credit," as developed by our author, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Bolles both discuss the question of loans by banks on stocks. Mr. Aldrich says business moves in cycles, and every now and then "liquidation" of weak accounts must take place. Banks that lend too freely on stocks run the risk of being caught, of making losses when they find the stocks on which they have made advances have declined in price. And banks being so caught are not in a position to accommodate their other customers. Both authors deprecate loans on stocks, if overdone. In cases of this kind there is an ever-pressing question that comes to the banker, is his first duty to the customer or to the depositor, whose money he has lent? Shall he close out the customer who has been a great source of profit to the bank, in order to protect the depositor? Shall he liquidate the one, wipe him out for the benefit or protection of the other? At one time the banker thought his first duty was to his shareholder, whose capital he managed. But that idea has largely passed away—no risk, no profit. True, the depositor gives the money to the bank for safe-keeping; but if no risk is taken, no interest is forthcoming for the depositor; and if the borrower on stocks is not protected or carried in times of stress and slump then does the bank kill off the source of profit. Do you think the customer, the borrower, ought to have the first consideration? This is the problem with banks to-day, because of the recent slump in stocks. And after that comes the still more serious problem, when the customer is liquidated, what to do with the stocks that may be left on the bank's hands. Only the highest kind of knowledge and rarest instinct suffices here.

But as banking grows in influence, and its strides these days are gigantic and its influence is felt in every department of life, it is incumbent on all of us who are affected thereby to try and master its general principles, even if we make beginning in little hand-books like the two that have suggested this article. We seem to have acquired any knowledge we have of banking in a haphazard way; the time has come when banking ought to be systematically taught and appreciated as surveying or chemistry.

## UNIONISTS TOO ACTIVE DISCHARGED BY COMPANY

### Trouble in Leather Goods Factory of Hector Lamontagne & Co. of Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—There is trouble to-day in the factory of Hector Lamontagne & Co., harness, trunk and bag manufacturers of 1902 Notre Dame-street. There are six men involved in the difficulty, and they call it a "lockout." The trouble began last week, when a number of the men were discharged, it is said, for being too active in union matters.

A large meeting of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods was held at 10 a.m. to-day, at their headquarters, 2042 Notre Dame-street, when it was unanimously decided to stand firm until the men who were discharged are reinstated to their old positions.

Mr. Remus Laurendeau, manager of the firm, made the following statement: "We were perfectly willing that our employes should form a mutual benefit association, but were opposed to being dictated to by a union. The secretary-treasurer of the union was discharged for cause, and we declined to reinstate him. That is what brought on the trouble. We have always paid our employes good wages and we never had any complaints before. We want to own and control our own establishment and employ whom we please. Up to the present time we have never asked a man whether he belonged to a union. That was his own business. In order to avoid any trouble that might occur we asked the chief of police for protection, but there has been no trouble and we do not anticipate any. In so far as the firm is concerned the matter is settled."

## WORST STORM IN 28 YEARS BLOWS ON LAKE SUPERIOR

### Steamer Sauber Wrecked Off White Fish Point and Two of Crew Drowned.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamer W. F. Sauber was wrecked off White Fish Point, 30 miles from here, early to-day, and Capt. W. E. Morris and Oiler Frank Robinson were drowned. The rest of the crew of 19 men were taken off the Sauber by the crew of the steamer Yale. The Yale's crew worked four hours rescuing the crew of the Sauber. Robinson was pinched between a yawl boat and the Yale and went down before help could reach him. Capt. Morris was on the deck of the Sauber after all the others had been taken off, when the steamer's boiler burst, and he was blown into the lake. The Sauber was owned by R. W. Becker of Cleveland. The blow on Lake Superior is reported to be the worst in 25 years.

### STEAMER ADVANCE BURNED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 26.—The steamer Advance, bound from Montreal to Ft. William with a cargo of general merchandise, was towed here from the Canadian Soo last night, a mass of flames. The fire was finally put out by the revenue cutter Morrel and a number of American tugs, but not before the steamer had been scuttled. The vessel is a total loss. She is said to be insured. Her cargo is partially covered. The Advance is owned by James Carruthers & Co. of Toronto.

### BARGE GRACE BEACHED.

Port Huron, Oct. 26.—After drifting helplessly about in Lake Huron all night the barge Grace Whitney, which had broken away from the steamer M. Sicken in the heavy northwest gale on Lake Huron on Sunday night, went on the beach seven miles above Fort Gratiot lighthouse at daybreak. The disabled schooner was sighted by the life-savers at Lakeside Beach, four miles above the light. Before the crew of life-savers, dragging their surf boat along the beach, reached a spot on the beach convenient for launching their boat, the crew of five in the Whitney decided to take chances in their open yawl boat. When the small yawl boat reached shallow water it capsized. The life-savers plunged into the boiling sea and succeeded in bringing all of the crew to land. The wreck lies in an exposed position and it is said that it will be impossible to save the vessel, which is breaking up. The storm is so fierce that large ships are forced to run back before the gale. A large fleet is in shelter at Sand Beach. The wrecked boat was coal-laden and was worth about $10,000. The Steamer Licken, which had the Whitney in tow, returned here for shelter this morning. The captain of the Licken, which passed the wreck of the Whitney, believes that the vessel will go to pieces in the storm.

### TO AMALGAMATE.

Buffalo, Oct. 26.—Four representatives of British societies are in this city for the purpose of holding a conference looking to the amalgamation of the St. George Society and the Sons of England of Canada with the Sons of St. George and Sons of England of America.

The representatives are John Aldridge of Toronto, supreme president of the Sons of England; John V. Carter of Toronto, supreme secretary of the Sons of England; J. H. Williams of Philadelphia, and Walter Williams of Chicago, representing the Sons of St. George of the United States.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts. Telephone M.1726. d7

### LABOR ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The annual Congress of the National Free Labor Association, with an enrolled membership of 400,000, yesterday adopted, by 24 votes to 18, a resolution hailing with delight Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy and pledging the congress to a further policy of preferential tariffs.

Try the decanter at Thomas.

### STORY DENIED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—There is no foundation for the story printed in Toronto evening papers of reported tragedy at St. Norbert, in which seven people were reported to have been murdered.

## U. S. GRANT'S GRANDSON OFFENDS COBOURG FOLK

### Still Clings to Idea That Canada Should Be Annexed By the United States.

Cobourg, Oct. 26.—(Staff Special.)—Considerable feeling was stirred up in this section to-day over the letter published in The World from an American army officer concerning the boundary dispute. That paragraph referring to Canada—"lives as a colonial power simply at the sufferance of the United States, which could at any time take the country, and, in the opinion of the undersigned should have done so long ago"—especially provoked some harsh words from Cobourg citizens. Especial weight is attached to the communication because it comes from the grandson of General Grant, the conqueror of the Confederacy, Algernon Sartoris, who is himself a veteran of two wars and bears the rank of captain in the American army.

**Captain There Alone.**

Capt. Algernon Sartoris is well-known in Cobourg and adjacent towns. His mother, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late President of the United States, and commanding general of the army, has been spending the summer here for several years. Captain Sartoris is here a part of each summer. Mrs. Grant Sartoris owns a handsome residence in the west end, fronting the lake, and the family move in the best circles. Miss Rose Sartoris and Captain Sartoris have been seen much in society during the past summer. The family residence is closed at present, and only the captain remains in town.

Captain Sartoris lives at the Columbian, the fashionable summer hotel, where the tourists from the States spend their time in summer. He drives a high-stepper, dresses in the latest style and surrounds himself with all the luxuries of a young man with nothing but money to burn. He was first seen here three years ago. Then he came in the uniform of an infantry captain in the United States volunteer corps. He was much in society then. The following year he came in the uniform of a first lieutenant of the regular army. This year he came without any uniform, having resigned from the service in the meantime.

**Known as the Captain.**

Everybody calls him by his military title around Cobourg. He is an exceedingly affable chap, and is spoken well of generally. The family of his grandfather is one of the most powerful in the States, and alone afforded an introduction into the best circles here. The prominent tourists from the States have been much entertained at the Sartoris residence here. Capt. Algernon Sartoris is about 28 years old, of easy address, highly educated and a gallant among the ladies. He is rather stout, but his military carriage gives him a fine presence. He has the Grant cast of countenance and the shape of the head is similar to that of his illustrious grandfather.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war high Washington officials thought it would be a fine stroke of policy to unite the North and South by taking the sons of the leading warriors of the Confederacy and Union

Continued on Page 2.

He Ought to Know.

"The custom of uncovering the head, as a mark of respect, would never have got a start had hats always been as presentable as they are to-day."
—Dineen.

Of course the epigrammatist of the W. & D. Dineen Co. here refers particularly to the excellence in style and value of the Heath and Dunlap hats, for which the company is the sole Toronto agent.

### FAIR AND MILDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 26, 8 p.m.—The low area which developed during yesterday north of the St. Lawrence Valley has passed to the Maritime Provinces, while a high area of a marked wintry type has moved southeastward from Manitoba. A northwesterly gale has prevailed on the great lake and snow flurries have occurred in both Ontario and Quebec. The weather continues almost summerlike in the Northwest Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 46—60; Calgary, 32—64; Qu'Appelle, 30—56; Winnipeg, 16—50; Parry Sound, 26—38; Toronto, 31—40; Ottawa, 23—36; Montreal, 28—36; Quebec, 28—34; Halifax, 38—48.

**Probabilities.**

**Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh winds, becoming variable; fine and cool to-day. Wednesday — Fair and a little milder.**

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Strong northwest and north winds; fair and decidedly cool to-day and on Wednesday.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong west and north winds; fair and decidedly cool.

Maritime—Strong westerly winds; fair and much cooler.

Superior—Fair, with stationary or a little higher temperature.

Manitoba—Fair and a little warmer.

### STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

| Oct. 26. | At. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| Astoria | New York | Glasgow and Moville. |
| Zealand | New York | Antwerp |
| Devonian | Boston | Liverpool |
| Carthaginian | St. John's, N.F. | Glasgow and Liverpool |
| Bleucher | Hamburg | New York |
| Havrek | Hamburg | New York |
| La Gascogne | Hamburg | New York |
| Columbia | Glasgow | New York |
| Parisian | Liverpool | Montreal |
| Peruvian | Liverpool | Halifax |
| Kaiser W. II. | Plymouth | New York |
| Minnetonka | London | New York |

## "DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE" EXPRESS THEIR LOYALTY

### "What His Majesty Consents to Has Our Loyal Consent," Says President.

Editor World: I do not know on whose authority you published a statement concerning the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire in Monday's issue, but on behalf of that order I give it an unqualified denial.

The loyalty of the Daughters of the Empire is of too strong a character to flicker with every wind that blows. And we interpret loyalty as being true to our country and her acknowledged head. Therefore, what His Majesty consents to has our most loyal support, and when the first natured feeling of disappointment is over, all Canadians will agree with us. This is loyalty to Canada.

Also that his sons should accept the decision of the Motherland with dignity. If the decision was judicially given we were bound to assent, if diplomatically England has a right to arrange her diplomatic situation and if I know my own countrymen, Canada will concur.

Mrs. Edith Boulton Nordheimer,
President of the Order of Daughters of the Empire.
Toronto, Oct. 26.

### MURDER AT HAMILTON.

**Policeman Barron Succumbs to Bullet Wound Inflicted by Burglars.**

Hamilton, Oct. 27.—(Special.)—Policeman James Barron, who was shot by two desperate burglars early yesterday morning, passed away at 2 o'clock this morning in the City Hospital. The doctors say there was no chance for him from the beginning. The bullet that struck him pierced the bowels and entered the muscles of the back. Inflammation set in, and it was only a question of hours before the end was expected to come.

### THE DANGER OF SECESSION.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Daily Mail devotes a column to Edgar Wallace's letter on Canada. He says: "To-day Canada is no longer the plaything and fool of the family. Canada is a separate, distinct and unique nation, and no more a colony than India is a colony. Its vigor, its great strength and its possibilities frighten me." The writer says there is danger of secession if Great Britain loses its present opportunity.

### TO PULL FERRY OFF.

St. Thomas, Oct. 26.—The Pere Marquette transfer ferry No. 1 went aground at Port Stanley on Saturday just at the end of the last pier. The big ferry Shenango worked Saturday and yesterday trying to pull the Pere Marquette ferry off the shore, but was unsuccessful. General Manager Woollatt went to Port Stanley on a special train, and on sizing up the situation, telegraphed for two powerful tugs to go to Port Stanley and pull off the stranded ferry.

### DIVINE BLESSING FOR JOSEPH.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The chief bard of Wales has sent to Mr. Chamberlain a letter with his benediction, saying: "Enter the metropolis of Wales (Liverpool) in the armor of the Lord and possess the forts of thine enemies." Chamberlain sent a cold dictated letter containing a brief acknowledgment.

### TURBINE ENGINES IN FAVOR.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Allan Line has ordered a second turbine ocean liner for the Canadian-Liverpool service.

### HOWLED DOWN THE ANTHEM.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 26.—When the curtain rose last night on the Haverly minstrel show, the company struck up the national anthem. Immediately there was an uproar, shouts and cat calls, intermingled with hisses, floating down over the house. These notes continued until the singing ceased.

Use Wheeler & Bain's hot air furnaces and save coal. 179 King East. 246

### NORSEMEN TO FORM TRADE UNION

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 27.—There is a movement on foot among the Scandinavians to meet Mr. Chamberlain's proposals by a great economic union of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Norway sees great prospective damage to her shipping trade.

David Hoskins, F. C. A., Chartered Accountant, 307 Manning Chambers, City Hall Square. Phone Main 5026. 246

### TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Woman's Missionary Society conference, Sherbourne-street Methodist, at 2.30 p.m.

Astronomical Society will discuss "Radium," Canadian Institute, 8.

St. George's Society "smoker," St. George's Hall, 8.

Civic employes' concert, Massey Hall, 8 p.m.

Old