

Summary of The Week's News of The World

MORE GRAFT DISCLOSURES AT PITTSBURG

Churches Hold Day of Prayer

The uncovering of the men "higher up" in Pittsburgh's graft crusade against councilmen began with a vengeance, April 6. The grand jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstott, president of the National Bank of Allegheny and president of the Pressed Steel Car Co., on charges of bribery and conspiracy.

President Emil Winter, of the Workmen's Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Allegheny, another of the financial pillars of Pittsburgh, crept to the bar of justice late that evening to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of \$20,000.

The indictment of Hoffstott was not unexpected by those who have followed the graft cases, yet the viciousness of the presentment made to the court by the grand jury astounded everyone. For some years now Hoffstott has been making his residence in New York, having a fine residence on Long Island. The grand jury takes cognizance of this and calls on the district attorney to "proceed forthwith to extradite him" in case he does not at once obey the summons to appear before the grand jury.

The hearing of Bookkeeper Anderson, of Winter's bank proved sensational. He was accused of having removed leaves from the books of the bank when exposure threatened and of having returned the leaves to the books when ordered by the bank examiner. The accounts which he had cut from the books were the pages containing the records of President Emil Winter, the account of Mrs. Emil Winter and the special account of President Winter.

It is understood that the grand jury is not yet satisfied whether the leaves filed in the mutilated book were the same that were taken out or not.

The indictment of Hoffstott and the arraignment and pleading of President Winter makes four of the six bank presidents whose institutions have been selected as city depositories, to be caught in the drag net.

W. W. Ramsey of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh and E. H. Jennings of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh are the others.

Sunday, April 10th, was a day of prayer for Pittsburgh, set apart by the Pittsburgh dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal church, in connection with the wave of graft revelations. Not in months has there been such a full attendance at the different churches, nor have contributions at any time been more liberal. The collections will be turned over to the different societies conducting vice and graft crusades.

DISCOVERED CAUSE AND CURE OF WHEAT SICKNESS

After experimenting for the last 15 years Prof. H. F. Boley, of the University of North Dakota, discoverer of flax sickness and cure which has rejuvenated the fields of Russia and the older parts of the United States, announced that he has discovered the five distinct types of parasites which cause the various varieties of wheat sickness. This sickness has made lands seemingly barren throughout the world and is gradually choking the pro rata of crops in the present wheat growing countries. The experiments have been conducted on a plot of land reserved for years at the site of the agricultural college, half a mile west of Fargo.

Prof. Boley says the fungi resemble in shape and in reaction on plant life the tuberculosis germs which afflict human life, but that the cure is far easier, being nothing less than a correct rotation of crops, being chiefly clover, corn and potatoes, until tests of lands show the absence of the parasitical fungi.

Prof. Boley says the five fungi came to afflict the world's soils from the same unknown cause which gave birth to the human tuberculi, and that they were carried by water and wind, and especially blown straw in threshing time, farther and farther out over the world until they are now threatening to throttle the world's supply of wheat and bread.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES WILL FIGHT FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

Grain exporters believe that Canada is on the eve of the keenest fight that has taken place in recent years between the United States and Canadian transportation routes for the grain grown in the Canadian west that still remains to be carried to the Atlantic seaboard.

Montreal grain men are awaiting with considerable interest information as to the amount of the latest cut in the rates for grain for export filed by the American trunk lines. It is not believed the rate will be less than 5½¢ from Buffalo to New York and Boston as it would not pay the roads to carry it for less. While Baltimore and Philadelphia exporters are making an effort to secure some of the grain for export at these ports the real struggle will, it is believed, be between Montreal and New York.

Should the Canadian lake carriers decide to bring the rate from Fort William to Montreal down to 4½¢, the supremacy of the St. Lawrence route will be maintained despite cuts by the United States trunk lines. There is still to be added to the railway rate from Buffalo to the seaboard a charge of 1½¢ from Fort William to Buffalo plus nine-tenths of a cent terminal charge at New York, which brings the rate by way of New York up to almost 6 cents. The terminal charge at Montreal is only half a cent for elevator service at the harbor commissioners elevators, divided between lake and ocean carriers.

An exporter said: "I do not believe the American roads will succeed in diverting much of the Canadian wheat but they will take some. The situation

According to the scientists the west and as far east as Ontario is benefiting from unusual weather conditions but the same conditions do not exist throughout the whole of the Dominion. Instead of thinking that the comet is going to scorch and shrivel the face of the earth the people of the west should offer thanks for the privilege of enjoying the pleasant weather of spring a month or so before the schedule of the season.

URGING BRITONS TO COME OVER

A London dispatch says: Unprecedented numbers of Britons are departing for Canada and sailings for the first three months of 1910 are likely to exceed the combined sailings of corresponding periods in the previous two years.

Nearly all the berths on the Canadian bound emigrant vessels are booked until well into the summer. The activity of the Canadian emigration office in London is unceasing. It publishes today a striking advertisement representing Canada as a huge funnel out of which grain is pouring into Great Britain.

"Canada" it says, "offers you 160 fertile acres for nothing. It is a land of glorious sunshine and opportunity. Wheat costs 30 shillings (£7.20) an acre to raise and sell for 60 shillings (£14.40). Two years rent of an English farm will purchase a freehold of improved land of equal area in Canada, where the field crops brought to the farms in 1909 120,000,000 pounds.

Want Farm Hands

"Wanted at once, 5,000 experienced farm hands for permanent employment on the farms of Western Canada. Aver-

from the interior department, but wanted to lay his views before that department to show that it would be better to lease than to sell these school lands.

Extent of the Lands

The previous government had set aside a portion of the public domain for the benefit of the schools. That plan had worked well to the present and it was the duty of the present and future governments to see that these lands were wisely administered.

He estimated that there had been 2,267,182 acres of school lands in Manitoba; 439,888 in Saskatchewan, and 8,258,679 in Alberta. The amount remaining was therefore large. The amount sold, 1,169,000 acres for which there had been realized \$11,935,000, or an average per acre of \$10.72. Senator Davis believed the government would get more revenue at present and for the future by withdrawing these lands from sale, and leasing them on twenty-five year leases. Ten dollars an acre would be a fair average price at the present for school lands and that amount invested at 5 per cent. for the benefit of the schools would yield only 50 cents an acre a year. And the leasing plan he proposed Senator Davis said that much of the school lands could be leased for an increased profit per acre. That would probably increase the income for the schools and would give them the benefit of the great increase in value of lands which would take place in the next twenty-five years. It was agreed that the rents would not be paid but his observation was that rents were paid to the government when no one else could collect rents.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would call the attention of the interior department to this matter.

S. A. VETERAN'S LAND GRANT

Bill Extending Time for Location Advanced in the House

Ottawa, April 6.—A bill to extend the time of the location of land granted to the S. A. veterans for another year was advanced a stage in the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. Frank Oliver explained that men entitled to land were scattered all over the world and the time given was hardly sufficient without the extension. He said, however, he would not agree to any other extension.

SHACKLETON COMING TO WINNIPEG

Winnipeg is to be favored this week with a lecture by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous British explorer, who approached closer to the south pole than any other man. It has been generally understood that it was impossible for him to include Winnipeg in his tour at the present time.

In an interview given in New York recently Sir Ernest said he firmly believed that he would have discovered the south pole last year if he had carried fifty pounds more food. He said also that he believed Captain Scott, who is soon to start with an expedition, will have little difficulty in finding the south pole. In any event, Sir Ernest said he would himself make no effort in that direction while Captain Scott was in the Antarctic. He will await the result of his countryman's trial. But this resolution will not keep him from making a trip to the Antarctic regions for scientific research.

SHORTAGE OF FARM HELP

A famine of agricultural labor is facing the farmers of Western Canada at the present time as one of the results of the phenomenally rapid development of the country. Despite the heavy immigration the shortage seems to be increasing rather than diminishing, as very many of the new comers at once locate on homesteads of their own and in a short time become themselves employers of labor. Heretofore many of the farmers have depended upon the Dominion government immigration officials to supply their requirements for experienced and inexperienced help, but so acute is the situation this year that it is far beyond the resources of the department to cope with it.

The commissioner of immigration at

OVER THE \$100,000,000 MARK

The official statement of the revenue of the Dominion of Canada issued April 8 by the finance department for the past fiscal year shows that up to March 31 last the revenue was \$98,666,974. This sum will be increased by at least \$2,000,000 by collections during the last few weeks for revenues accrued during the fiscal year. In 1908-09, subsequent collections increased the revenue shown at the end of that fiscal year by \$1,500,000. Assuming that the delayed returns will reach \$2,000,000 the revenue for 1909-10 will exceed the hundred million mark by \$200,000.

Comparing the revenue of \$98,666,974 as returned on March 31 with the total revenue of \$83,100,525 for 1908-09, an increase of \$15,566,449 is shown.

The expenditure on consolidated fund, account of ordinary expenditure was \$2,678,015 less than in the preceding year, the figures being for 1908-09 \$71,555,760, for 1909-10 \$68,857,745.

On capital account the expenditures up to March 31st, 1909, were \$41,524,420, for 1909-10 \$31,401,686, a decrease of \$10,000,734.

The net debt on March 31 last is given at \$325,976,712. At the close of the previous fiscal year it was \$307,212,322, so that although revenues are buoyant the expenditure is somewhat smaller, the debt was swollen by \$18,764,390 during the fiscal year and the figures are not yet all in.

will bear close watching for the prize is worth securing. There is more wheat in the Northwest this year than any year at this time, being not far short of 10,000,000 bushels.

American flour exporters say that the new rate places them at a greater disadvantage than ever with their British and Canadian competitors and it will not bring any wheat to American roads.

COMET WILL NOT INJURE CROPS

So far as Halley's comet is concerned there is not the slightest reason to fear that the unusual weather so far experienced this season will in any way affect the crop conditions of the west or of the east either for that matter, according to the opinions of the scientists which have been secured by the Saskatoon board of trade. On the other hand the opinion is expressed in the replies which have come to the commissioner from Toronto and from Washington, that the effect of the comet may be a favorable one on the crop conditions.

Thus are clouds dispelled which might have gathered in the imaginations of the superstitious or those who have looked upon the advent of the comet to be the forerunner of a lean year in the west. So far as the great comet is concerned, the world may go on its way rejoicing, and there is not the least reason why the west should not have another bountiful harvest and another year of that prosperity which is placing this country in the limelight of earth's drama.

age yearly wages 67 pounds (\$335) with living."

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways reinforce the call of the Salvation Army and advertise "work guaranteed to men and women in Canada."

Graham Forester, writing in the Daily Mail, declares that Americans are swamping Western Canada and urges more Britons to emigrate. The men and women responding this year are of the best quality in the history of the movement. The majority have succeeded at home and many have capital. Numbers of them are travelling first or second class instead of third class.

SENATOR DAVIS PROPOSES TO LEASE SCHOOL LANDS

In the senate, April 6, Senator Davis moved: That in view of the rapid increase of land values in the western provinces this senate is of the opinion that the school lands in these provinces should be withdrawn from sale and leased only such time as they can be sold to the best advantage in the interest of the schools of the provinces in which they are situated. Sir Richard Cartwright said that he had no objection to the discussion going on, but he could not consent to the motion which was a bald proposition to deprive the government of the control of their own lands. He was not prepared to agree to that at present. Senator Davis said that he did not seek to take the lands