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CANADA MAY SHOW WAY BY LABOR CONCILIATION PRINCIPLE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Earl Grey's Suggestion at Peace Banquet in New York, Citing Beneficent Results Achieved—Ambassador Bryce Lays War's Responsibility on the Press Which Tries to Please.

CARNEGIE'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT'S OBJECTIONS

NEW YORK, April 17.—The first convention of the national arbitration and peace congress came to an end to-night after a three days' session, after two large banquets, one at the Hotel Astor, and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Andrew Carnegie, president of the congress, issued a statement to-night as to the results of the meeting. Altho not so designated by Mr. Carnegie, the statement constitutes a reply to some suggestions contained in the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to the congress on its opening day. He quotes these statements as "objections" and proceeds to answer them as follows: "Our peace conference has brought three objections clearly before us," and goes on:

First: Nations cannot submit all questions to arbitration.

Answer: Six of them have recently done so by treaty—Denmark, and the Netherlands, Chile and Argentina, Norway and Sweden.

Second: Justice is higher than peace.

Answer: The first principle of natural justice forbids men to be judges when they are parties to the issue. All law rests upon this thruout the civilized world. Nations being only aggregates of individuals, they will not reach justice in their judgments until the same rule holds good, viz.: that they, like individuals, shall not sit as judges in their own cause. What is unjust for individuals is unjust for nations. Justice is justice unchangeable, and should hold universal sway over all men and over all nations.

Third: It is neither peace nor justice, but righteousness that shall exalt the nation.

Answer: Righteousness is simply doing what is right. What is just is always right; what is unjust, always wrong. It being the first principle of justice that men shall not be judges in their own cause to refuse to submit to judge or arbitrator, is unjust, hence not right, for the essence of righteousness is justice. Therefore men who place justice or righteousness above peace practically proclaim, as it appears to me, that they will commit injustice and discard righteousness by constituting themselves sole judges of their own cause in violation of law.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant announced in his address at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet that the cross of commander of the legion of honor had been conferred by the French government on Andrew Carnegie in recognition of his efforts on behalf of universal peace.

More than 700 guests were at the tables of the banquet, presided over by Andrew Carnegie at the Hotel Astor. When Mr. Carnegie entered the speaker's rostrum to introduce Earl Grey, the governor-general of Canada, as the first speaker of the evening, he referred to him as the representative of King Edward. As the earl was making a bow in acknowledgment of the wave of applause which greeted him, there came a roll of drums and fanfare of trumpets. "That," said the speaker, "sounds very much like a military note."

Earl Grey Tells Of Good Results

Three Times Has Strife Been Averted by Exercise of Arbitration—Rhodes Scholarship Intentions.

Earl Grey said:

"It is the realization of the truth that just a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day of universal peace will suddenly glorify our lives, that causes this congress and the influence that radiates from it to be a matter of such high importance. It is the impulses and desires of mankind on which the future peace of the world depends.

"And let us remember that it is in the power of every single individual, no matter to what country he may belong, to add to that store of energy which gives us the light of peace and that there comes a moment when the contribution of one more individual unit is all that is required to convert our darkness into light.

"In fair and growing Canada, that happy Dominion in which it is now my delightful privilege to live, the people have shown thru the action of their parliamentary representatives that they have realized that it is only barbarous and uneducated peoples who prefer the quarrel of the sword to peaceful methods of arbitration as a means for settling the differences that may divide them.

Canada's Example.

"They have recently enacted a law which has made it an offence for the forces of labor and capital to resort to a lockout or a strike, without first having a preliminary investigation into the subject of dispute. Altho the act came into force only on March 22, it has already averted on three occasions an industrial war which but for this act would have engendered feeling of angry bitterness, would

Continued on Page 7.

Paths to Peace

EARL GREY.

Canadians have shown that they have realized that it is only barbarous and uneducated people who prefer the quarrel of the sword to the peaceful methods of arbitration by a law conciliating labor and capital.

Why should we not apply the principle to international disputes?

HON. JAMES BRYCE.

Nearly every war within the last two centuries has done more harm than good. In the last sixty years I can think of only one war that could be called necessary.

Each nation has what it thinks a good case, but each nation thinks only of its own case.

Newspapers throw themselves into the fray. They embitter feeling. The value of the object at stake is exaggerated. Thus the bulk of the people are lashed into fury.

What is the motive? They want to please the public. The press is what the people make it. The blame, after all, rests with the people.

There are only three things to prevent these fever fits—to reduce the pride in armaments, to make general arbitration treaties, and to bring home to individuals a sense of responsibility.

W. J. BRYAN.

The time has come when the lending of money to a belligerent by a neutral state should be regarded as being as objectionable as the furnishing of powder, shot and shell.

Their Day's Work is Done.

Delphin M. Delmas has rendered this bill for legal services to the Thaw family:

Retainer, 79 days in court, 30 days preparing brief, change of office from San Francisco to New York, etc., $25,000.

Frank Arnoldi has rendered the following bill for defending G. R. R. Cockburn in the Ontario Bank case:

Retainer, attending court several days, ingratitude, etc., $7500.

Mr. Delmas will come to Canada on a hunting trip.

Mr. Arnoldi is in Cayuga prosecuting in the Perkins murder trial.

Van Horne's Definition Of Railroad Legislation

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific, discussing railroad legislation on his return from Guatemala, where he is building a railroad, said:

"My definition of railroad legislation is 'tinkering with a problem which no mind or set of minds can solve.' I am operating in countries where there is no such thing as railroad legislation, for which I am indeed thankful."

Next Railway Minister Not From New Brunswick

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 17.—The Globe (Liberal) announces to-night in an editorial that the next minister of railways will not be a New Brunswicker and hints at graft in the department in favor of people in this province.

TO COMMEMORATE A NOBLE CHRISTIAN LIFE

Friends of Their Excellencies Earl and Countess Grey have learned with sincere pleasure that a movement is on foot to commemorate and honor the life of a noble Christian woman (their daughter), Lady Victoria Grenfell, whose sudden and unexpected demise recently cast a spell of gloom and sadness over the government household and the Dominion as well. The late Lady Victoria Grenfell was a rare type of true daughter, wife and mother, and her many virtues will long be remembered.

With the thoughts of this example of the highest ideal of life in mind, a Montreal lady conceived the idea of placing in the principal hospitals in Canada children's memorial cots, each one to bear the name of the lady of whose noble life it is a slight reminder.

Notwithstanding the fact that no subscriptions have been solicited, many ladies and gentlemen in sympathy with the movement have donated amounts towards providing for these commemorative cots with the Sovereign Bank, which institution, both in and outside of the city, has been chosen to receive all such donations.

THE OPEN DOOR AT UNIVERSITY

Hon. A. G. MacKay Asks That Meetings of Governors Be Public—Premier Whitney Administers Stern Rebuke.

At 11 o'clock in the legislature last night the university bill was brought up for third reading. A. G. MacKay moved that it be recommitted to be amended by adding to the clause by which $2,000,000 may be expended by the university on approval by lieutenant-governor in council that "all such orders in council shall be presented to the legislature for ratification."

He wished every farmer in every farthest township to take as much interest in the university as in the little red school house. If the government wanted the people interested in the university they were taking the wrong way to have them. He was not complaining of the amount, and had never complained of a figure, but if it once got into the heads of the people that the governors were handling funds behind closed doors, nothing could be worse for the university. Knowledge begot confidence and ignorance bred suspicion. No body of men could afford to hide themselves behind closed doors and say they knew it all.

Premier Whitney thought if in the borders of the province a bitterer enemy of the university could be found he could use no language more fitted to bring the university into disrepute. The university and its pending ruin were matters of notoriety under the late government. At last the situation grew so unbearable that an uprising of graduates and others resulted. There was not a graduate of the university who would support him. It was utterly inconsistent for a lawyer of his standing to attempt to insert a provision in the bill which belonged to an entirely different system. Six hours had not elapsed since gentlemen the hon. member delighted to honor had told him (Mr. Whitney) that they were utterly opposed to the proposed amendment. It was not a fair statement to say that the affairs of the university were discussed behind closed doors. The statement of the hon. member was untrue. The leader of the Liberal press in the province was a member of the board of governors.

The Power of the Press.

Mr. MacKay: It makes no difference. The press is not admitted.

Whether intended or not, proceeded the prime minister, the newspapers would carry the breath of suspicion involved in the words of the hon. member. He might laugh—if he did not laugh he would not be in the position he was—but his name would go down to history as the only graduate of Toronto University who at the beginning of its new career suggested that its affairs were dealt with after the manner of swindlers.

Hon. Mr. Graham saw no reason for such language from the prime minister. The board of governors was responsible to the legislature and the legislature to the people. There was no use getting warm over it. It was a matter of business.

Premier Whitney: A bad business.

Hon. Mr. Graham, continuing, considered the only way to gain the good will of the people was to take them into their confidence. The heads of banks and such institutions appeared to think the best way was to let the people know as little as possible. He did not want to hamper the government, but they were going to pledge the credit of the province to the extent of $2,000,000. What earthly excuse was there for not letting the legislature know? The government were taking the course to drive away from the university the sympathy that rightly belonged to it.

A Demand.

Mr. MacKay challenged the prime minister's statement that he had said something that was not true, and asked for an explanation.

Premier Whitney asserted it was not true that the governors sat behind closed doors.

Every reporter in the city and the public, generally, declared Mr. MacKay, were aware that the governors sat behind closed doors. The premier had pretended two weeks ago that he did not know. The governors handled about $400,000 of the people's money, as much almost as the department of agriculture, and they did it behind closed doors. He had said nothing against them as individuals, but was attacking the system.

Mr. Ross, as a Toronto graduate, supported Mr. MacKay.

Dr. Smellie and A. B. Thompson declared for the government, and Allan Studholme also voted for the bill.

The amendment was lost on a division at midnight, 47 voting for the government and 18 against. There were nine pairs.

Paintings Now on View.

A rare chance will be afforded art lovers to secure paintings of such well known Canadian artists as D. Fowler, R.C.A.; J. A. Fraser, R.C.A.; O. R. Jacobi, R.C.A.; H. Watson, R.C.A.; L. R. O'Brien, R.C.A.; C. S. Millard, R. C.A.; W. N. Cresswell, R.C.A., and such foreign artists as J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Mr. Cuyp, W. F. Hulme, L. G. Pelouse, D. Cox, W. Cook, H. J. Boddington, etc., etc., at the auction sale of the estate of the late James Spooner, Esq., on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th of April, at Townsend's, 66 East King-street.

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HE WILL F-I-G-H-T

OLD MAN ONTARIO: "Oh, don't you worry about me, James Whitney. Dock Borden'll find he's not handlin' any Lord Dundonald when he tries to crowd me."

RELIEF IS IN SIGHT FOR WESTERN TROUBLES

Crow's Nest Coal Co. Directors Discuss Mine Troubles — a Settlement is Rumored

The situation in regard to the western coal difficulties and transportation troubles may soon be relieved.

G. G. S. Lindsey, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, which is chiefly affected, was in the city yesterday. A conference of directors was held. Mr. Lindsey would make no statement, but one of those present said he understood that a settlement had been effected in regard to the miners accepting the board of conciliation, and that the men would return to work to-day, as advised to do by President Mitchell.

A Regina despatch says that officials closely in touch with the situation claim that President Sherman, by encouraging the men to resist the application of the new Conciliation Act, has placed himself liable to arrest and criminal prosecution, which the federal government is prepared to undertake should the miners refuse to arbitrate.

The C.P.R. have loaned the C.N.R. an engine and rotary snow plow, and have instructed their Winnipeg office to offer another engine and snow plow and the services of a superintendent, roadmaster and train crew to open up Prince Albert line.

Both the G.T.R. and C.P.R. at Montreal disclaim all knowledge of the alleged request of the railway commission to those companies to aid the Canadian Northern.

"It isn't locomotives we want; it's weather. This road has not asked the government to request engines loans from the other roads," said D. B. Hanna, vice-president of the C.N.R., last night.

Toronto Board of Trade Appeals to Mr. Fielding

A special meeting of the executive of the board of trade was held yesterday to consider the following telegraphed appeal from the Calgary Board of Trade:

"Calgary Board of Trade strongly urges immediate action board of conciliation in miners' disagreement. Freight traffic ceased entirely and passenger traffic stops in few days. Miners leaving work in large bodies, altho no strike apparently officially declared. Output practically ceased. Manufacturing plants closing. Situation most serious in history of Western Canada. Ask your co-operation to prevent demoralization of western business."

As a result of the meeting Secretary Frank Morley last night wired Hon. W. S. Fielding, acting premier, as follows:

"Industrial situation in the west is reported to us by Calgary Board of Trade as most serious in history of Western Canada, and urges action by board of conciliation on miners' disagreement.

"Toronto board desire to endorse action of Calgary board and urge necessity of preventing paralysis of business by effecting settlement of matters in dispute."

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Hub Hotel, cor. Yonge and Alice Sts. Remodeled under new management. First-class business men's lunch in connection. W. J. Davidson, Prop. 246

CHARGE FRANCE IS PRODDING MOROCCO

TANGIER, April 17.—A menacing French naval demonstration is taking place off Mogador and the general situation is grave, owing to the resentment of the Moors over the French occupation of Oudja.

Native opinion is unanimous that France is seeking to pick a quarrel with Morocco, in order to make further annexations of territory.

In the meantime the country is swarming with "provocative agents."

The above despatch comes from the regular correspondent of the Associated Press at Tangier.

MAY HAVE BEEN A CIGAR THAT CAUSED M'GILL FIRE

Members of Faculty Were Talking and Experimenting in Building Until Midnight.

MONTREAL, April 17.—(Special.)—Altho the finding of the fire committee does not indicate that the loss of the medical building was caused by the butt of a cigar falling from the hands of a member of the faculty, everything points to this as being the correct theory of yesterday's disastrous fire.

One thing is sure, and that is the presence of the faculty in their room at a late hour on Monday night. The statement is made that these gentlemen left the room in question about 11 o'clock, and in two hours that part of the building was in flames. It was in the faculty room where the fire started.

It was Prof. Cox who first discovered the fire. He had been doing some special work in the physics building. As he was proceeding thru the grounds he saw fire in the western wing of the middle section of the medical pile. He at first thought that the fire was on the exterior of the building, supposing that it was a heap of rubbish that was being destroyed. He went to examine and found there was fire inside.

The evidence given before Commissioner Ritchie showed that Dr. John R. Balluah had been experimenting in the medical building up to 12 o'clock Monday night. Dr. J. W. Scane, registrar, said that 14 men had met in the committee room adjoining the faculty room and had been smoking during the evening. There was no waste paper on the floor and he did not see how cigar ashes could cause fire.

Dr. Osler, who was formerly connected with the medical faculty of McGill, has sent the following message of sympathy:

"Deepest sympathy with faculty; prepare to act the phoenix with courage."

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KEEN INTEREST SHOWN BY BRITISH PEOPLE

Attention Riveted in Colonial Conference—Resolution Presented for an Imperial Council.

(Canadian Associated Pres Cable.)

LONDON, April 17.—Japanese Ambassador Baron Kikuchi, at Nottingham, said that the colonial conference was discussing one of the greatest problems which had ever been before any nation, and on which not only the future of the British Empire alone, but of the world depended. If this is not an exaggeration of Japanese courtesy, there is no oubt that the coming of the colonial premiers on the occasion, apart from imperial ceremonials, has stirred the British people to the depths. The popular imagination has been struck by the meeting of Jameson and Botha and Laurier's high imperial oratory.

The people seem to have completely realized the truth of the Dominion premier's words: "Daughter states worthy of your attention." A wave of deepest interest in the progress of the conference has swept the country from end to end, and the press, with but few exceptions, is non-partisan in dealing with the conference. All are buoyantly hopeful that it will mark a great step towards the consolidation of the empire.

To-day before the business of the conference commenced, Lord Elgin presiding, and Winston Churchill also present, a resolution was put forward by Hon. Mr. Deakin (Australia), which affirmed the desirability of establishing an imperial council, consisting of representatives of Britain and the self-governing colonies, chosen ex-officio from their existing administrations, to discuss at regular conferences matters of common imperial interest.

New Zealand's premier proposed a similar resolution.

A resolution was proposed on behalf of Cape Colony, which advocated as necessary to the organization of a scheme of imperial defence, contributions which should be equitably fixed and provided for. It was added that as the above resolutions involved considerations of first importance, the conference should submit them to the imperial government for serious consideration on the understanding that the resolutions should not be formally moved, but regarded as a basis for discussion.

General discussion took place on a draft resolution put forward by Lord Elgin, which it was agreed should be circulated among the members for consideration at the next meeting.

A motion of regret at the death of Premier Seddon was passed.

A telegram of acknowledgement of the sympathetic resolution was received from Joseph Chamberlain. It said:

"I am promised complete restoration of health, and hope speedily to resume public life."

Subsequently the premiers attended dinner at Marlborough House, given by the Prince of Wales, where a number of distinguished people will be invited to meet them.

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CROWN WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE

Dr. Edgar's Odd Position—Grand Jury Returns True Bill for Murder — Crown's Case Presented and Trial on

CAYUGA, April 17.—(Special.)—After a lengthy deliberation the grand jury of the Haldimand assizes to-day brought in a true bill against Mattie Perkins on the charge of poisoning her husband.

Since the preliminary trial the crown officers have strengthened their case very materially. Now witnesses will be asked to show that Mrs. Perkins has enquired for strychnine and warned the person not to let her husband know of her enquiry; that a box containing strychnine was found in a drawer in the kitchen; and that a guilty liason existed between Mrs. Perkins and Thomas McDonald.

There was an unexpected sensation, however, when it was announced that Dr. J. W. Edgar of Hamilton would be a witness for the defence.

Early Tuesday morning Dr. Edgar, who, it has been understood all along, was to be a leading medical witness for the crown, was told by Mr. Arnoldi that his services, as crown witness, were no longer required.

"Why?" asked Dr. Edgar.

"Simply because," was the response of the crown prosecutor, "any evidence that you might be able to give would not strengthen the case of the crown."

"In what particular?"

This Mr. Arnoldi declined to answer.

Dr. Edgar persisted. As a matter of courtesy he said that he was entitled to an explanation, but there was no explanation coming.

Dr. Edgar then left for Hamilton. This morning he was subpoenaed for the defence and returned to Cayuga.

Altho he was given no reason, it is understood that his admission when cross-examined at the preliminary trial that he had assisted the crown in the preparation of its case was damaging from the fact that the Toronto doctors, Arthur Jukes Johnson and Bruce Smith, could not agree with him as to vital points, in connection with the death of Perkins, brought out by the defence.

At the preliminary investigation Mr. Johnston asked Dr. Edgar whether or not he was an expert for the crown or simply acting as an advocate, posting the crown prosecutor. Dr. Edgar answered that he was brought to help out the crown's case and as an expert as well.

A True Bill.

To-day was clear and bright, and farmers with wives and daughters assembled at the court house in time for the opening at 10 o'clock. It was not until 11.30 that the grand jury brought in a true bill. The prisoner replied to the charge in clear steady voice. Asked if she was ready to proceed she replied, "I certainly am."

Mr. Johnston asked that she be allowed to leave the box and have a seat at the solicitor's table, which was permitted. Mr. Johnston made an application for the production of certain documents in the possession of the crown. His lordship deferred a ruling. Both sides freely challenged, the jury panel being nearly exhausted.

At the afternoon court Mr. Arnoldi outlined the case as of the very gravest character. Poison was one most abominable mode of destroying human life.

"I am not here to convict Mattie Perkins, but to bring out any evidence which might show that the accused woman was guilty of the charge," he said. The jury must erase from their memory all knowledge of the case which had appeared in the public press.

The prisoner and her husband had lived together apparently happily for fifteen years. Prior to Perkins' decease his parents came to live with them on the farm. Later they moved to Canfield, where deceased died. Witnesses would show that Perkins was of a cheerful disposition and always in good health until he returned home shortly before Christmas. The prisoner had insisted on burial on Thursday, altho cards had been printed for burial on Friday. The doctor who gave a certificate of death from ulceration of the stomach, did so, he would say, because the prisoner objected to a postmortem.

Found Poison.

The analyst would say that he examined portions of the body and discovered strychnine.

It would be shown that the prisoner had visited a lady friend, a Mrs. Carter, at Walkerville, last September. She had asked Mrs. Carter where she could get some strychnine. Mrs. Carter said that she could not get it without a doctor's prescription. Prisoner asked Mrs. Carter to allow her little girl to get a doctor's prescrip-

Continued on Page 7.

DO YOU GET IT?

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