

INTERCOLONIAL SHOWSURPLUS

Hon. G. P. Graham's Statement is Satisfactory.

Proposal to Deepen Welland Canal to Twenty-two Feet.

Mr. Haggart Repudiates Borden's Public Ownership Plan.

Ottawa, March 5.—This was the Minister of Railways' field day, Mr. Graham availing himself of the motion to go in to supply to submit the Intercolonial budget. The statement was not only a highly satisfactory one in itself, but was presented with an ability which won the congratulations of members on both sides of the House. Mr. Graham was able to report a surplus for nine months of the fiscal year of \$218,139, and for the twelve months ending June 30 last of \$397,054, and carrying the statement up to the end of December, he showed that there was a balance of \$379,024. Apart from this tribute to the efficiency with which the Intercolonial is being managed, other notable features of Mr. Graham's speech were suggestions to deepen the Welland Canal to twenty-two feet, which would enable the grain rate from Port William to Montreal to be reduced to 3-3/8 per bushel, to double-track the railway from Moncton to Halifax, and to acquire branch lines. In the discussion which followed Hon. John Haggart, started his colleagues and amused the Liberal members by strongly repudiating the public ownership policy laid down by Mr. Borden in the Halifax platform.

Replying to Mr. Lennox, Sir Frederick Borden stated that since 1902 Sir Charles Ross had made a request for additional land of the Plains of Abraham, but that the request had not been granted because it was not considered desirable to lease a further portion.

Contract Labor From Japan.

Mr. Foster called attention to the reported attitude of the Asiatic League of British Columbia towards the influx of Hindus, and also to a newspaper despatch to the effect that Baron Hayashi had stated that contract Japanese laborers would not be barred in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in regard to the latter statement he had received a telegram from New Westminster, to which he had sent an answer that he could not credit the statement attributed to Baron Hayashi. It must be incorrect in some way, as Mr. Laurier had stated on the floor of the House that contract labor could not be imported from Japan, except with the Government's sanction, and no such sanction had been given.

Mr. Laurier added that the Japanese Consul General had authorized him to say that he had been instructed, as he (Mr. Laurier) had stated in the House, that in future no contract laborers would be admitted to Canada unless with Government approval.

Quebec Battlefields.

The House went into committee on the bill providing for an appropriation of \$300,000 to acquire and preserve the battlefields of Quebec and to take other steps to commemorate the tercentenary of Quebec.

Mr. Foster thought it would be better if the plans which it was proposed to leave to the commission to prepare in connection with the acquiring of the property should be submitted to Parliament before being passed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was most anxious that Parliament should have full control of the whole matter.

Mr. Lavergne considered that the work of Champlain was being overlooked in connection with the proposed celebrations, and there seemed to be a movement to turn the occasion into an Imperial festival, but 1908 marked the tercentenary, not of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, but of the founding of Quebec. If they wished to celebrate the birth of Canada they should wait until 1907. Referring to the proposals, he deprecated changing the name of the historic Plains of Abraham, and thought the idea of having a statue representing the Angel of Peace on the Plains was rather strange. He was afraid that the Angel of Peace would be a poor substitute for the women of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and suggested that the jail might be transformed into a national museum. As for the proposal to turn the Plains of Abraham into a national park, he pointed out that practically nothing of the battlefield remained.

Mr. Sproule reminded Mr. Lavergne that they were all British subjects, and declared that in joining in the celebration proposed at Quebec, they were giving the best evidence to the world that in Canada they were united.

Mr. Lavergne—Some are treated as British subjects and some as inferior British subjects.

Mr. Foster pointed out that a very serious difficulty in connection with the celebrations would be the accommodation of the crowds at Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured Mr. Foster that that difficulty was not being lost sight of. However, necessity was the mother of invention. He did not agree with Mr. Lavergne that there were superior and inferior races in Canada. Perhaps at Quebec they would be found even on an equality of misery. (Laughter.)

After some remarks by Col. Hughes the committee reported progress, and the bill will again be considered.

Canal System.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham on rising to address the House in respect to the Department of Railways and Canals stated frankly that he made no pretensions to having mastered the details of the department in the short time which he had been at the head. He had reached the conclusion, however, that if he could come within measurable distance of the ability shown by his predecessor in its management he would be fairly well satisfied. Dealing first with Canals, he figured that including the Rideau Canal from Ottawa to Kingston, Canada had expended at least \$120,000,000 on canals. Business on the canals, especially on the St. Lawrence, had not been so large as had been hoped. There had, he continued, been considerable discussion as to new canal projects, and the deepening of the canals, particularly the Welland. On that canal there had been spent some \$31,000,000, including expenditure on the elevator at Port Colborne. The latter,

it was expected, would be completed for use this season, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels of grain, but it was so built that it could easily be enlarged. He was not decided as to whether it would be better for the Government to control it absolutely, or to lease it to private parties. Up to the present it had not been decided that the Government management of elevators had not been very successful, and it was a matter for consideration what would be the better way of dealing with them. It had been said that the greater portion of the grain trade going through American channels could be devoted to Canadian channels by deepening the Welland Canal. An expert, who was also a practical business man and shipper, had told him that even if the American project of deepening the Erie Canal was carried out this would still be the case. As to the Trent Valley Canal, on which a large amount of money had been spent, the Government was endeavoring as far as possible to develop the water powers on the route as the work progressed. These powers would have to be controlled under a policy that would have to be developed later.

Mr. Graham then gave some details of the progress of the G. T. P., and transcontinental or Government section of that undertaking. On the latter point he spoke of the collapse of the Quebec bridge, which matter at a future stage would come before the House. The saddest feature was the loss of life. That could never be made good. In due course the policy of the Government as to rebuilding the bridge would be laid down.

The Intercolonial.

After a reference to the statistical branch of the department and to the Prince Edward Island Railway, he spoke for a while of the Intercolonial Railway, the people's railway, in which every Canadian from Halifax to Vancouver was interested. The total receipts for the nine months were \$6,248,111, and the total expenditure \$6,039,171, a balance of receipts over expenditure for the nine months of \$218,139. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, the gross earnings amounted to \$8,599,119 and the gross expenditure to \$8,202,054, showing a surplus of \$397,054. He had carried the statement up to the end of December, when the gross earnings amounted to \$7,169,499, and the expenses to \$6,790,444, a balance of \$379,024. He desired to quote a frank with the House and to state that December was a very bad month, and while they had quite a respectable balance at the present time he did not believe that when the end of the fiscal year came, the balance would be such a large balance as there was at the end of December, owing to the conditions that had been experienced. Mr. Graham proceeded to pay a tribute to the employees, and replying to the charge that political influences operated in promotions and advancements, he pointed out that 63 per cent. of the employees were members of unions, so that their advancement could not be meddled with by any political party. After commending the president fund, he dealt with the question of taking money from the revenue account to be applied for betterment. The policy of the department was to lay aside \$25,000 per month, and that might be called the betterment account, and it was hoped that shortly they would have transferred an amount sufficient to pay all that was required in that regard. The management of the Intercolonial by commission had been suggested. The question, he was free to say, was open for discussion, but his view was that while a commission of three might be justified in some cases, in the case of the Intercolonial, a commission to manage the Intercolonial Railway, if there should be any at all, should be a commission of one. It was the Ross Government who introduced the idea of constructing the T. & N. O. Railway, and they were not cleared then as to what they were now. Whatever might be said of the Liberal Government of Ontario, it would stand for their credit, though their opponents took the credit, now, that, in spite of a little opposition, they inaugurated and built 112 miles of railway that was now being pointed to by everybody as a great success.

The Intercolonial could not be compared, however, to a new railway like the T. & N. O., running as the latter did through one of the richest parts of the country, over a new track, with new rolling stock. If the Intercolonial got the rates charged on the T. & N. O., it would make a much better showing for freight rates on the T. & N. O. were 100 per cent. higher than the earning power of the Intercolonial from its freight rates, while the passenger rates were 47 per cent. higher.

Turning to the future, Mr. Graham pointed out that at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be at Moncton, and it must get to the seaboard. It might, therefore, be necessary, if the Intercolonial was to take charge of the Transcontinental business at Moncton, to build a double track from Moncton to Halifax, and to make arrangements for a better service from Moncton to western ports.

Hon. John Haggart.

Hon. John Haggart thought the Welland Canal should be deepened to the same depth as the Soo Canal, 22 feet. Canada had excellent geographical advantages in respect to transportation, and these should be utilized to the fullest extent. During the closing portion of his remarks Mr. Haggart said that a low mileage earnings of the Intercolonial due in a large measure to the control the labor unions had on the employees. He did not see the necessity for labor unions on Government railways. The Government should see that the employees got fair play.

Mr. Haggart, Logan, in a trenchant manner declared everything that would tend to the betterment of the I. C. R. had been condemned by Mr. Haggart and if it ever happened that Mr. Haggart should again occupy the position of Minister of Railways and Canals, he would not be slow to save the I. C. R. from the ravages of Mr. Haggart's views on public ownership.

Mr. Logan remarked that he would leave the ex-Minister of Railways to reconcile his opinions with those of his leader, and Mr. W. F. Maclean.

Mr. Haggart—The leader of the Opposition never said he was in favor of public ownership.

Mr. Logan recommended Mr. Haggart to read the Halifax programme. Mr. Haggart—I never heard of it before.

Where Do Opposition Stand?

Mr. Macdonald thought the country would be surprised to find from the speeches of hon. gentlemen opposite that the Conservative party was not now in favor of public ownership of railways, notwithstanding Mr. Borden's Halifax platform. He read from the latter and Mr. Borden's speech thereon to show how strongly that gentleman had committed himself and his party to the project of a Government railway from the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific, and criticized Hon. John Haggart for trying to create the impression that the party was not so committed.

Mr. Maclean (South York) also found fault with some views expressed by Mr. Haggart, and advanced arguments in favor of the nationalization of railways and canals.

The motion carried, and the House adjourned at 11.45.

FOR GAME PROTECTION.

To Tax and Regulate Game Meetings.

Safety of Public Buildings to be Considered.

Legislation Promised Regarding Small Theatres.

Toronto, March 6.—The protection of game in New Ontario was the subject of a debate in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, which was initiated by Mr. C. N. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). The bill of Hon. Dr. Reaume providing certain amendments to the Ontario game and fisheries act was in committee, when Mr. Smith stated that Game Wardens should be paid, and paid well. He pictured the wanton and illegal slaughter which was going on in New Ontario. Mr. Smith argued that men could hardly be expected to go out in the woods to enforce the law when there was no remuneration. The statement was obtained from the Government benches that legislation would be brought down with respect to small theatres or "theatrons" which have become so plentifully sprinkled throughout the Province of late. Premier Whitney volunteered the statement that the estimates for the year might be brought down to-day or by Monday at the latest.

Before the order of the day was considered Hon. Mr. Harcourt inquired of the Commissioner of Public Works if anything were to be done affecting the egress from public buildings. The answer was that in Cleveland, Ohio, had apparently been remedied by the enactment of legislation, he thought. Mr. Harcourt said he did not know of a matter of more importance with respect to legislation at present.

Hon. Dr. Reaume assured Mr. Harcourt that the matter had attracted the attention of the department.

Hon. Mr. Matheson stated that there was a law at present making it compulsory that doors of public buildings should be kept open, and that, however, pointed out that there seemed to be a danger in the theatrons which were scattered so plentifully throughout the Province.

Hon. Mr. Matheson in reply stated that some of the doors in the moving picture machines used in the theatrons were of celluloid and consequently were quite inflammable. The remedy apparently was to have the moving picture machines enclosed in iron boxes. The Government had added, instead of bringing in a bill along this line this session. One difficulty had been found, and that was that the machines in theatrons were generally placed over doorways.

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AMONG THE JEWS

News Notes About Them From All Over the World.

The Jewish Year Book estimates the total number of Jews in the world at about 11,081,000. Of these it locates 8,748,000 in Europe, 1,556,000 in America, 354,000 in Africa, 342 in Asia, and 17,000 in Australia. The Jews of Europe are divided as follows: Russia, 5,100,000; Austria, 2,100,000; Germany, 600,000; the Balkan States, 40,000; Belgium and Holland, 105,000; France, 80,000; Italy, 40,000. The largest Jewish population in cities is given as follows: New York, 700,000; Vienna, 130,000; Berlin, 95,000; London, 80,000; and Jerusalem, 30,000.

The Jewish Colonial Bank will open a branch in Constantinople. The new branch will open in April or May with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The Governor-General of Odessa has announced that in future the wife of a Hebrew who has emigrated to America may obtain a foreign passport on presentation of a letter from her husband asking her to join him. This decision is most welcome to the Jewish women, who have been unable to emigrate without authorization from their husbands in person.

The Ottoman Government has announced its readiness to pay any amount for constructing a water supply in Jerusalem or for digging wells, if this can be accomplished. The prospects, however, for the inhabitants of the Holy Land to have a water supply are gloomy. Attempts have been made time and again and failed. Rain water remains the only source on which the dwellers of the ancient city rely.

J. Masel, the Hebrew poet, produced the second volume of his collected Hebrew poems. Mr. Masel has the advantage of being his own publisher, and as such makes the type and appearance of the book very attractive. The "Miknats Ho'orev Zimrov" as the collection is called, is a valuable addition to the Hebrew literature.

The following statement was made in Congress by the United States by Mr. F. B. Harrison: "During the year 1906, according to official figures, twenty-two thousand people were injured in the anti-Semitic outbreaks, most of which were promoted by governmental agents."

It is plain that this is a matter for which the Russian Government is entirely responsible. Left to himself, the Russian moujik is amiable, and able to live at perfect peace with his Jewish neighbors. It is now believed that the highest persons in the empire are in sympathy with the movement.

The election of Mr. Alfred Levy to the Grand Rabbinate of France is more significant for constitutional than personal reasons. It represents the choice of the Jews of the French provinces against the long-continued supremacy of the Parisians. The choice lay between two candidates, M. Levy and M. Israel Levi, the son-in-law of the Grand Rabbi Zadok Kahn and the learned editor of the Revue des études juives.

The latest census gives the number of Jews in Upper Alsace as 8,361, and Lower Alsace at 16,182; Lorraine has 7,163 Jews. This gives a Jewish population of 31,708 in the two provinces that for nearly belonged to France.

Fire has destroyed the old and beautiful Shul of Kolomea, Galicia. This old synagogue was considered a masterpiece of old architecture, and was only second to the Dvorer Shul of Russia. Twelve Torahs were also burned.

Baron Meyendorff, second vice-president of the Russian Douma, has a novel plan for filling up the empty coffers of the Russian treasury. He proposes that the Jews be exempt from military service, but pay a heavy tax for this exemption.

The Yiddish press of New York is confident that Congressman Goldfogle's efforts to have the Russian Government recognize American passports issued to Jews will be crowned with success in the near future.

Nathan Straus, of New York, is about to establish a milk plant in London whereby Pasteurized milk will be distributed free for children of poor parents.

The Information Bureau for immigrants is considering the advisability of establishing English schools in Odessa for the Jews who intend to emigrate to America and England.

Lord Swaythling, formerly Sir Samuel Montagu, who is president of the Federation of Synagogues of London, has offered the position of chief rabbi of his organization to the Rev. Joseph Meyer Ascher, rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim, New York, who is also president of the Synagogue of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The religious war now raging in Berlin is more than of passing interest. Aristocratic Berlin Jewry is fully determined to have the sort of the Torah written in German and to read the portion on Saturday in that language. The Orthodox Jews of Germany are up in arms and are uniting all their forces against this movement.

The annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held in New York on May 3rd.

Many Jewish families in Jerusalem are still suffering from lack of food and clothing, and more help is needed.

The Free High School in Warsaw, the best Jewish institution of its kind in Russia, has had to be closed. The stringent and cruel laws of Russia, the constant raiding by police to which it was subjected almost daily, necessitated its closing, to the deep regret of the Jewish community of Warsaw.

Rabbi Samuel Salant, of Jerusalem, who recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday, and who has been totally blind for the past ten years, is regaining his sight, and is able to read with Masel's.

For the first time there will be election for Chief Rabbi of St. Petersburg. Heretofore it was for the government to decide who shall be the head of communal affairs of the Jewish population of the Russian capital.

A Jewish exchange says that the Jewish population of Canada is now estimated at 60,000, of whom about 30,000 are in Montreal.

The Kosher Kitchen has opened in New York. Strictly kosher meals will be served to visitors at cost.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, will be given an audience by the Czar when he visits St. Petersburg.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff is giving a prize of \$100 every year for the best essay written on Jewish literature and science.

The Yeshiva of Odessa, where 60 or 70 young men are studying for the rabbinate, will be closed.

MANUEL TO WED.

KAISER'S DAUGHTER SELECTED FOR PORTUGAL'S NEW KING.

Ruler Aged 18, Princess 16—German Emperor to Discuss Proposal on Occasion of Forthcoming Visit to Lisbon.

Lisbon, March 5.—Newspapers here state that negotiations are afoot to bring about the marriage of King Manuel and Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Emperor William.

The proposal will be discussed when the Kaiser makes his promised visit of condolence to the Queen-Mother, Amelie. The officials refuse to discuss the report.

King Manuel, who came to the throne last month through the assassination of his father, King Carlos, and his brother, Crown Prince Luiz, was born November 15, 1889, and is, therefore, not quite 19 years old. Princess Victoria was born September 13, 1892.

Will Change Her Religion.

London, Friday, March 6.—The Chronicle says that on the occasion of the betrothal of the Count of Turin, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and Princess Patricia of Connaught, niece of King Edward, the latter reluctantly decided to change her religion. She will begin shortly to prepare herself for reception into the Roman Catholic Church.

SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Lady Wanted \$10,000, But Toronto Jury Gave Her \$100.

Toronto, March 6.—The beauties of Canadian society yesterday were \$100 poorer. Jacobs, who is a sewer on pants, earning \$9 per week, met Hannah Weitz, an attractive Hungarian lady, in September last, a week after her arrival in this country. They spent many pleasant hours together, and yesterday she sued him in the Jury Assize Court for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Jacobs admitted spending many evenings at the lady's home in the seclusion of the parlor with the lights subdued, but said that he never talked of marriage, he merely used to talk about what a nice country it was. He admitted also that he had serious thoughts of marrying a girl in New York, who had \$400 in real money of her own. The jury awarded Miss Weitz a solatium of \$100.

FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.

End of Decew Falls Woman Said to Have Been by Strangling.

St. Catharines, March 5.—Shortly before six o'clock this evening Mrs. Sangster, wife of Joshua Sangster, who has been in charge of the power plant of the Hamilton Cataract Company at Decew Falls since its construction, was found dead in her room. Death is believed to have been due to strangling, though no information as to details could be learned. Deceased was highly respected.

Found Dead.

Montreal, March 5.—Frank E. Jones, commission merchant, was this afternoon found dead in the lavatory of the fifth floor of the Board of Trade building.

Westmont's Chief Resigns.

Montreal, March 5.—Mr. James Harrison, for sixteen years Chief of Police of Westmont, and until last autumn also chief of the fire brigade, has sent in his resignation.

We must all use laxatives

—we who eat rich foods and exercise too little. The best way to take them is a Cascaret at a time—when you need it.

You know when you need Cascarets.

You feel a certain dullness, a depression—perhaps the approach of a headache.

You say, "I must take something tonight." But why do you waste the day?

It is easy to keep at your best at all times, if you'll do it. The way is to carry a box of Cascarets with you. Take one just as soon as you need it.

Then the clouds rise at once.

The need for Cascarets is a natural need. Don't think that you are dragging yourself.

We must get a laxative some way. If we don't get it through exercise, and through proper food, we must get it otherwise.

Cascarets are the next best way.

Ask your Doctor about it.

He will tell you that the day of the violent purgative is past. The day of pills, salts, castor oil and cathartics.

This is the day of the gentle in medicine, the natural, the pleasant. Cascarets act just as certain foods act—just as exercise acts—on the bowels.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 Cents per Box.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

The practical impossibility of saving money carried in the pocket, purse or home, has been proven by nearly everyone.

Temptations to go here and there, and buy this and that, generally consume all surplus cash close at hand.

Deposit your savings in a Savings Bank where they draw interest, steadily accumulate, and grow into a surprisingly large sum.

The temptation to useless expenditure is eliminated—for few savers will go to the Bank and draw out money to gratify some passing fancy.

The experience of all who have a Savings Bank Account is that the money stays there until withdrawn to buy a home, pay off a mortgage, go into business, or for some such useful purpose. That is why a Savings Bank Account accumulates so much faster than personal saving.

The Bank of Hamilton encourages small deposits of money, and has eliminated all formality in opening accounts.

Branch offices have been established throughout the city, and, for the convenience of those employed during the day, each Office is open on Saturday evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Bank of Hamilton