FOURTEEN PAGES-TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 9 1906-FOURTEEN PAGES

A "TIP."

ONE CENT

PREMIERS DRAFT DEMANDS

ISK INGREASED SUBSID

Conference of Nine First Ministers

and Lieutenants at Ottawa-

Premier Whitney Unable to

Agree With Details of Quebec

The premiers—Ontario, Whitney; Que-bec, Gouin; Nova Scotia, Murray; New Brunswick, Tweedie; Prince Edward Island, Peters; Manitoba, Roblin; Saskatchewan, Scott; Al-berta, Rutherford; British Colum-

berta, Rutheriora, bia, McBride.
What they want: Increased provincial subsidies from federal treasury; wider jurisdiction in dealing with local questions; extended boundary

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The pro-vincial premiers began their conference

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the morning

opened the proceedings with an adaress of welcome, to which each of the

mine provincial premiers replied briefly. The federal representatives then spoke, and Premier Gouin of Quebec was made chairman of the provincial representatives' meeting, and Deputy Attorney-General Lanctot of Quebec was made

After an hour's discussion in the morning the meeting was adjourned to give the representatives of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan an opportunity to decide whether the resolutions of the Quebec conference of 1902 would meet their views.

The Quebec resolutions provided for increasing the allowances for legislation, made to the provinces at Confederation, to about a quarter of a million gollars each. The allowance is now from \$50.000 to \$80,000.

The Quebec resolutions also proposed

The Quebec resolutions also proposed to increase the 80 cents capitation allowance from the population returns of 1860 to those of the census of 1901. They also proposed an allowance of 20 cents a head, for the administration of criminal justice.

At the conference of the provincial representatives this afternoon there was signified a practical agreement in the principles of the Quebec resolutions. However, some of the representatives did not wish to subscribe to all the details.

them before the Ontario house. While he now wants an increase in the provincial subsidy he is unwilling to subscribe to the exact terms of the resolution he criticized.

Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island, in the case of his province, does not want the capitation allowance has don't the last consus return as

jurisdiction in the taxing of commercial travelers, and of companies trading under federal charter. Manitoba. Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec will also in all probability seize this occa-

also in all probability series that seem sion to urge their desire for such extension of their northern boundaries as will afford them access to Hudson Bay. The maritime provinces want such an amendment of the B.N.A. Act as will

BAD COLLISION IN N.S.

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with a busy day.

Resolutions of 1902.

THE COBALT SILVER MINES

The World desires to discuss in a conservative way the Cobalt silver industry—for it is to-day an industry—from the point of view of the people of Ontario as organized into a province, and from the point of view of the public who invest in mining shares, and from the point of view of the public who invest in mining shares, and from the point of view of those who have or are now developing these various silver propositions. The World will anticipate what it has to say by this statement, that it has had at least a dozen of the members of its staff investigate the Cobalt country from time to time. It has also, for some months now, maintained a resident correspondent in the camp, who has given a great deal of news about the mines and development work, and it has also had its responsible editors visit the camp, talk with all kinds of men in regard to the subject and read nearly everything that has been published about these propositions. Incidentally we would also remark at this point that we believe that some of the able editors who are discussing Cobalt would discuss it all the more intelligently if they put in a few days in the region itself. Indeed, before any newspaper writer undertakes to discuss Cobalt, or to warn the public in regard to Cobalt, he ought to go there and spend a week in gleaning information, and another week reading up the subject, because there is any amount of things to see, and any amount of more or less accurate information at hand.

Having made this preliminary statement, The World undertakes to say that the Cobalt silver proposition is one of the greatest marvels of the day. We believe that untold millions in silver will be taken out of the camp in a very short period of years, and we have no hesitation in saying that up to the present we have only approached the fringe of discovery. Not only is the amount of silver enormously large, but it is so disposed that anybody of ordinary intellect can soon appreciate the leading facts in connection with it. It requires no mineral expert to see w evidence for thinking that some of the veins are at least 500 feet in depth, and there is no scientific reason for thinking that the veins do not go down to a great deal lower depth. Now, as we have said, all these things can be seen—the depth of the veins, the frequency of the veins, the width of the veins, the richness of the silver they carry. You can go to a hundred spots in Cobalt on the various veins where you can rub your brootsole on top of the veins and polish the native silver in the rock. You can take great pieces out of the veins that are so filled with silver that the weight is almost equal to the weight of pure silver. You can see silver in these veins of all kinds, from its pure state up to its various combinations under which the several ores of silver are known. Furthermore, the veins are so well defined, they are so clear on the top that all you have to do is to sink a shaft, say of one hundred feet depth at one portion of the vein, sink another similar shaft say two hundred feet away on another portion of the vein and run a drift from the bottom of one shaft to the other, and if the vein is six inches wide at top and at least six inches wide at bottom and its richness at least as constant in the tunnel below as it is on the surface at top, then you know you have ten thousand cubic feet of ore blocked out, and that this ten thousand cubic feet will give you at least two thousand tons of ore, and that lots of this ore in Cobalt carries \$2000 to the ton and some of it goes a great deal higher. On this basis you have \$4,000,000 in this one short and rather shallow portion of a single vein. For the purposes of maintaining your reputation for sanity and for moderation of statement you can cut this down by three-quarters if you wish and you can say that there is a million dollars in that portion of the vein. As far as The World can gather, there are a score of mines to-day in Cobalt district of which such a statement can be made and on which, with comparatively little work, ore can be blocked out in

The next great feature of the camp after its extent and richness and the ease with which the public can seize itself of the presence of silver, is the simplicity of the mining. No high-class plant is required. Simply steam or electricity for driving the drills, steam or electricity for runn the hoists and for breaking rock. No expensive plant for the treatment of the ore is required. One plant will refine for all the district. The ore is now shipped out in bags, and in three weeks or less, the product, or the equivalent of the product, returned to the shipper.

Let us now come to the next feature of this Cobalt camp, and that is the interest that the people of Ontario have in this silver production. The province has to-day built and is maintaining a railway that runs from North Bay thru the Cobalt district and the Temiskaming district and is ultimately destined to go to James Bay. The province also owns the telegraph system that serves the country, and The World understands that the railway commission is willing to do everything it can to serve these mines, and that branch lines will be built into the mines wherever traffic will justify such a course. Not only do the people of Ontario own this new railway running into this country, but they have Ontario own this new railway running into this country, but they have the extreme satisfaction of seeing this railway a paying concern from the start. Its trains are crowded with passengers. It has any amount of freight to handle, and the telegraph business is so pressing that there are insufficient operators and wires to accommodate it. If ever the friends of public ownership had reason to rejoice it is in these facts that we have stated in connection with this road, namely, that it is proving a magnificent investment and a splendid illustration of the wisdom of public control. But we have something further to say and it is this: that the road must be managed in the best possible way, that it must be kept out of politics and it must be kept up to date, and if the government are open to suggestions, The World takes this opportunity of suggesting that the telegraph service be immediately implemented by increasing the wires and by increasing the number of operators, and, if possible, reducing the cost of the messages; and we also believe that the government ought to

Island, in the case of his province, does not want the capitation allowance based on the last census return, as the population of the island has declined. He wants a minimum fixed for the allowance, which a decrease in population will not affect. The premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while agreeing to the principle of the Quebec resolutions have just had a census taken of their provinces which shows a tremendous growth over 1901. They want the capitation allowance given on the basis of population shown by the 1906 and of any future census, A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Gouin, Weir, Murray, McBride, Pugsley, Foy, Campbell and Secretary Lanctot, was appointed to revise the Quebec resolutions. They will report to a meeting of the provincial representatives at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the new draft of resolutions is adopted it will be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other federal ministers to-morrow at 11 a.m. In addition to the plea for increased subsidies from the federal treasury, the conference will probably consider the question of railway, waterpower, and fisheries jurisdiction as between the federal and local authorities, the alleged encroachments of some of the provincial legislatures on the federal jurisdiction in the taxing of commercial travelers, and of companies trad-Continued on Page 11. SEVERE PUNISHMENT LIKELY

amendment of the B.N.A. Act as will save them from any further reduction of their parliamentary representation.

This evening the delegates attended a reception given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. To-morrow at 1 o'clock they will be the guests of R. L. Borden at lunches. University Authorities Announce
That Step Will Be Put Once
for All to Rowdy "Hustles"

Colleges. The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, to hear evidence. The ringleaders will be summoned, and if evidence warrants it the board are for All to Rowdy "Hustles" Such as Occurred Yesterday.

the Sydney & Louisburg Railway took disorder attained such dimensions that the papers is very highly colored. I do place about four miles from this town this afternoon, and as a result one man, Norman McLellan, is dead. his brother, Daniel is dying and nine were injured. The accident was caused by a collision between No. 6 and No. 55, construction trains coming from Louisburg.

It appears both trains chaught they are the crowd of poisson between No. 6 and No. 55, construction trains coming from Louisburg.

It appears both trains coming from Louisburg.

disorder attained such dimensions that police interference was requested, first by the university authorities and later by the university authorities and later by residents on College and McCaulustreets, where the crowd of boisterous struction trains coming from Louisburg.

It appears both trains thought there is very highly colored. I do not think it was quite as bad as that, but it is too bad. I am sorry for the students themselves. Dr. Primrose has refused to lecture to the second year until the sophomores applogize. The students are to be pitied, for they are the sufferers. It is too bad when young men who are sent down here by parents. carried on for nearly two hours. On sometimes at a great sacrifice, should t appears both trains thought they MtCaul-street cars were stopped and Cigarette Smokers buy Alive Bollards
No 7. Smooth and cool and broken, wagons were held up and

were torn down.

Dr. Primrose, who tried to get the second year element to be quiet, was given such a reception that he has intimated that he will refuse to take the

dicated by the fact that the first meeting of the university caput or discipline committee under the new organization, was held yesterday afternoon to deal with the riot. The duties of this board are to enquire into the discipline of the different faculties when misconduct affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the affects make payment of the second in for the lumber camps, while 200 remained to await developments. Thomas Belanger of St. Jerome, Quebec, an official of the Knights of Labor. Was requisitioned as organizer, and he was appointed president. "No surrender" was the policy pursued by both parties, and matters went on

Continued on Page 5.

Oscar Euds on & CompanyChartered Accountants. 5 King West. M. 4786,

Harper, Customs Broker, 5 Melinda.

of the different faculties, the president of the university and the heads of the

going so far as expulsion.

Dean Reeve was much grieved over

DEMANDS REFUSED

MR. BORDEN: "'Ta-a-ake care!"

20 ON EACH SIDE WOUNDED London, Oct. 8.—Following the lead of the Newfoundland newspapers, whose opinions on the modus vivendi have been cabled here, some of the evening papers here to-day denounce the agreement as a "one-sided barrain" house.

Lebor Leader Falls Dead From NEW PARTY DOWN BY SEA Five Bullet Wounds and Mob. Infurlated by Their Loss, Drive Police to Bush-Militia Now in Possession of Town.

Buckingham, Que. Oct. 8.—(Special.) Two men were killed and two more will die from wounds received in a strike riot, which amounted to a pitched battle between the police and strikers at Buckingham this afternoon. Guns were used with telling effect. About twenty of the strikers were hit, and twenty-one out of twenty-two police and detectives were also wounded. The dead:

STRIKERS KILLED.

THOMAS BELANGER, leader, aged 35, of St. Jerome, Que., leaves widow. FRANCOIS THERRAULT unarm ed, aged 40, leaves widow and 7 child-

STRIKERS SERIOUSLY INJURED. FELIX FAUVELLE, aged 65, shot n stomach, likely to die. EDWARD MINOR, aged 31, thigh

ADELARD HAMELIN, aged 30.

ullet wounds in legs.
ISIDORE RENAUD, aged 38, shot EMERY HAMELIN, aged 32, wound-

d in neck.

BAPTISTE CLEMENT, aged 45, younded in arm, neck and headDOLOR HAMELIN, aged 34, shot in

FELIX LACELLES, aged 30, shot X. CODIEUX, aged 28, shot in head. XAVIER TREMBLAY, aged 29,

vounded in leg. LOUIS GERVAISE, aged 33, wounded in arm. There were several other minor casualties.

POLICE INJURED. CHIEF FRANK KERNAN, shot in head, not dangerous.

DETECTIVE HERBERT WARN-

ously wounded, will probably recover.

CONSTABLE JAMES KERNAN,

wounded in arm.
Sixteen other police and detectives were hit, but not severely.

A month ago the employes of the James MacLaren and Co.'s lumber mills struck for higher wages. They had been paid \$1.25 per day, and they demanded \$1.50, which is the wages paid by W. H. Kelly, the other important lumber merchant at Buckingham. The MacLaren Co. refused to give the raise and 500 men were af fected. Three hundred left the town for the lumber camps, while 200 re-

WHERE TO LUNCH. Crown Hotel 75 Bay St. Excellent Cafe. J. Walker, Proprietor.

OBJECT: MARITIME UNION

Dissatisfied Liberals and Conservatives Take Steps to Place Independent Candidates in the Running-To Cope With Western Provinces at Ottawa.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 8 .- (Special.)-A new political party is being formed in New Brunswick, having in view as its prime object, maritime union. It will be independent and be composed not only of dissatisfied Liberals, but of kickers from the Conservative side as

The men interested assert they are completely dissatisfied with the present state of affairs in local politics. They claim the government is rotten. but that the opposition is worse and consequently if they leave the government and go over to the opposition it will be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. They say that there is only one course left open for them, and that is to start an independent party and to have a ticket in every county in the province to support its interests.

interests.

A ticket is already being formed in King's County, Dr. McVey of Rothesay and and Arthur Freeze of Sussex being the two candidates. being the two candidates.

Prominent St. John politicians are expected to form a ticket to contest this constituency in the interest of the new party. The party will have independent candidates in every county at the party election.

next election.

The independent party claims that the LOWER PROVINCES ARE AT PRESENT UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE WESTERN PROVINCES, BUT IF THE THREE MARITIME PRO-VINCES WOULD UNITE UNDER, SAY THE NAME OF ACADTA, IT WOULD GIVE THEM A MUCH STRONGER FRONT AND THE MEMBERS WOULD BE ABLE TO DO MORE AT OTTAWA. An outline of the party's platform is somewhat

To divide this large new province into electoral boroughs, with a population of 10,000 each, such boroughs having one representative each in the local house.

The government to consist of a legis lative council composed of two members from each province in the union, these members to be elected for from three to five years by popular vote. An executive council, consisting a premier, minister of justice, minis of public works, minister of agriculture and forestry, minister of mines and la-bor, minister of health and quarantine, minister of finance and education. The new government shall also give the municipalities full control of the

WILL GO TO CHINA



EDWARD WILSON WALLACE Son of Prof. Wallace of Victoria University, who has been ordained for missionary service at Chentu, Western China.

BIRTHS. BULL—At "Lorne Hall," Rosedale, Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 8th, 1908, the wite of William Perkins Bull, barrister-at-jaw, of a son.

MORRISON-Mrs. D. Morrison, 91 Bordenstreet, Monday afternoon, a son. Both
doing well.

BLACKBURN—At 16 Willcocks-street, on Monday, 8th day of October, Ealinor Isabelle (Nell), aged 24, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Blackburn.
Funeral private, No flowers.
SEXTON—Passed away suddenly, on the 8th October, 1906, at lier late residence, 53 Leonard avenue. Mary Ann Sexton, aged 74, widow of the late W. F. Sexton, builder, of this city.
Funeral on Thursday, the 11th, to the Necropolis, at 2.30 p.m.
WILSON—On Monday, Oct. 8, 1906, at 47 Maitland-street, William James, beloved and only son of William and Catherine Wilson, aged 29 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

For American Beauties, Violets, Valley, etc., try Jennings, 123 West Kingstreet. Main 7210.

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solated and Without a Defensive Force, Britain Will Not Incur Serious Risks for Her Claims, However Legitimate.

London, Oct. 8 .- Referring to the fishery modus vivendi The Morning Post points out the moral of the re ported result. If it transpires that Newfoundland's interests have not been separated from those of British

North America as a whole, the fact will deserve the serious consideration of the islanders.

Their "responsible" government being really irresponsible in the last resort, because dependent on imperial authority, their natural logical destiny is to join the Dominion; then urge the formation of a Canadian squadron. is to join the Dominion; then urge the formation of a Canadian squadron.

Isolated, Newfoundland has no prospect ever of equipping herself with a material defensive force, in default of which no British government will ever incur serious risks for her claims, however legitimate in the abstract.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable,)

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 8.—Referring to the modus vivendi concluded between the imperial government and the United States regarding Newfoundland fisheries, The Pall Mall Gazette says it is one more sacrifice of a British colony in the cause of Anglo-American goodwill.

Much as we all value that cause, it is painfully apt to work out in a one-sided fashion, with all the business on one side and all the sentiment on the other, and mean enough sentiment, too, seeing that it is indulged in at the expense of a weak third party whom we are professing to protect.

The London Globe says hardly any pretence is made of mutual concessions. The oldest British dependency is treated with absolute contempt in a matter of vital moment to its chief industry.

The Standard says the modus vivendi is the only course practicable for the time being, and adds that no transactions of this kind can be rightly conducted unless the colonial government concerned be directly represented in the negotiations.

DENOUNCED AS "ONE SIDED."

papers here to-day denounce the agree-ment as a "one-sided bargain" between the United States and Great Britain. The latter, however, it is pointed out here, made every effort to secure the colony's consent to an equitable ar-

rangement. Great Britain was ready a fortnight ago to conclude the agreement assigned, believing it to be the fairest, but waited until the last moment for Newfoundland to accept the settlement, which was considered necessary in order to prevent trouble on the fishing

MUCH COOLER

Lakes and Georgian Bay-Gales vesterly to northwesterly; showery to-day, turning considerably coolwednesday, fair.

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W. P. Godson & Company, Chartered Accountants, City Hall Square, 101-2 Teraulay Street. Phone Main 4881.

Why Don't Men Go to Church?

A correspondent has asked The Sunday World to open its columns to answers to the query: Why Don't Men Go to Church? The Sunday World gladly complies and would be pleased to have answers to the question from all and sundry-from the men themselves, from their wives and from their should-be spiritual pastors and masters.

Replies should be addressed: Editor Sunday World,

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MONDAY, OCT. 8.

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only sure cure and no b SKIN DISEASES nether result of Syphilis not. No mercury used in ament of Syphilis. ISEASESOFWOMEN ainful or Profuse lenstruction and all splacements of the Womb,

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OCKET AND CHAIN

PS LANDED.

The first landing of the present occ as accomplished to nd and third bat United States Inunder canvas

FOR STUDENTS WHO RIOTEL

the signboards on them enatched off. monkeyed with, and a couple of fences

class again until an apology is forth-That rigorous treatment is likely to be meted out to the ringleaders is in-dicated by the fact that the first meet-

Dead, Another Dying.

What may be the last "hustle" the conduct of the medicals, around the university took place yes terday. It was the annual clashing of the Sydney & Louisburg Pallyray took to the first and second year students. The

Eunter Cigar, the smooth smoke, 10

Ratepayers are reminded that Wednesday, the 10th inst., will be the last

Continued on Page 5.