

42ND YEAR. NO. 17782

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MASSACRE OF WHITES BY INDIAN BAND; FIFTEEN SHOT TO PIECES BY YAQUIS

Prominent Mexican and American Mine Owners Wiped Out After Desperate Battle in the Mountains of Mexico—Four Women of Party Ruthlessly Murdered.

San Francisco, March 24.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Los Angeles says: News has reached this city of the murder of five members of the family of Pedro Meza, President of La Dura, in Sonora, Mexico, and brother-in-law of Frederick Hartman, president of the William Hoge Company of Los Angeles, and ten others, who were massacred by Indians within a few miles of their home and their bodies left in the roadway between Ortiz and La Dura until a sufficient number of Mexican troops could be sent over to overawe the raiding outlaws and bring in their victims. The names of those killed are:

Senor Pedro Meza, President of La Dura, a rich mining contractor and one of the most prominent men in the district.

Senora Elvira Meza, the wife of the president.

Senoritas Carmen, Eloisa, and Panchita Meza, 18, 20 and 23 years of age, their daughters.

Mrs. Wenceslao Hoff, an old friend of Meza.

Theodore Hoff, 24 years old, her only son.

Ten others acting as guides to the party were also killed.

Three members of the Meza family survive. They are the baby son of Pedro Meza, and two young daughters, Mercedes and Eleonora. The children had been left at home in La Dura, when the rest of the family drove in carriages to Guaymas.

Returning from Guaymas the party stopped at Ortiz, and it is supposed they were joined there by Mrs. Hoff and her son. Here, it is said, they learned of the presence of a band of Yaquis in the Los Orlas Mountains, near Orizaba Pass, through which they would have to reach La Dura and the mining camp where F. A. Hartman owns large interests in silver and copper properties. The worst of the gorge was passed, and they had entered the wider valley when from every ledge and mountain of debris came the crack of rifles. The men charged desperately up the slopes, calling upon their heads a rain of lead. A last desperate stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriage, and they fought back, dying but fighting to the last.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter carrier, who shortly afterward went through the pass on his trip with the mail and identified the bodies of those killed.

Coal Strike Inevitable.

New York, March 24.—The Tribune today says: At a conference of the Gould interests held yesterday, a message was read from Frank L. Robbins, chairman of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, in which he declared a coal strike was inevitable.

"Coal strike inevitable. It seems now impossible for us to reach an agreement," the message read.

Mr. Robbins is now at the meeting of the joint coal committee in Indianapolis. The Gould interests got reports from all the system's officials, intimating that there was a supply of fuel coal in storage that would keep the Gould system for some months.

FOUR YEARS FOR EDWIN BANWELL

Crown Bank Teller Who Stole \$40,000 Given Light Sentence—Wife Pleads Guilty.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 24.—Edwin St. George Banwell was this morning sentenced to four years in Kingston for robbing the Crown Bank of \$40,000, while acting as teller. Mr. Du Vernet, on behalf of prisoner, pleaded for a light sentence on the grounds of Banwell's youth and owing to the fact that he had been accused of being previously \$100 short in his cash, which he denied.

The guarantee company was taking this out of his salary to make good. This reduced his income, which was only \$650, to a very small amount, and the desire to get married, coupled with the temptation of easily securing a large sum of money, was a foolish impulse rather than premeditated act of a criminal. Mr. Drayton, on behalf of the crown, pointed out that the bank had been put to \$6,000 expense in apprehending Banwell and recovering what he had stolen. Judge Winchester, in passing sentence, said he did not impose a sentence of four years merely as correction for an offense, but as warning to other young men similarly engaged, who might be led astray.

Mrs. Banwell afterwards withdrew her plea of not guilty. She pleaded guilty, and Judge Winchester let her off on suspended sentence.

GOOD WORK ON ESTIMATES

\$5,250,000 for Customs and Post-office Departments Passed.

Ottawa, March 23.—The rapidly with which supply was voted today indicates the intention of both sides not to unduly prolong the session. Estimates for the customs department and post-office department outside service, two large departments which are sometimes subjected to somewhat protracted criticism, aggregating \$5,250,000, were voted. The new Postmaster-General made a favorable impression and stood the fire of the Opposition benches with all the sang froid of a veteran. His replies were courteous and an evident desire to give all the information that might be reasonably expected somewhat disarmed criticism. The Minister of Customs was subjected to a light percentage of reduction in the customs collections, as compared with the collections under the Conservative Government, but the debate that resulted was good-natured.

NOT TEMPERED WITH BILL

The Temperance League Finds Fault With Hanna's Measure.

At a meeting held in Somerset Hall last evening the London Temperance League discussed at some length Mr. Hanna's license measure, and several features came in for a great deal of criticism and were strongly objected to. It was thought that the increase in license fees would likely have the effect of making hotelkeepers push the sale of liquor all the harder, and future reduction in licenses would be harder to be obtained because of the increased revenue.

The three-fifths vote of local opinion was considered an unnecessary handicap on the temperance people and was most unfair.

The meeting drew up a resolution to send to the convention next week stating that "We think the bill is not calculated to reduce the number of licenses or the amount of liquor sold to any appreciable extent and is not such a measure as will satisfy the advanced temperance sentiment as expressed in the referendum."

HIGHEST BID WAS \$2,250.

A committee of the school board met yesterday afternoon and opened tenders for the Queen's avenue kindergarten property. The highest bid was from Edward Holland, who owns the property adjoining the kindergarten, the amount offered being \$2,250. The committee did not finally settle the matter, but agreed to recommend that the property be sold to Mr. Holland.

CHIEF AND LAWYER HAD CROSS-FIRING

Arose Over the Hearing of a Minor Charge in the Police Court.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

The St. Thomas Rag and Metal Company, were charged this morning in the police court with buying junk from minors, but the case was dismissed, the magistrate stating that it would be hush-hush to convict the accused upon the doubtful evidence offered.

A young lad swore that he had sold some junk, and the defence admitted having bought it. The whole matter lay in regard to the lad's age—whether he was 18 or younger. The lad said that he was 16.

"How do you know your age?" asked the chief of police, who was prosecuting.

"My sister told me. She is four years older than I," was the answer.

"If object to that as evidence, your worship," said Mr. Meredith, who appeared for the defendants.

"There is no direct evidence," said the court in regard to the lad's age. "The case is smaller boys than him over 18 years of age."

The chief made inquiries about previous sales.

"That has nothing to do with the case," said Mr. Meredith.

"Well, there will be other cases to come yet," said the chief.

"Yes, you'll drive these people out of the city," responded the lawyer.

"They had better get out if they are not going to stop buying from children," said the chief.

"The people of this town have something to say about this," hotly retorted Mr. Meredith.

"Oh, well," went on Mr. Meredith.

"Yes, the people," went on Mr. Meredith.

"The court interfered."

"I propose to have this case tried without any more cross-firing at all," said his worship.

The case was dismissed without costs.

OXFORD WINS

Defeats Cambridge in Annual Field Meet of the Universities.

London, March 24.—The annual Oxford-Cambridge field sports were held at the Queen's Club here today in a snowstorm. Only a small crowd was present and the track was in a deplorable condition. Oxford won by seven to three events. American Rhodes, a scholarship student, competed in five events. Warren E. Schutt, of Cornell, was second in the mile run.

P. M. Young, University of South Dakota, won the long jump with 22 feet 3 inches, and high jump with 5 feet 13 inches.

Impressive services marked the burial of Mr. Richard Crapp, one of the unfortunate firemen who were killed in the wreck at Sarnia Thursday morning. Although not a member of the Brotherhood of Firemen that order attended in a body, and many other railway men were present. Only a few days ago Mr. Crapp had expressed his determination to join the brotherhood when he received his next month's salary.

Many beautiful floral tributes covered the casket. One was a large basket of flowers from the Brotherhood of Firemen, and several wreaths and floral designs were from the friends of the dead man.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Southern Congregational Church, conducted the services at the house, 228 Burwell street, and also at Woodland Cemetery where interment took place.

The pallbearers were three brothers and three brothers-in-law of Mr. Crapp. The former were Thomas, John and William, and the latter Messrs. Geo. McGregor, Ed. Foster and James Nicholas.

MR. ROSS WILL DIVIDE HOUSE

Intends to Have Vote on County Council Bill.

GRADUATE NURSES ASSOCIATION

Designed to Give Nurses a Status, But Is Not a Close Corporation—Some Objections.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 23.—Premier Whitney did not carry out his threat of a busy Friday and an evening session, and the House adjourned at 5:15 today. By actual count there were present 23 Government and 8 Opposition members. A number of bills were put forward a stage. The only interesting feature was the opposition on both sides to some provisions of the Graduate Nurses' Association bill. Mr. Ross announced that he intended to divide the House on the county council bill.

In moving the second reading of his bill to incorporate the Graduate Nurses' Association, Mr. Crawford claimed that it was not designed to create a close corporation, but only to give the nurses a status. It was therefore in the interests of the public. Mr. Graham thought the clause providing that institutions receiving Government grants should employ only members of the association was going too far. Other members also expressed disapproval of the bill, including Mr. Hoyle, its sponsor, and Hon. Dr. Pyne. The latter pointed out that many nurses did not require scientific or technical knowledge, being only needed as assistants or watchers of the sick. Mr. Ross (800) pointed out that the Gray Nuns and Sisters of St. Joseph, to be found in many hospitals in Northern Ontario, would be deterred by the bill, although they had years of experience. At Dr. Pyne's suggestion the bill will go to a special committee.

Mr. Lennox withdrew his bill providing for more pay for constables attending court, as Mr. Foy said the consideration.

Hon. Dr. Reaume introduced a bill extending till 1907 the time for receiving applications for the Government's good roads grant for the payment of portions of the cost in certain cases, and to provide where those counties are represented in one grant that each may enter the good roads improvement scheme.

Special committees were named to consider Mr. Downey's pharmacy amendment and Mr. Carscallen's statutory engineers' bill.

Replying to Hon. Mr. Ross, Col. Matheson said there had been no reduction of Ontario taxes in 1905, other than statutory ones. The St. Joseph's Hospital paid \$20,429.82 principal, the interest remitted being \$16,886.65.

Colonel Hendrie moved the second reading of his bill respecting steam, electric and street railways. He said that the bill was intended to explain his provisions. As there were many railway bills under consideration, he would not pass the bill until the end of the session.

As far as the Thames River Angling Association is concerned, it was stated today that the prosecution of offending fishermen will continue with the same vigor as heretofore.

THE RAISING OF FRUIT

Open Meeting of Fruit-Growers at Alderton—Practical Pointers.

The fruit growers of Ivan district will hold an open meeting in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Alderton, on Tuesday, March 27, at 2 p.m. Messrs. Sherrington, of Walkerton, and Carey, of Ottawa, will address the meeting which promises to be very interesting as both these gentlemen are practical men on such subjects as co-operation, spraying, growing and handling fruit. All interested in fruit growing should attend.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian Church here, on Sunday, and quite a number joined the church at these services. Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Hamilton, officiated both morning and evening with marked ability. In the morning his subject was the "Love of God," from John III, 16, and at the evening service the lesson was "I am a Pilgrim," from the crossing of the Jordan by the Israelites. Midway in the discourse at the request of Dr. Marsh, the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "There'll Be No Dark River There." The preaching of Dr. Marsh was listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation. He is most certainly a very able and gifted man.

We understand the Presbyterians intend to remodel the Manse at an early date.

Wants a Hard Worker.

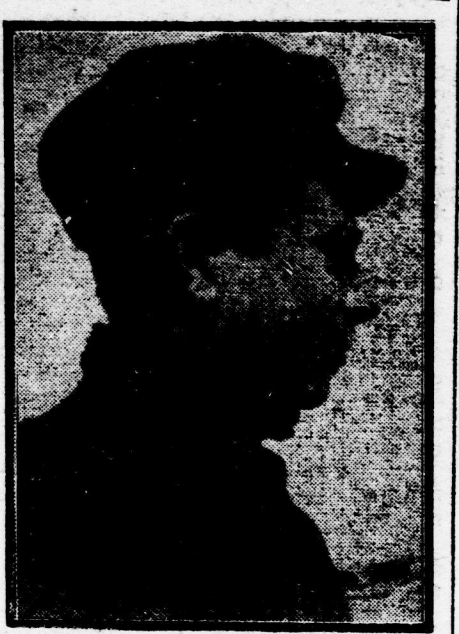
London, March 24.—The lord provost of Dundee has received a letter from a young Englishman in Ontario, asking him to send out some marriageable girls. The writer, who gives references, says he is willing to provide a home for a hard-working Protestant girl, 27 to 30 years of age.

Rogers on the Stand.

New York, March 24.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was the first witness today in the investigation conducted by Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, who is seeking to oust the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and companies alleged to be allied with it, from doing business in Missouri.

ADVERTISER SNAPSHOTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Here's a picture of a boy who is a pupil of one of the leading schools of the city. When he came within range of the Advertiser camera he was gazing intently at some object in which he appeared to be deeply interested, thus



SNAPSHOT NUMBER NINETEEN.

presenting an excellent opportunity for the Kodak artist. By calling at the Advertiser on Monday, between 5:30 and 6 o'clock he will receive a prize of a dollar.

The little girl whose picture was published on Thursday failed to call for her prize. Not this is not to be wondered at, as the picture was not very distinct. This is only the second time since the Snapshot series was commenced that the lucky boy or girl has not called to claim the prize.

TIP TO FISH SHIPPERS

Angling Association Will Continue Prosecution of Law Violators.

The recent seizure in the city of a large quantity of fish has caused Joseph Jubinville, of Jeanette's Creek, to write a letter to the press, stating that of the 13 boxes shipped, but very little was picked. As to the licenses, Mr. Jubinville says the fishermen along the Thames and Lake St. Clair have their licenses for the present year, and have the right to fish and ship to the highest bidder. He also says the opening of boxes of fish en route is contrary to the law as the fish are inspected by a Government official at point of shipment.

Mr. Jubinville's letter has brought a reply from Mr. Caleb Wheeler, a Chatham angler, who has with London fishermen attempted to have net fishing stopped. Mr. Wheeler states that the people have no confidence in the present system of inspection at any point of shipment from Lake St. Clair. Illegal shipments, he says, can be easily stopped even by examination in transit. The London anglers are duly appointed by the Government, and Mr. Wheeler assures Mr. Jubinville that the only way to avoid loss is to refrain from shipping any fish forbidden by law.

As far as the Thames River Angling Association is concerned, it was stated today that the prosecution of offending fishermen will continue with the same vigor as heretofore.

THE RAISING OF FRUIT

Open Meeting of Fruit-Growers at Alderton—Practical Pointers.

The fruit growers of Ivan district will hold an open meeting in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Alderton, on Tuesday, March 27, at 2 p.m. Messrs. Sherrington, of Walkerton, and Carey, of Ottawa, will address the meeting which promises to be very interesting as both these gentlemen are practical men on such subjects as co-operation, spraying, growing and handling fruit. All interested in fruit growing should attend.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian Church here, on Sunday, and quite a number joined the church at these services. Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Hamilton, officiated both morning and evening with marked ability. In the morning his subject was the "Love of God," from John III, 16, and at the evening service the lesson was "I am a Pilgrim," from the crossing of the Jordan by the Israelites. Midway in the discourse at the request of Dr. Marsh, the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "There'll Be No Dark River There." The preaching of Dr. Marsh was listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation. He is most certainly a very able and gifted man.

We understand the Presbyterians intend to remodel the Manse at an early date.

Wants a Hard Worker.

London, March 24.—The lord provost of Dundee has received a letter from a young Englishman in Ontario, asking him to send out some marriageable girls. The writer, who gives references, says he is willing to provide a home for a hard-working Protestant girl, 27 to 30 years of age.

Rogers on the Stand.

New York, March 24.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was the first witness today in the investigation conducted by Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, who is seeking to oust the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and companies alleged to be allied with it, from doing business in Missouri.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED LINES FOR TRANSMISSION OF POWER

Representatives of Many Western Ontario Municipalities Discuss Falls' Power at Guelph.

President Arthur White, of the board of trade, and Ald. Wyatt, chairman of the manufacturers' committee, yesterday attended the meeting of the municipalities convened at Galt to devise ways and means to have the Ontario Government assist in the transmission of Niagara power to the reachable municipalities in Ontario.

Mr. White says that in brief the feeling of the meeting was as follows: Private generation of power at the Falls.

Government transmission lines. Municipal distribution.

Present under an act passed by the Ross Government, all power companies at the Falls are compelled to sell to the Province of Ontario one-half of all power generated by them, the price to be the same per horsepower as the lowest charged any customer of such companies.

\$12 Per Horse Power.

The lowest price charged for power today is \$12 a horse power for powers sold in Buffalo, so that if the Whitney Government would put the clause into force, the present power companies would be compelled to sell one-half of the power generated by them to the people of Ontario at a cost of only \$12 per horse power.

To get the power to the different municipalities, however, transmission lines would be necessary and it was the opinion of the meeting at Galt that the Government should build and maintain these lines.

And when the power was brought to a city or town it should be distributed by the municipality.

An Additional Plant.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that if it were found that one-half of all the power being generated by

the companies at the falls would not supply the people of the reachable district, it would be the duty of the Government to establish an additional power plant of its own.

Mr. White also informed The Advertiser that the municipal representatives believed that if the Government would not consent to build the transmission lines the municipalities should build and maintain them themselves.

The Power Report.

A dispatch from Toronto gives the following interesting information from the power report, which is to be made public next week:

The report of the municipal commission on the electric power question is to be handed out next week. It is understood that the report will give much detail and figures about the cost of power production, and in addition, it is said that the report will show that power can be brought to Toronto for \$17 per horsepower, and that lights now costing \$30 can be made a gold mine for profits at \$28 to \$42.

That municipalities are being held up by the electric companies, there is abundant evidence in the report. It will show that Hamilton pays \$4 per year for its lights, and will also show that the Western Counties Electric Company, which is controlled by the Cataract Electric Company, is negotiating with the city of Brantford, 25 miles further away to supply its lights, at the same rate as those in Hamilton, for \$5. Another interesting fact is the statement that the electrical companies are endeavoring to the Hamilton up with a \$55 rate for a 20-year contract. In Hamilton the price per kilowatt hour for incandescent lighting is 15 cents, in St. Thomas, where the energy is made from steam, it is 19 cents, and in Brantford it is 8 cents.

Continued on Page Nine.

WORKED A TRICK ON A JEWELER

George Paradis Said to Have Slipped Imitation Diamond Into Tray, and Taken Genuine.

George Webber Paradis was charged in the police court this morning with stealing from a Dundas street jeweler.

Paradis' home is said to be in Woodstock, but he was arrested in Windsor yesterday by Provincial Constable Cox. Paradis, along with another man, had just been let out at the border on suspended sentence when Constable Cox reappeared the former. The officer didn't have a warrant and was told by the magistrate that he could not hold the prisoner, who was nevertheless kept Paradis who was turned over to the London police.

Paradis is alleged to have worked a game on the local jeweler. He went into the store in Pelawary and looked over a number of diamonds and slipped one that he wanted to make a purchase. It is said that while doing this he slipped an imitation diamond ring into the case in place of a genuine diamond, keeping the latter. The trick was not noticed at the time.

Constable Cox located the ring in Woodstock even before the local jeweler had notified the police.

Paradis was remanded until Thursday.

John Pennecott was bailed until Tuesday next for sentence for non-support. Pennecott still insists on keeping the \$1,000 endowment insurance for himself and giving his wife the \$2,000 lodge policy, which is not satisfactory to Mrs. Pennecott.

James Fox and Joseph Cain were drunk and fighting. They were fined \$5 each or 20 days in jail.

Joseph Riddle and Harry Walsh were drunk and disorderly and were taxed \$5 or 10 days for their offense.

David Smeaton was remanded a week for being drunk.

PEOPLE SHOULD REGULATE RATES, SAYS SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

Tells the Americans That the Railway Commission Works Well.

New York, March 24.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sailed yesterday on the Celtic. Shortly before he left the Waldorf for the pier of the White Star Line he consented to express his convictions concerning the legislation for railroad rate regulation now under discussion in the Senate at Washington, says the Tribune.

He said: "It is my opinion that the railroads are making altogether too much opposition to the proposed regulation. It seems to me that the people are entitled to regulate rates. It is therefore only a question as to the method of securing that end. Rate regulation in Canada, under the control of a federal railway commission

created by an act of Parliament has now been in operation for two years and is satisfactory to both railroads and the shippers. Our commission consists of three members, appointed by the Government, each for a period of 10 years, and removable only by Parliament. The only appeal from the decisions of the commission is to the Governor-General-in-Council. No members of the present commission has ever been identified with the railroad business, but there is an obvious anxiety to be just alike to the railroads and the shippers, and as a result the decisions, in the main are fair. The commission has full authority to initiate every rate in the schedule, but in practice it ratifies existing rates, within certain limits. Experience has indicated to be equitable. The complaints are made to the commission and its decisions stand unless reversed by the Governor-in-Council. However it may be accomplished, I am satisfied that the railroads will be better off under Government regulation of rates."

PEOPLE SHOULD REGULATE RATES, SAYS SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

Tells the Americans That the Railway Commission Works Well.

New York, March 24.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sailed yesterday on the Celtic. Shortly before he left the Waldorf for the pier of the White Star Line he consented to express his convictions concerning the legislation for railroad rate regulation now under discussion in the Senate at Washington, says the Tribune.

He said: "It is my opinion that the railroads are making altogether too much opposition to the proposed regulation. It seems to me that the people are entitled to regulate rates. It is therefore only a question as to the method of securing that end. Rate regulation in Canada, under the control of a federal railway commission

created by an act of Parliament has now been in operation for two years and is satisfactory to both railroads and the shippers. Our commission consists of three members, appointed by the Government, each for a period of 10 years, and removable only by Parliament. The only appeal from the decisions of the commission is to the Governor-General-in-Council. No members of the present commission has ever been identified with the railroad business, but there is an obvious anxiety to be just alike to the railroads and the shippers, and as a result the decisions, in the main are fair. The commission has full authority to initiate every rate in the schedule, but in practice it ratifies existing rates, within certain limits. Experience has indicated to be equitable. The complaints are made to the commission and its decisions stand unless reversed by the Governor-in-Council. However it may be accomplished, I am satisfied that the railroads will be better off under Government regulation of rates."

PEOPLE SHOULD REGULATE RATES, SAYS SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

Tells the Americans That the Railway Commission Works Well.