HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

THOUSANDS THRONG TO HEAR SIR JAMES

Strong Anti-Reciprocity Arguments of Ontario Premier and George Lynch-Staunton.

HAMILTON, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Overwhelming sentiment against the proposed reciprocity agreement in this city was expressed in a very tangible and most convincing manner last night by an audience which packed Association Hall to the doors, to hear Sir James Whitney expound the arguments against the pact. No other such enthusiastic gathering has ever been held in this city. Within 15 minutes after the opening of the doors every seat in the hall had been filled, and every inch of standing room, which the police would allow to be used, had been occupied. For an hour thereafter, a steady stream of humanity was turned away from the doors. About 2000 citizens contented themselves with listening to speakers at the tremendous overflow meeting which was held at the Conservative headquarters on East King-street, and hundreds were unable to gain admission there.

While Sir James P. Whitney was, of course, the stellar attraction for the big crowd, to whom he fulfilled every expectation in his exposition of the fallacies of the reciprocity treaty, the big audience showed great appreciation of the address delivered by George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., of this city, who confined most of his regarks to refuting some of the statements made by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, from the same platform on Friday night. Mr. King, in his speech, had given what he claimed to be comparative prices of hams, bacon, etc., in Canada and the States.

Direct Misstatements.

"Now," said Mr. Lynch-Staunton, "it might be thought that Mr. King, being a minister of the Canadian Government, would keep measurably within the truth, when making statements of this kind, but I am astonished to find that he has not done so."

Mr. Lynch-Staunton then quoted from The National Provisioner of Sept. 9, in which the United States' prices of the commodities mentioned by the minister of labor were without exception considerably higher that he had stated. Mr. King had said that ham was selling in Boston for a little more than 12 cents a pound, while as a matter of fact, the price was 16 cents. Bacon, he said, was 15 cents, when the New York price was 18 cents and it was 22 cents in Chicago. Mr. King claimed that hogs were selling for a higher price in the States than in Canada, while in prok products the case was reversed, and the Canadian consumer was paying more than the American consumer. Mr. Lynch-Staunton then quoted the statement of Chester Fearman of Fearman & Co., packers, of Hamilton, to the effect that while hogs were selling for $7.35 in the States, the price here was $8.15.

"So," exclaimed Mr. Lynch-Staunton, "we find that instead of Mr. King giving us the truth in his speech, what he said in this connection was the absolute, undiluted untruth. The speaker then repeated some prices which Mr. King had pretended to quote from The Mail and Empire of Aug. 26. Mr. Lynch-Staunton had spent two hours trying to find the quotations. They were not in the paper of that date, or any other date, and the prices mentioned by Mr. King had never been quoted by anyone except himself on the continent of America.

An Unjust Attack.

Mr. Lynch-Staunton declared that the minister of labor had made an unjust and wicked attack on the industries of Canada when he had stated that a combine existed among the pork packers in this country. "In refutation of that charge, Mr. Fearman will, on Monday, publish a statutory declaration that there is no agreement whatever among the pork packers, and that there is not one element of truth in Mr. King's charge. If Mr. Fearman's declaration is untrue, he can be prosecuted for perjury, but I venture to say that Mr. King will not dare to make any such declaration in support of his statements in the matter."

The audience was convulsed with laughter when the speaker referred to the reciprocity agreement as being like a monkey from Africa. "Farfetched and full of nonsense," Mr. Staunton made a distinct hit with the audience and was warmly applauded when he sat down.

When Sir James Whitney stood up to speak, the audience rose as one man and tendered him a thunderous ovation, which did not subside for quite five minutes. In support of his contention that reciprocity was not a party question, Sir James declared that only three men in Canada, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, knew the terms of the agreement when it was concluded, and repeated the statement of Lloyd Harris, M.P., of Brantford, that if the question had been submitted to a party caucus, it would have been turned down by 90 per cent. of the Liberal members. Another reason was that the importance of the issue overshadowed any question of party welfare, and lastly, many prominent Liberals had broken with their party, and were working against reciprocity.

The National Viewpoint.

In view of the attention which the previous speaker had devoted to the economic aspects of the reciprocity question, Sir James touched but lightly upon that phase, and treated the subject from the viewpoint of its effect upon Canada as a nation, and as a part of the British Empire. He recited the gloomy conditions which had prevailed years ago, and described the adversity and travail out of which the nation had been born. He traced the progress and prosperity of the country under the national policy up to the present time, when people of the Dominion are the happiest and the most free, and the country the most prosperous in the world. He then referred to nature's law of compensation, whereby no man or country can receive unless he or it also gives, and frome this drew the conclusion that any possible benefit which might accrue to Canada from the reciprocity agreement, must, of necessity, be balanced by some disadvantage.

Sir James then read innumerable expressions of American public men and newspapers, showing most conclusively the wide prevalence of annexation sentiment in the United States towards Canada. President Taft had said: "Canada is at the parting of the ways." "Now," asked Sir James, "what is the meaning of this mysterious, enigmatical, cryptic, utterance?"

Taft's Indiscretions.

Mr. Taft further said: "The tie that binds Canada to the mother country is light and almost imperceptible. The forces that unite Canada to the British Empire will receive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty. Take it (reciprocity) now or give up forever. Take down that wall and we shall sell her (Canada) more goods than she will sell us. We do so now." Other extracts and quotations were: "I hope to see the day when the American flag will wave over every square foot of territory on the North American continent." "Eventually Canada will come into the union. This will happen when we want her. In the meantime, she is being kept in colonial cold storage for us. "Eventually the whole American continent will be one nation." "We will get one more state without fighting for it."

"Only one state out of us. What do you think of that?" asked Sir James, amid general laughter. "Congressman Prince has said: 'When we go into a country, we take it. It is destiny.'"

Sir James concluded his address by appealing to his hearers not to follow the broadway to the political destruction of Canada, but to help carry out the idea of continuance of British institutions on the American continent, and the upbuilding of a great nation in the Dominion.

Woe in Chinatown.

Ing Yuen and thirteen other sons of the Flowery Kingdom, were gathered in by the local police at 1 o'clock this morning, when Yuen's tea store at 35 North James-st., was raided. Yuen is charged with keeping a common gaming house, while his unlucky compatriots are charged with gambling on the Lord's Day. Yuen will also have to face a charge of keeping opium for sale, a quantity of the dream producer having been found by the police on his premises. All the men are held without bail and will appear before the magistrate to-morrow morning.

In a collision between the bicycle which they were riding, and a motor car driven by Elmer Kerr, Chas Ogg and his son of 75 Chatham-st., were thrown to the ground at the corner of King and Bay-sts., about noon to-day. They were taken to the city hospital, where it was found that their injuries were not serious, and they were sent home.

James Smith, a G. T. R. conductor, was fatally injured, it is feared, when he fell from the rear of his freight train near Waterdown early this morning. He was hurried to the city hospital, and his injuries were found to consist of a fractured skull, a broken arm, several body wounds and internal bruises. He is not expected to live the night thru.

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TOLD HOW TO VOTE

But Rev R. J. Treleaven's Advice Was of Rather Vague Description.

Rev. R. J. Treleaven undertook last night at Carlton-street Methodist Church to tell his flock how to vote. The party question was a matter of small import to the pastor, who believed that the personal qualities of the candidate were the most essential factors to be considered if the country is to have good legislators.

Mr. Treleaven carefully avoided touching on any party questions, but he came dangerously near the present reciprocity issue when he said:

"A few years ago the people to the south of us elected men to congress who put one tax on linseed oil and another on flax seed oil. We have had men not much better."

King's Daughters and Sons.

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, will be held in Jarlvs-street Baptist Church, Sept. 19, 20, 21.

The convention will open to-morrow morning, Sept. 19, with routine business. In the afternoon, Mayor Geary will give an address of welcome on behalf of the city council.

A special musical program has been arranged for each evening during the session, and special speakers on the occasions will give addresses on the origin, history and work of the order.

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See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on the wrapper, as we are the sole manufacturers.

SOCIETY

Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman entertained the Ladies' Auxiliary of the German Lutheran Church at a garden party on Saturday afternoon, when she was wearing a very handsome satin foulard gown of a Neapolitan violet shade, with hat to match and diamond ornaments. She received her numerous guests at the entrance to the beautiful garden, which is terraced down to the ravine drive, and which comprises a pool and fountain, rose garden, a pergola covered with vines, a bungalow, and kitchen garden. The outlook is so lovely that it is quite impossible to imagine that the house is on the Belt Line to the front, and quite in town. In the pavilion opening on the lawn, long tables were arranged, gaily decked with pink and white asters. Here the one hundred and ten ladies sat down to a very satisfactory "Kaffee," superintended by Mrs. Palm, Mrs. Killer and Miss Cornelia Heinzman, the latter looking prettier than ever after her trip abroad. Assisting her were the Misses Lulu Weismiller and Hermoine Wegenn. Afterwards the ladies explored the garden, guided by Mr. Palm and Mr. Killer. Mr. Heintzman, coming in later to add his welcome, many of the guests staying until nearly 7 o'clock, the weather being absolutely perfect for an outdoor party. In a balcony draped with flags, an orchestra played during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonisteel have returned from a lengthy visit to Atlantic City.

The Baroness von Senten has returned to town from Austria, Baron von Senten having been ordered to the Hungarian frontier with his regiment for some time, the baroness and her baby came home with Mr. Lothar Reinhardt, and will spend the winter in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Newman, who have been paying visits to Niagara Falls and Toronto, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Edna Scott are in town from Attercliffe.

The marriage took place very quietly in Toronto last week of Miss Rose Bills to Mr. Frank Henderson, both of Hespeler.

Mr. James Bicknell who spent his vacation with Mr. Harry Foster in Vancouver, has returned to town for the opening of St. Andrew's College.

Mrs. Frank Arnoldi is staying with Mrs. Douglas Warren, while her house in North-street is being re-decorated.

Mr. J. H. Englehart was at the Hunt Club yesterday.

Mr. Harry Walker has been moved to the St. Catharines-street branch of the Molsons Bank in Montreal, from Port Arthur, where he has been since leaving Toronto.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Riddell arrived from Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Martens have returned from abroad. Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Martens' mother, who took care of her house and children during their absence, returns to her home in Louisville, Kentucky, this week.

Miss Jones, Bruce-street, Westmount, who has been in Toronto, visiting her brother, Mr. A. W. M. Jones, has returned home.

Mr. Jack Stevens has arrived from Vancouver to attend St. Andrew's College.

Mrs. W. P. Shannon, accompanied by her daughter, has arrived from Ottawa. Miss Shannon will attend college in Toronto.

Mr. A. A. Bowen spent the week end with friends in Kemptville.

Miss Blossom Valleau, Ottawa, is is visiting her grandmother in town.

Miss Wickstead, who has spent the summer visiting Toronto, St. Catharines, Montreal and St. Agathe has returned home.

Mrs. H. Lockwood has returned to Buckingham.

Miss Lulu Leslie is staying with friends in Toronto on her way back to Carleton Place, after visiting Detroit and Chicago.

Mrs. James Blakly Corbet with her nurse and baby left last night for her future home in Winnipeg, where Mr. Corbet has been appointed assistant inspector of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hoyles are spending a month on the Georgian Bay with friends.

Mrs. Ellis will give a dance at the Metropolitan in November, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Lena Ellis.

The last summer dance of the Argonaut Rowing Club takes place tonight at eight o'clock.

Miss Wood and Miss Fisher will receive this afternoon at 2 La Plaza.

Mr. Harold J. Devell, Cobalt, who has been visiting Mrs. W. C. Brent, Centre Island, returned to Cobalt on Saturday.

Mrs. Villiers Sankey and her children have returned to the island after a trip to Montreal and Quebec, and up the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Burrows and their family, Walker-avenue, have returned after spending the summer in their cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Davis, formerly of Toronto, now residing at 247 West 21st-street, New York, who have been visiting Mr. Davis' mother for two weeks, will leave for home to-day.

Miss Sadie Defoe, Dundonald-street, is on an extended trip thru Western Canada, visiting friends in Winnipeg, Regina, Indian Head and other places.

CANADA READY TO TALK BIG IMPERIAL ISSUES

A. E. Kemp's Views on Closer Union With Mother Country Applauded.

A. E. Kemp, Conservative candidate in East Toronto, is a man of broad imperial sympathies. We read from the official report of the fourth congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, held in London, in June, 1900, that Mr. Kemp gave an address which was frequently interrupted by applause, in which he assured his hearers that Canada was heart and soul with the mother country.

The Earl of Selborne, then under-secretary of state for the colonies, was chairman, and in part Mr. Kemp said:

"We, perhaps, in Canada have made ourselves heard in what you may have considered a somewhat aggressive manner. ('No, no.'). I can assure you we have meant well. There is the spirit of imperialism in Canada (cheers) and we hope the debate on the resolution, which we presented before the congress, largely, as we explained, on several grounds, will have effect. We had before us the events, which had taken place in a certain part of the empire, South Africa; we had studied those questions very closely, and it seemed as if this was the only opportunity we had had all these years of showing what we were willing to do in a practical way, in a small way I may say, in aid of the mother country (cheers), and we did what we could to maintain the flag we all love so well. (Cheers).

Imperial Questions First.

"So far as the chambers of commerce of Canada are concerned, and so far as the trade of Canada is concerned, I can say it is in a most satisfactory condition. I will not, therefore, refer to any extent to the work of the chambers of commerce of Canada and the commercial interests of Canada, but I would say that the chambers of commerce and our board of trade in Canada depart somewhat from discussing commercial questions, and within the last few months they have been discussing this imperial question more than, I think, they have the commercial question of Canada itself. We are anxious, my lord, to have in the politics of Canada, as I believe the other colonies desire to have thrown into their politics, larger questions. Years ago we had questions before us very similar to those which have been before the great Australian people with regard to federation. (Cheers). As reference has been made here to-night to the great men of Australia, how efficiently they worked in bringing about this federation, which is just about consummated, I would not forget the men we had in Canada forty years ago, who worked efficiently on these trying questions, and I am glad to know that we have amongst us one of the representatives of the old school, in Lord Strathcona. (Cheers). They have nearly all passed away, but there are a few old landmarks we are always glad to honor, and these men had the imperial spirit years and years ago, and it has grown and developed in our own country. (Cheers). We have got, as you know, a rather bracing climate in Canada, and we breathe very much the same atmosphere as our friends who are situated in the great and prosperous republic of the United States. We, therefore, came to London, perhaps having breathed that atmosphere, and with that aggressive spirit, and we felt, and we still feel, and we hope that in some things, at least in things that are good, perhaps Great Britain and the British Empire may adopt some of these things, which have been factors in building up that great republic, the United States. We came here feeling that the policy, which Great Britain had adopted, her trade policy for the last fifty years, had been the right and proper one, and perhaps that policy may continue for a great many years to come. And yet we feel, my lord, that there may be some changes. We feel that perhaps there may be a possibility in years to come of adding to the sentimental bond, so that we may have a bond in commerce and a bond in trade. It may not come about in the way we think or the way our friends here in Great Britain think, but we feel that if the question is looked into, as we think it will be looked into, there will be found some common ground on which to stand, and that in years to come we will have a bond supplementing that of the sentimental bond. (Cheers).

The Imperial Council.

"One of the questions which have been discussed in the congress was with reference to an imperial council, and now, when we are soon to separate and go to our various places in different parts of the world, I feel almost sorry that there is no other body but this one, and I hope that this imperial council will be organized soon, and that year in and year out the voices of the different parts of the empire may be heard in London (cheers), heard in order that Great Britain may be in touch with all parts, and I believe that if Great Britain is in touch, as she should be, with all parts of the empire, we may avoid in the future such a calamity as has come about in South Africa.

"A good deal has been said about contributing to the imperial defences, and I can assure you, my lord, that it is the desire of the Canadian people, as far as politics will admit of it, and as far as we can educate the people to it, to do our fair share." (Cheers).

PURE JERSEY MILK FOR THE BABY

We have special arrangements with the owners of two of the largest Jersey herds in Ontario. We get pure, unmixed Jersey milk from them, and send it right out to your home. You can always be perfectly sure it is pure and fresh. This is the milk to give to the children. We do not use preservatives or any other adulterant whatsoever. Try our Ice Cream.

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"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HAS NO CHANCE AT OTTAWA

Sir Wilfrid, Replying to Dr. Margaret McAlpine's Protest, Lays Onus on Provinces.

That the Dominion parliament has no power to extend the electoral franchise to women, and that each province is a law unto itself in the matter, is pointed out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in replying to a letter from Dr. Margaret McAlpine, corresponding secretary of the Canadian Suffrage Association.

A similar letter was sent to R. L. Borden. J. F. Boyce, replying in Mr. Borden's absence, gives assurance that the matter will come before Mr. Borden as soon as possible.

Dr. Margaret McAlpine's letters read as follows:

Dear Sir,—The women of Canada are as deeply stirred by the issues before the country as are their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, yet they are not permitted to record their votes and to take their share of responsibility in the shaping of the destinies of their own country, which a large proportion of foreign men are, by a short term of residence in Canada, qualified to do. Surely Canadian women have the well-being of their own country more at heart than the average foreign immigrant. Surely they are better qualified to form an opinion on a question of Canadian policy than are persons who do not even possess a knowledge of the national languages much less of Canadian history, government and institutions.

It is an insult to Canadian women to be classed with the disfranchised stratum of this Dominion, and the absence of their voice and counsel in the administration of the country is not only unjust, but profoundly undemocratic and detrimental to the state.

To be governed without consent and to be taxed without being allowed a voice in the matter of how the taxes are to be imposed and to be spent, to have to passively submit to the victory or defeat of an issue which cannot but vitally affect the life of this country is a treatment equivalent to that dealt out to slaves and subservient races and classes in times gone by.

The Canadian Suffrage Association, therefore, earnestly request that the provision which excludes women from the franchise in this Dominion be abolished, and that a measure be introduced which will give the women of this Dominion the vote on the same qualifications as those applied to the men of the Dominion or on some other acceptable basis.

The Canadian Suffrage Association will be glad to know if in the event of your party's being returned it will be prepared to introduce such a measure.

Yours faithfully,
Margaret McAlpine,
Cor. Sec. C. S. A.

No Dominion Franchise.

Sir Wilfrid's reply is:

Prime Minister's Office,
Canada.
Quebec, Sept. 12, 1911.

Dear Madam,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., in which you request, on behalf of the Canadian Suffrage Association, that the provision which excludes women from the franchise in this Dominion, be abolished, and that a measure be introduced which will give the women of the Dominion the vote on the same qualifications as those applied to the men of this country, or on some other basis.

In answer, I beg to call your attention to the fact that under the existing system in Canada, we have no Dominion franchise and that the electoral vote is exercised under franchise granted by each provincial legislature.

Yours very sincerely,
Wilfrid Laurier.

Dr. Margaret McAlpine,
619 Bathurst-st., Toronto, Ont.

VOTE FOR GOOD OF COUNTRY

Rev. J. H. Hazlewood Lays Down Principles to Guide Electors.

"The Christian and the ballot-box" was the subject upon which Rev. J. H. Hazlewood addressed his congregation last night in Central Methodist Church.

"Great men are made by great epochs, great issues, and the great issues that come before the country," he declared. "It has been said that there is a lack of great men to-day. It is the materialism of the present age that is dwarfing our manhood as it never has before. The millionaire may be great in the financial world, but he is not truly a great man."

Referring to the temperance question, he declared: "We have here an issue that is capable of producing true greatness. I wish that some great Lincoln, or some great Wilberforce would arise to adequately cope with it.

"The ballot is a sacred trust, and every man who is a true Christian should be interested enough in his country and its future politics to vote, and vote as, after serious consideration, he feels he should to aid in the prosperity of his country."

He referred to the corrupt practices in modern politics and charged the people to beware, not only of money bribes, but of intimidation, which was just as much a bribe.

Struck By Engine.

At Mimico, just before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, D. W. Waterfield, an employe of the Grand Trunk, was struck by an engine, but the doctors have been unable to ascertain the extent of his injuries.

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The Toronto Daily World

As a session of the Dominion Parliament will follow immediately after the General Elections, interest in public affairs will be at fever heat for some time to come. You can best keep in touch with the political happenings by being a regular reader of The Toronto Morning World—delivered or mailed for twenty-five cents per month.

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ADDRESS

DATE

CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE OBJECT OF RECIPROCITY

Hon. Clifford Sifton Shows How the Pact is Only the Thin End of the Wedge.

CHATHAM, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—The large crowd of electors who heard Hon. Clifford Sifton at the skating rink last evening was a tribute, not only to that distinguished man and the marked interest being taken generally in the issue of reciprocity, but also to the splendid organization of the Conservative party in West Kent. The large skating rink was packed to the doors with an earnest and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Sifton was given a hearty reception. His address followed a short speech made by Ward Stanworth, the anti-reciprocity candidate of West Kent, who was enthusiastically received.

In opening his address Mr. Sifton showed how the question is resolving itself down to an issue between two peoples of two different schools of thought, those who believe that the future prosperity of Canada lies in her dependency upon the United States, and those who believe that Canada should work out her own national and commercial future. All are agreed that Canada to-day is prosperous, and we have to also admit that prosperity has been brought out by a consistent policy of protection. English capitalists regarded Canada as a safe country for investment owing to the stability of her tariff and her prosperity. Now the Liberal government proposes to wipe away this tariff, as it applies to natural products. The U. S. have a surplus production of $49,000,000 worth of goods waiting the competition of the Canadian farmers in the American home market. How will the Canadian farmers get higher prices?

"How long," he asked, "will the farmer stand for free trade in agricultural products without demanding that manufactured articles also be included on the free list? When he sees the market glutted with American products is he going to sit idly by and suffer, while the manufacturer is protected? It is free implements that the farmers of the west want now.

Continental Free Trade.

"We are on the verge of a proposal for continental free trade and commercial union, which the United States has been seeking for some time. What was in the mind of the premier when he made this agreement?" asked Mr. Sifton. "I have been puzzled to know just why he went into it until I picked up The Toronto Globe of Saturday morning and read an address made by Rev. Mr. Macdonald, editor of The Globe at Toronto. He referred to the principles of the Liberal party of England as laid down by Premier Asquith. One of these principles quoted by Dr. Macdonald was as regards trade to make it worldwide by opening our markets at home to every body. Dr. Macdonald then adds the statement, 'I commend to you as I adopt for myself that statement of the aims and purposes of Liberals, not in Britain alone, but in Canada as well.

"This we may take as an official statement of the aims and purposes of the Liberal party in Canada, and it clearly points to the fact that this reciprocity agreement is merely the beginning of a policy which will open our whole home trade to the markets of the world. Such a policy would mean the extinction of our Canadian industry. We have spent millions of money on our transportation facilities to keep Canadian trade within the bounds of Canada. Thru the successful administration of such a policy we have grown prosperous. Now with the stroke of a pen the Laurier government proposes to sweep it all away."

In closing Mr. Sifton dwelt upon the importance of defeating the pact, for the consideration of our railways alone. Scores of millions of dollars will be lost to Canada if J. J. Hill's railways gain entrance into the Canadian west, diverting trade from Canadian railways. The meeting closed amid greatest enthusiasm.

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PIG TIN - PIG LEAD

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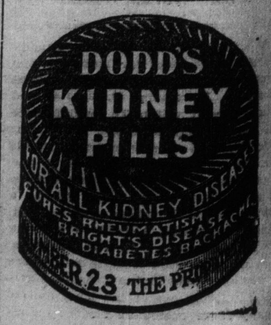
THE CANADA METAL CO., Ltd

Fraser Avenue, Toronto 135

FOUR DROWNED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—Four young men, said to have been under the influence of liquor, lost their lives this afternoon, when the rowboat in which they were crossing the river, upset below the Victoria Bridge in the swiftest part of the St. Mary's current.

The men were: Henri Lafrancois, aged 25; Felix Livernois, aged 21; Joseph Lamarre, aged 19; Joseph Gagnon, aged 17.

Constable St. Denis saw the boat upset and gave the alarm. Two tugs steamed to the rescue, but before they arrived all four men had sunk from sight. Their bodies have not been recovered.