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Real Estate Brokers - 28 Victoria St.

PROBS—Fresh northwesterly winds, moderate Reading Room—south; fair and cool; Friday, April 9—21-23

3 SUSPECT BURGLARS CAPTURED AT AURORA AFTER ALL-DAY CHASE

Won't Give Names But Are Thought to Be Trio Who Have Long List of Recent Crimes Placed to Credit.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT MADE ON BANK AT THORNHILL

Three men, apparently of the tramp or "yegg" variety, who refused to give names, were arrested late last night by Chief of Police Pelch at Aurora.

They are believed to be the perpetrators of the attempt which was made to rob the Sterling Bank at Thornhill Tuesday night, in which shots were exchanged by the burglars and Roy Henry, manager of the bank, who was severely beaten and who came close to being shot, but succeeded in frightening off the intruders.

The men arrested were first observed hanging about the Don flats near Thornhill a few days before the attempt. One of them went to the house of Allan Elson, who lives near the flats, and asked for some hot water to make tea. On Tuesday evening one of them entered the general store of Lindsay & Francis at Thornhill and purchased a pound of cheese.

When County Constable Robert Burns, who was sent to investigate the case by County Crown Attorney Drayton, and County Constable Tomlinson, dispatched by High Constable Ramsden, arrived in Thornhill yesterday morning they took up the trail of these men. Being informed that the man had been seen in a box car at Maple, ten miles north of Thornhill, the constables went to Aurora, with a view of heading off their quarry.

Seen With Revolver.
At about 3.30 p.m. they heard by wire from King station that the trio had got off a train at that place. They had a little black dog with them. Two of them were later seen talking to two citizens at King City, about two miles from the station. One of them spoke to Mr. Fleury, manager of the Bank of Montreal at King, while another accosted Mr. McIntyre, whose home is near the bank. He was told where he could buy some tobacco. While he was talking, Mrs. McIntyre, who had been standing in her doorway, saw him take from his pocket a mitt in which was a revolver. When he saw that Mrs. McIntyre had observed him he took the weapon from his pocket, examined it and put it back in his pocket.

Constables Burns and Tomlinson set out for Curtis' Corners, where they heard that the engineer of a freight had seen them cross the second concession line heading in that direction. This would be at 7 o'clock last night. At the "Corners," some four miles from Aurora, no trace could be had of them and the Toronto police were asked to help. The Metropolitan Railway Co.'s station, and having notified every hamlet in the vicinity to be on the lookout, the constables came back to the city.

Description of Trio.
Later they were notified of the arrests by the Aurora police.

The descriptions of the men in the hands of the constables set them down as of a rough appearance.

One is said to be a man of 26 years, about five feet seven inches in height, of dark complexion, wearing a dark overcoat and greenish peaked cap. The second is red haired. He is about 22 years of age, five feet five inches tall, of ruddy complexion and stocky build. He wears overalls and in addition a dark overcoat and a peaked cap.

The third one is older, being about 30 years of age. He is dark, with similar overcoat and cap to the others. He is taller than his fellows, being about five feet nine inches tall.

Constable Burns consulted with Inspector of Detectives and they returned to the city, and from the description given Inspector Duncan believes the men to be members of a notorious gang known as the "Huns."

Manager's Plucky Work.
The story of the Thornhill attempt is a thrilling one and over it is written large the bravery of Roy W. Henry, manager of the branch of the Sterling Bank. He was severely beaten by the burglars and one of the shots in answer to his own, passed between his legs about the knee, piercing his night-robe.

Henry sleeps over the bank with his assistant, Hector C. Wright, who was not in when the Aurora police came. The manager was awakened by a noise below stairs. Thinking it was Wright returning he went downstairs, but without making his revolver. He found the back doors broken open and returned to his revolver. He then returned down the stairs. He saw a form outlined against the front door glass and fired. The fire was returned and a bullet passed between Mr. Henry's legs. Henry turned to go into the room to call for help. This room is used as an undertaker's storeroom, and as Henry passed thru the doorway a man who had been standing in a coffin box stepped out and struck him on the head with some weapon. He dropped to the floor, but recovering, called for help.

At that moment Wright appeared, but the robbers had fled.

Will Be Recognized.
Henry was yesterday very shaky after his experience, but was able to be interviewed.

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YOUNG 'M' MASTER GRAD RECEIVES CALL TO BLOOR ST. CHURCH

W. A. Cameron, B.A., Just Finishing Course, Invited to Take a Famous Pulpit.

W. A. Cameron, B.A., was last night, by the unanimous voice of the board, called to the pulpit of Bloor-street Baptist Church, at a stipend of \$2000. He is but 26 years of age and is now finishing his theological course in McMaster University. As he will complete his course next month, it is expected that his reply to the congregation will be forwarded within a week.

The call is considered one of the most flattering offers so young a man could have received in Canada, as Bloor-street Baptist Church is perhaps one of the most important churches in Canada, being, as it is, closely allied to the university and largely attended by the faculty.

It has the record of having produced more big men in the ministerial world than any other single pulpit on the continent. Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace stepped from its pulpit to the chancellorship of McMaster, and he now occupies a very important pulpit in Leicester, England.

It was from the Bloor-street Church that Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton was called to the Rockefeller church in Cleveland, O., and the last pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, M.A., now occupies a very important pulpit in Leicester, England.

Since the resignation of Mr. Freeman, over a year ago, the congregation have been anxiously deliberating as to whom should be his successor. Rev. Dr. Jenkins, who holds an English pulpit, recently declined a call.

Mr. Cameron is a native of Palmyra, in Kent County, and a graduate of Woodstock College. In 1906 he graduated in arts at McMaster and specialized in political economy. As a debater, he ranks high. During his years in attendance, McMaster has won the inter-collegiate debating championship five times, and twice captured the title of champion debater.

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GILLIES' LIT ON A MATTER OF BUSINESS

C. N. Smith, M.L.A., Fails to "Pump" Government for Political or Other Purposes.

To C. N. Smith of Sault Ste. Marie was due the one lively debate of the evening session of the legislature.

The house was occurring in some of the estimates passed in the afternoon when he made some enquiries in regard to the Gillies limit.

Those interested in Cobalt, he said, were watching the government operations with considerable expectancy. It had been understood that the government's work would be of an informative character and the people of the province were entitled to a full and frank explanation of how the province stood.

Hon. Frank Cochrane replied that the estimates showed that the government expected a revenue from the operations there this year of \$100,000. The deepest shaft was down 140 feet and others varied from 10 to 55 feet. They had made a drift along the first level of 40 feet and a cross-cut of 70 feet. They had shipped out one car of silver and two cars of cobalt.

Still Mr. Smith was not satisfied. What he asked, had been the result? "I will tell you as soon as I get the returns from these cars," replied the minister.

Inquisitive Mr. Smith.
After two years' work, declared Mr. Smith, the government should have been able to give definite information. What was the value of the ore on the surface? At 20 feet? Was it richer or poorer? Millions had been invested and many investors were waiting to know the result of the government's work. "It was up to the government to tell whether the veins petered out, or if they went down 20 or 1000 feet."

Hon. Mr. Whitney said he differed from the member from the Sault. "You generally do," said the member referred to.

"If thru some perversity of intellect the honorable member is generally on the off-side, who is to blame?" asked the speaker. The duty of the government was to conduct the work as a business enterprise, to give out what information a business man would give out and retain what information a business man would retain.

Not for Speculators.
"We do not propose," he declared, "to add people who, thru a constitutional objection, are buying stocks."

The members of the house were as much the owners of the limits as were the mining industry, he said. He had nothing to hide, but he did not think that it would be in the interest of the mining industry to give out reports of order after some conflict of authority on parliamentary practice, and postponed until properly moved in committee of the whole.

The people of the province were shareholders in the property, persisted Mr. McDougall of Ottawa, and they were entitled to full and complete information.

"What value did the veins carry on the surface and at 140 feet?" asked Mr. Smith of the minister.

"As soon as I get a return from those cars I will be able to give you facts," replied Mr. Cochrane. "I will not give out guesses."

"Does it take two years to make a guess?" asked the member from the Sault.

"A good many have been up there three years and are not shipping yet," replied the minister.

CHANGE IN PARKS ACT.
Proposed Amendment Gives People Right to Appoint Commission.

An amendment to the Public Parks Act now before the legislature provides that if 300 ratepayers petition the city council to submit a bylaw for the establishing of a park commission, such a bylaw shall be submitted, and if carried, a commission shall be appointed.

This would have the effect of taking authority away from the city council, as, under the act as it stands, council is not bound to follow the people's verdict.

TO SUPPRESS COCAINE.
Prosecutions to Be Made in City of St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, April 8.—(Special.)—Mr. Duncombe, a druggist, will appear in court on Friday, charged with selling cocaine contrary to the new Pharmacy Act.

A number of young men from London afflicted with the cocaine evil have been securing the drug in this city. Complaints were made against government papers were sent up from Toronto. The result will show several prosecutions.

A Boy Who Threw a Stone.
Acting Detective Nat Guthrie has discovered in Cleveland, Ohio, the young son of Principal Hogarth of Pape-avenue School, the lad who threw a stone on Tuesday night which fractured the skull of J. Eddie Cobbett, 114 Sparkhill-avenue.

No arrest has been made. Cobbett will recover.

AMONG THE DRIFTING BERGS



NAVIGATOR MACKAY: Hemmed in, by thunder. Cap. Sullivan himself couldn't take her out.

PREMIER MEETS CRITICS ON REDISTRIBUTION BILL DEBATE IS CUT SHORT

Hon. Mr. Whitney Explains the Fairness of Government Proposals—Mr. Mackay Reserves Fire Until the Third Reading.

NORTH TORONTO GOES INTO EAST YORK AFTER ALL

By a majority of 59 to 23 the amendment of the opposition to the motion to go into committee on the redistribution bill was defeated yesterday afternoon. The opposition voted to postpone redistribution altogether, except in adding the four new seats to Northern Ontario.

T. H. Preston (Brant) at once moved another amendment that Toronto should only have six members representing six separate constituencies. This, being a matter of detail, was ruled out of order after some conflict of authority on parliamentary practice, and postponed until properly moved in committee of the whole.

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WHAT A GERRYMANDER DOES.

The popular vote in the Ontario election in 1885 was:

Liberal..... 127,804
Conservative..... 130,841
giving a Conservative majority of 3,037.

This vote resulted in the election of 46 Liberals, 38 Conservatives, or a Liberal majority of 10.

Then Sir Oliver Mowat redistributed the province, changing the boundaries of about 40 constituencies, and in the election of 1888 the popular vote was:

Liberal..... 133,121
Conservative..... 132,280
or a Conservative majority of 909; but the standing in the legislature in 1888 was:

39 Conservatives, 29 Liberals, giving a Liberal majority of 30.

Thus, in spite of the fact that the popular vote was in favor of the Conservatives, the result of the redistribution was that the Liberal majority in the legislature was trebled.

—Premier Whitney.

ures enabled him without difficulty to show that the opposition arguments were delicately modeled out of partial truths and supported by skillful silences.

The government had adopted the Liberal principle of the past; they could imagine the havoc and desolation the government could spread among the Liberal ranks if they did not take a reasonable and proper redistribution. They would have to undo two-thirds at least of the monstrous inequality brought about by their predecessors of the present opposition.

With respect to Albin and Peel, Clarke (Northumberland) had told just what suited him. Albin had

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GEORGE VANCE ON TRIAL FACES MURDER CHARGE

Witnesses Tell of Seeing Prisoner Throw Stone at the Late James Patterson.

ST. CATHARINES, April 8.—(Special.)—In the assize court to-day John Vance was tried and acquitted on a charge of assaulting William Livingston at Niagara on March 11.

The case against George Vance, charged with the murder of Jas. Patterson, then proceeded. Geo. Longley did not again see Vance till next morning, when he visited him at home and noticed a wound on his forehead.

John Butler swore he saw Vance run out to the centre of the road, pick up a stone and then start down the street towards Patterson.

A lad named Baird gave evidence to the effect that he saw Vance throw the stone, and Arthur Wattam, who separated Longley, Patterson and Vance, swore he noticed blood coming from deceased's forehead.

Dr. Mulock described being called to see Patterson Nov. 9. He found him suffering from concussion of the brain, caused by a wound on the forehead, which had outwardly healed, but on cross-examination he admitted that it would not necessarily follow that, pointing out the wound on the forehead, he was in the brain would come from the blow. Dr. McCoy, who with Dr. Mulock made the post-mortem, swore Patterson's death was due to septic meningitis, caused by the formation of pus caused by a wound on the forehead.

Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, Toronto, the expert witness, corroborated Dr. McCoy as to the fact that the condition found at the time of death might easily follow from a wound caused weeks before.

Dr. Johnston said that after reading the post-mortem he had no doubt that the natural cause of Patterson's death was the wound on the temple. The case for the crown closed at 7 o'clock and adjournment was made, the judge making an order for the jury to be kept in charge of constables at the New Murray Hotel.

HE STARVED TO DEATH.

Attempted to Fast Forty Days and Failed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—Knut Onstad died here to-day from starvation, after an attempt to fast for 40 days in order to demonstrate his theory that the mind controls the body and that mind is mightier than matter.

Onstad fasted 21 days, according to those in the house,

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FRONT WEST

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28TH YEAR

OLIVER'S BILL IS BLOCKED BY HUGHES

Lively Debate in House on Immigration Question—Western Provinces Want New Law.

OTTAWA, April 8.—(Special.)—A lively debate took place this afternoon on Mr. Oliver's bill to exclude immigrants who do not come direct from the country of their origin. An order-in-council was passed some weeks ago to temporarily meet the difficulties of department officers who found they had no power to exclude or deport Hindus, for instance, who may have purchased their tickets in Hongkong. The undesirable could not be returned to Hongkong for the authorities there would not be compelled to receive them, and steamship companies could not be compelled to return them to India.

The new provision is directed against Asiatics, and from explanations of the ministers it seems immigration officers will be allowed to use their own discretion. Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier at six o'clock asked that the bill be put thru so that the authorities, which admit immigrants, may pass it, Col. Sam Hughes objected, and the bill stands over.

Mr. Borden failed to see the necessity for such legislation. We had power now to refuse a landing of undesirable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that if a Hindu, tainted with disease, arrived from Hongkong, there was no way to get rid of him, because authorities of Hongkong might refuse to receive him. The new act simply created another cause for exclusion. If a man whom the authorities in Vancouver desired to deport did not come on a thru ticket from his own country the steamship company would bring him at their own risk.

Mr. Oliver further explained, in reply to Mr. Borden, that the present law was effective to exclude undesirable no matter what country they came from. It might be discovered that a man, incapable of becoming a good citizen, might land and his physical or mental defects not be discovered at some time. Under the proposed provision it would be possible to compel the steamship company to carry back undesirable who might have been in Canada some time. It further developed that the new law was not to be enforced against desirable immigrants, and that the immigration officers must be left to exercise their own discretion. A German from New Zealand, who had served in the army, was deported because he did not come from the country of origin. Col. Sam Hughes said he would prefer a Hindu, who had served the empire, to a gangling Yankee, who had been an anarchist in his own country.

He moved to amend the bill by excepting such immigrants who have served in the auxiliary forces of the empire under the British flag.

Mr. Macpherson renewed his objection to exclusion of British subjects. He did not think this parliament had the power.

"What about Australia?" asked Mr. Macpherson.

"Well, suppose we have power," retorted Mr. Macpherson. "If it is not judicious that we should exclude them?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted statistics which he claimed did give the required power to exclude. By section 28 of the revised statutes it was provided that any person who may become a public charge, or who in two years may become a public charge, may be deported. Mr. Gallinger declared that the bill was not suited to the Hindu immigrant.

"Won't they find that out?" queried Col. Sam Hughes.

"We're replying, 'don't want thousands of them parading over streets trying to find it out.'"

"And do you deny that hoodlums?" questioned Col. Hughes.

"My hon. friend must have had some severe treatment at the hands of some 'Yankee,' was Mr. Gallinger in tort. Although Mr. Macpherson had assured the house that the Japanese question had been settled satisfactorily, Mr. S. McCarthy quoted a telegram from Edmonton that 50 Japanese families were expected shortly.

Mr. Lemieux declared that the Japanese arrangement had been carried out conscientiously by both sides and he did not anticipate any further trouble.

"We must keep this country white," asserted Mr. Macpherson, returning to the combat, but Col. Hughes would rather have a black gentleman than a white anarchist.

"War," continued Mr. Macpherson. "Do I think that every soldier is a gentleman? Some of these Hindu soldiers would rather swell around in brass buttons than work."

Japan Refused.
Mr. Lemieux, in order to show that the Japanese government was living up to its agreement with Canada, declared that the C.P.R. recently applied to the Japanese government for permission to bring 100 Japs over to settle on land in the northwest, but Japan refused to grant them passports without authority of the Canadian government. In regard to the section enabling the government to exclude any class of immigrants, Mr. Lemieux said that the Japanese government to prevent landing of the Japanese.

Mr. Oliver replied that the justice department was of the opinion that the word "class" did not mean nationality.

Mr. Lemieux argued that the minister, having admitted that "artisans" would come under the definition of "class," the government, under this

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