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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14 1910—TWELVE PAGES

30TH YEAR

U. S. RELED BY FACTS OF QUEBEC

Washington Regards Prohibition of Pulwood Export as Imperiling Canadian Trade Pact.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 13.—The announcement that the Province of Quebec would immediately prohibit the exportation of pulwood to the U. S. is received here with surprise and regret.

At the state department it was said that the prospect of close commercial relations and of a trade treaty with the Dominion were thought to be sufficiently encouraging to deter any of the provinces from imposing prohibitory restrictions at this time.

The proposed increase of stumpage dues and license fees for the sake of insuring increased revenue is not questioned, but the action to prohibit the exportation of pulwood is regarded in some quarters as closely approaching an unfriendly act.

To Figure in Reciprocity Treaty. During the tariff negotiations in Ottawa, and subsequently at Albany and Washington, there was some discussion of the wood pulp situation, but that matter is understood to have been left to be further discussed in connection with the proposed reciprocity treaty between the U. S. and the Dominion, the initial steps in which, it was believed, would be taken next month.

That the decision of the Quebec authorities is designed to benefit Canadian labor is the general belief of the Washington officials. Ultimately they think it will result in the establishment of pulp factories in the province. However, the amount of pulwood coming from the Quebec province is not very considerable. Last year the total importation of the U. S. from Quebec was 1,000,000 cords, of which 600,000 were cut from crown lands.

There are 6000 square miles of crown lands in the Province of Quebec, of which American interests—the International Paper Co., the Bow Mills Co.—lease or rent more than half. An adjudication of their rights under the new order of things will be a question for the state department to take up.

Not Alarmed by Threat of Possible Retaliation. MONTREAL, April 13.—(Special)—A special from Quebec says, regarding a report from Washington that President Taft may impose retaliatory duties on the Province of Quebec, because of the government's determination to prohibit the export of unmanufactured pulp wood, that it is understood that the government is fully prepared for any such action.

The lumber interests of the province are being protected by us, said a prominent official of the government, "and they must be prepared to meet a higher duty on pulp. I do not think the people of the United States would favor any increased duty on pulp and paper from Canada."

The new law prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood will apply only to pulp wood cut on and after May 1 next, so that all that has been cut during the past winter can be sent to its destination.

Local Manager Shambrook said last night that the Dies showed an increase in business, the outside cities and towns had even better results. The messages went to Winnipeg and the west, or to United States points, and all took 50 word limit. The messages were of a business, social and even amorous nature. All yesterday the company was busy answering phone enquiries as to the service.

Edmonton, April 13.—(Special)—The sitting of the royal commission to enquire into the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway deal resumed this morning, and the railway people exploded a bomb thru W. I. Walsh, K.C., counsel for the commission. At the opening of the enquiry he said that within the past hour he had received information that Solicitor Minty and his attorney, Mr. Robson, K.C., of Winnipeg, had returned to Winnipeg, and that President W. R. Clarke had refused to appear before the commission.

These refusals came as an absolute surprise, as Robson had assured the commission of the presence of Clarke to-day, and Minty himself had declared he was going to remain and give all the evidence required.

His refusal to appear is modified by a declaration that he will give evidence if called by the commission in Winnipeg. R. B. Bennett said this was because he knew the commission could not force answers outside the province. The commission adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Pinchot, Troublemaker



GIFFORD PINCHOT

Who was dismissed by President Taft from his position as chief forester of the United States, now in Europe where he met ex-President Roosevelt by request. Pinchot was one of Roosevelt's sturdiest supporters for the conservation of resources.

ROOSEVELT WITH PINCHOT MAY PERHAPS FLAY TAFT

Ex-President Consents to Speak Before National Convention in Opposition to Government's Policy.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The American's correspondent with Roosevelt in Italy cables:

"Out of the clear sky, from the highest altitudes of Elba, came the significant announcement to-day that Col. Roosevelt has accepted Gifford Pinchot's invitation to address the National Conservation Congress at Kansas City sometime in the summer, after his return to America at a date to be set later. Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot, following their prearranged plan, both declined to discuss the ulterior significance of this decision with a monotonous smile, while the barrier phrase, 'Have nothing to say,' came glibly from the lips of Pinchot."

THE FIRST LETTERGRAM

T. Eaton Company Have the Distinction of Filing First Message.

The first lettergram filed with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company last night was addressed to John C. Eaton, at Winnipeg, from the T. Eaton Co., Ltd. It totaled 110 words, and the charge would be \$1.65 under the new rate, compared with \$3.50 under the former schedule. The message read: "This being the day of inauguration of lettergrams, we are making use of same by sending you the first lettergram filed at Toronto. Mr. Alward arrived from Montreal this morning. He reports that moving operations to our new factory are going on nicely. Mr. Harper has just arrived from Europe with favorable reports from London, Paris and Berlin offices. Excavation for new addition, Queen-st., is finished; putting down east wall of store for extension started last night; iron and steel ready for erection. Excavation for new ninety foot building on the west side, going with a rush. The twelve floors of new factory all occupied. Everything O.K. at Toronto."

RECIPROCITY AND THE WEST

Reductions in Duty on Four Commodities Are Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(Special)—Reciprocity with Canada was discussed at the White House to-day by one of the largest cattle-raisers in Western Canada, W. K. Heuback of Saskatchewan, who was introduced to the president by Dr. J. E. Jones, U. S. consul-general at Winnipeg, who has been conferring with tariff experts.

Mr. Heuback said that in case a reciprocity agreement finally was made between the United States and Canada, farmers of the western part of the Dominion would appreciate a reduction in the duty upon cattle, wheat, oats and barley.

"I am confident," he said, "that reasonable reciprocity arrangements would be favorably entertained by the Canadian people. The most valuable newspaper property in Canada. It is a monument to John Ross Robertson's genius."

MORE CLASS, MORE QUARTERS. In the matter of hats it is the aim of the Dineen Company to supply more quality and more class. This season's selection is a wonderfully successful one in these particulars. Not only are Christies' and other makers' new blocks represented, but there are special designs by Henry Heath and Duplap, for whom the Dineen Company is sole Canadian agent.

GRADS. DISCUSS VARSITY'S NEEDS

Central Heating Plant Part of Building Plan — President Falconer Would Throw First Year Work Back on High Schools.

"I do not intend to defend any action of the board of governors of the University of Toronto, or to apologize in any way for the policy adopted by that body during the past year," said President Falconer at the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the University Alumni Association at McConkey's last evening, in speaking of the progress of the university during the past year and the present outlook.

President Falconer spoke at some length on the extensive building program which was under way at the present time, and commented in a certain degree the good judgment shown by the authorities, who were making the best of the crowded condition of affairs in the erection of the several proposed new buildings.

"Alongside the mental weight carried by an university, its external dress plays a very necessary part. There must be absolute harmony between the beauty and the usefulness of any building erected in reference to some adverse criticism of the harmony of Convocation Hall and the new physics building with their immediate surroundings."

"Every time that I go into Convocation Hall and as I look at it across the campus, I am always impressed with its dignity. This of course is my own personal opinion, but it simply goes to show that that problem of satisfying everybody in the matter of the correct situation of the buildings could not be solved even if we had a commission appointed for the purpose."

"Some disapproval has been expressed in regard to the appearance and situation of the new thermodynamics building."

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

NEWSBOYS' APPEAL

Threaten to Increase Price of Evening Papers to Two Cents.

The World has been asked to publish the following appeal from the newsboys:

"We are appealing to you with facts, that the newsboys were willing to do the satisfactory service. Before we went out on strike with The Toronto Star Publishing Company the committee decided we should go out and buy our stars and telegrams at 7c a dozen, and then make a combine among the newsboys and charge the public 10c a dozen. The Star Publishing Company refused to sell their paper to the newsboy unless he bought the telegrams on account that they couldn't help themselves."

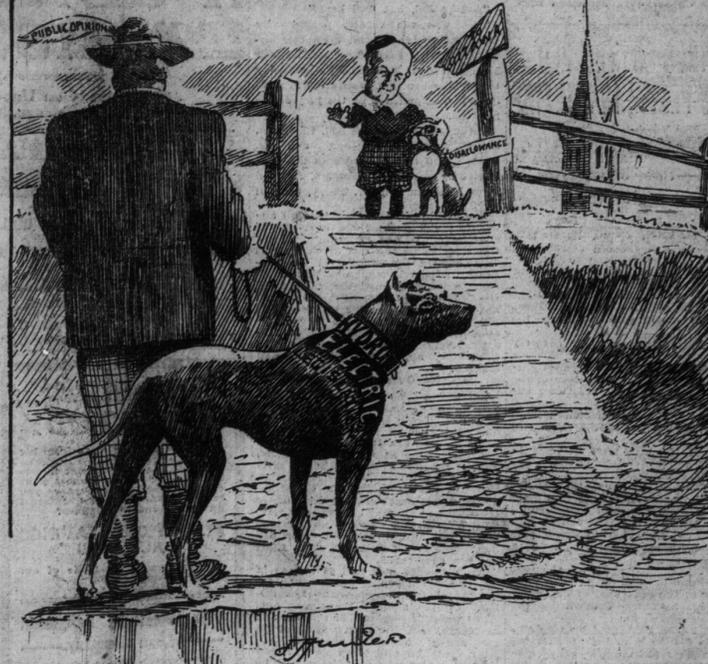
We are going to sell now Evening Globes, Mails, and Newsies, and it is up to the public to support the newsboys by buying Globes, Mails, and Newsies, and no telegrams and stars. The strike fighters who sell The Telegrams and Stars are getting \$2 a day to break the newsboy strike, what are fighting for their rights, and as soon as they get their pay when they get thru working, they hang around the saloons till about 11 o'clock, and they are boozed up till next morning, and when they wake up they ain't got 5c left out of their \$2 to buy their breakfast."

Now we are appealing to you as respectable newsboys, and as we want to make good citizens, it is up to you to support the newsboys by not buying telegrams or stars, wherever you go, and if you see a man with a telegram or star, just tell him that he should be ashamed of himself to assist John Ross Robertson and Mr. Atkinson to beat the poor newsboys; when the telegrams clear \$100,000 a year, and the Star \$300,000 a year, and the newsboy \$100, if he is lucky."

If the committee see that the public is cool, and won't support the newsboys, we shall all know that the newsboys must make a combine, and will have to raise the price up to every purchaser who wants to read The Telegram or Star to 2c a copy. Now it is up to you to figure which will be the best for you—to refuse to buy telegrams and stars for a couple of weeks, or to pay 2 cents a copy. Hoping you will decide as is best for yourself and the newsboys.

SAM LICHTMAN, President Newsboys' Union, No. 16.

REASSURING HIM



YOUNG ALLAN AYLESWORTH: Don't be nervous, mister, I won't let 'em fight.

PARDONED BY GOVERNOR WITH SENTENCE RATIFIED

Sensational Climax to Celebrated Tennessee Murder Trial—Governor Says Trial Was Unfair.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—The state supreme court to-day affirmed the verdict in the case of the state against Colonel D. B. Cooper and his son, Robin, as to Colonel Cooper and reversed as to Robin, convicted of the murder by shooting in the street of United States Senator Carmack, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Shortly after the announcement was made, Governor Patterson pardoned the colonel.

The friends of the late Senator Carmack are indignant over what they term the hasty action of the governor, and the matter is being heatedly discussed by groups of men on the streets.

Governor Patterson, in pardoning the colonel, said: "Being thoroughly familiar with the record, having read all the testimony and testified to certain facts within personal knowledge, it is neither desirable nor necessary to delay action for petition to be presented, asking executive clemency. In my opinion, neither of the defendants is guilty. They have not had a fair and impartial trial, but were convicted contrary to the law and evidence."

U. S. CAPITAL IN LUMBER DEAL

Syndicate Negotiating for Control of Big Mills at Buckingham.

OTTAWA, April 13.—An American syndicate has opened negotiations to purchase the big McLaren Mills at Buckingham.

The object is to run them on a larger scale and establish a fast shipping service to New York and other large American cities.

The transfer would involve about \$2,000,000, as the McLaren Company own large timber limits.

AN HEROIC PASTOR

Contributed His Salary to Pay Off Church Mortgage.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—Rev. Thomas L. Frason, pastor of the Clark-avenue Episcopalian Church, has contributed his salary of \$15 a month to pay off the mortgage on his church, while he earns a living for himself and family by working as a mechanic in a motor car works. By May 1 \$1000 must be raised.

REV. MR. SHIELDS ACCEPTS

London Pastor Will Fill Pulpit of Jarvis Street Baptist Church.

LONDON, April 13.—(Special)—Rev. T. Shields announced at the prayer meeting in Adelaide-street Baptist Church to-night that he had decided to accept the call to Jarvis-street Baptist Church, Toronto, and would leave London on May 15.

NEW IMPERIAL POTENTATE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 13.—W. Preland Kendrick, potentate of Lulu Temple, Philadelphia, was this afternoon elected imperial outer guard by the imperial council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Rochester, N.Y., was chosen as the next meeting place.

Pugsley Bill Goes Thru. OTTAWA, April 13.—(Special)—Mr. Pugsley's bill to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act went thru. It is a measure to assume government control over wharves, etc.

INDIANS WERE BRIBED BY GOVERNMENT AGENT

Bradbury, M. P., Declares 'Supt. Padley Was Party to a Land 'Steal' in the West.

OTTAWA, April 13.—(Special)—Geo. Bradbury, M.P. for Selkirk, made an extraordinary charge last night in the commons against Frank Padley, superintendent of Indian affairs, his assistant, and a number of men, in bringing the St. Peter's Indians of Manitoba to surrender their lands.

The Indians had been robbed by speculators under the very eyes of the Indian agent. They got only a third of the value of their land, which was sold by the speculators for seven or eight times what they gave for it.

Whether the minister was conscious of it or not, the whole transaction was a fraud, and the money was stolen from the Indians.

Mr. Bradbury declared that he had asked the minister for an investigation, but that the minister had refused to do so.

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DIVIDE THE OIL BOUNTY WITH OWNERS OF LAND

Government Plans to Give Relief to Western Ontario Farmers Whose Places Are Infested.

OTTAWA, April 13.—(Special)—Western Ontario members on both sides of the house gave themselves over for a portion of this afternoon and evening to the discussion of a resolution moved by Hon. George P. Graham, to provide that a portion of the bounty of one and one-half per cent, per imperial gallon, payable on crude petroleum from Canadian wells, may be paid to the owner of the soil through which it is won.

Mr. Graham explained that the special reference was to the lands bought from the Canada Company in Kent and Essex Counties.

The resolution was passed and legislation based upon it will in all probability go thru this session.

Prior to 1872, said Mr. Graham, the Canada Company did not reserve the mineral rights on the lands sold, but since that time the company had reserved the mineral right, also there was a doubt that the company ever did have these rights to conserve, and the further doubt that coal oil was a mineral. The result of the operations, however, was that the farmers of Essex and Kent were much hampered, their crops were tramped down and their fields destroyed.

Hon. W. J. Hannu had stated to him that on a farm valued at \$5000, damage to the extent of half that sum would usually be done.

Any action taken would not interfere with the contract between the land company and the farmer, but the farmer would have the right to apportion the bounty between the farmer and the lessee of the petroleum works.

Major Currie (North Simcoe) objected to the distinction drawn. If a man bought his land from the Canada Company he would get a portion of the bounty by compensation, but if he did not buy the land from that company he would get nothing. He could not make a minister, giving his political friends something and his political opponents nothing.

A. B. McColg (West Kent) endorsed the resolution. He said some cases were so bad that farmers had to abandon their farms. The Canada Company gave leases to the petroleum operators, and the farmers had little opportunity of even saying where buildings should be erected. The Canada Company had assumed the right of ownership of the oil, so it was doubtful if the company really had the right.

Col. Sam Hughes: Have the farmers there no shot guns?

Mr. McColg said some had threatened the operators, but he had not heard of any grievous bodily harm being done.

Favors Specific Damages. Major Currie contended that compensation ought to be paid directly. Specific damages should be paid. The man also who had the oil lease should not be penalized. This thing should be done in an honest, straightforward way, and no damage should be done to either party.

David Henderson (Halton) said he would have no sympathy with the Canada Company if they were deprived of every cent of the bounty. When the Canada Company got the lands, petroleum was not known, and he did not believe the company had ever contracted to the crown for it. He had some sensible judges would decide the case, and also say that coal oil was not a mineral. He understood the attorney-general had given promise of assistance to the farmers in their trouble.

AND SOON THEY'LL BE MADE FEAT.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Lawrence Swift and Elizabeth Maria Hurry, got a license to marry to-day. The bride's father is a member of the law firm of Hurry and Gallup.

LABORITES WIN AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

Coalition Party, Under Deakin, is Overwhelmingly Beaten — The Party Platform Forms Contrasted.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 14.—(C.A.P.)—Following are the complete results of the general election: Labor, 46; Fusionists, 27; Independent Liberals, 2.

At dissolution the Fusionists numbered 44, and Labor and Independent Liberals 81.

The Laborites inspired also seats in Victoria, five in New South Wales, two in Tasmania and one each in Queensland and Southern and Western Australia. The Fusionists captured a seat in West Australia.

In the senatorial elections the Labor candidates are leading in all the states except Victoria.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 13.—Elections for members of parliament were held throughout Australia to-day. Returns already received assure a working majority for the Labor party in both houses. The voting was heavy.

Intense interest was taken because for the first time a coalition party, headed by Premier Deakin, opposed the Labor party, under the leadership of ex-Premier Fisher.

The great question between the two parties was the government's proposal, bitterly condemned by the Laborites, to embody in the constitution a provision for an annual payment by the Commonwealth to the States of 25 per cent of the latter's population.

The chief issues in the campaign turned on Premier Deakin's attack on Labor domination, fiscal peace, the execution of the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, and resistance of the tendency to drift towards unionification.

The Labor party manifesto, after a review of the Labor legislation record, announced that the following ten planks would form the platform of the party: The maintenance of a white Australia, the new protection, nationalization of monopolies, a graduated tax on the incomes of individuals, a citizens' defence force, a Commonwealth bank, restriction of public borrowing, navigation laws, arbitration act, and a citizens' insurance, including insurance against unemployment.

The manifesto concluded as follows: "The progressive legislation of recent years has been due to the influence of the Labor party. We now ask the electors to give us a majority, to break down land monopoly, to do away with Australia, to give effect to our platform, and to administer our laws."

As an imperatistic. A very noteworthy feature of the campaign in every state has been the absence of any feeling of what might be called an anti-imperial nature. This applies not only to the Laborites, but to the Ministerial Fusion Party, but to the Labor party's candidates, who contrasted the Labor party's platform with the platform of the Ministerial Fusion Party, and to the Labor party's candidates, who contrasted the Labor party's platform with the platform of the Ministerial Fusion Party.

In his concluding election address, Mr. Deakin referred to the financial agreement as being the "British" question as preference to Great Britain, and to the Labor party's candidates, who contrasted the Labor party's platform with the platform of the Ministerial Fusion Party.

The position of the ministerialists was greatly strengthened by the adoption of the state ministerial, the financial agreement which Mr. Deakin submitted to a plebiscite for ratification in an ordinary course of events the state cabinets, as such would not interfere in the federal election.

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The whole Commonwealth is showing the signs of astounding prosperity enjoyed by the chief producing industries. A bumper harvest has been reaped, and is now being shipped to Great Britain, the fruit and butter export industries have had a good season, and the wool clip has not only been a heavy one, but has fetched excellent prices in the auction room.

RUMOR DENIED. The World is glad to be able to deny the street rumor that The Telegram has passed into the hands of J. E. Atkinson et al. The Telegram is considered the most valuable newspaper property in Canada. It is a monument to John Ross Robertson's genius.

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