

\$26,000

King, near Leader-lane, choice freehold, 2x5, three-story, brick building, well finished.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 22 Victoria St.

COMPANY, LIMITED

Sept. 12.

gains page.

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with a little kinds of extra passing them show. Just cash will go in

Wool Under- sizes 34 to 46, 50c Night Robes, to 19, regular 50c 15c and 20c, 5c regular 25c and 10c all colors, regu- 15c Suspenders, 39c 0c, Friday, 39c

or Fall shapes, color felt, splendid 69c Caps, in tweeds and 25c, Fri- 8c or black cloth, velvet, 22c aims, fine camel, regular 50c, Fri- 19c

SOPER WHITE



DIAGNOSIS

LOWING DISEASES Constipation Epilepsy-Fits Rheumatism Skin Diseases Chronic Bronchitis Nervous Debility Bright's Disease Varicose Veins Lost Manhood Salt Rheum Diseases of Men and Women.

But if impossible send stamp for reply. Medicine and Treatise 10 p.m., 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. 10 p.m.

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Also two bronze and two silver medals

Remember: While the alshp would not go up, and acetylene would blow up. Siche Gas is safe to show up. In the front rank, every time. We hold the only gold medal ever granted for a gas generator in Canada. Also two bronze and two silver medals

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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1907—TWELVE PAGES

"Maltese Cross" and "Lion" are the names to remember when you want the best RUBBER HEELS THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

ONE CENT.

BELL CO. LEVY PROBS GRINDING WAGES TO LOWEST POINTS OF OPERATORS

Report of Royal Commission a Scathing Arrangement of the Treatment Accorded the Employees of the Local Exchange.

RECOMMEND 6-HOUR DAY WITH PLENTY OF RELIEFS

The details of the report of Judge Winchester and W. M. King, deputy minister of labor, as commissioners investigating the strike of telephone operators in Toronto last February, were announced yesterday from Ottawa. As stated in yesterday's World, the commissioners dwell especially on the importance of looking for the health of the operators. To this end they report strongly against the long hours now demanded by the company, saying:

"To the extent to which the Bell Telephone Company has profited by the necessities of its operators, and the security of services at a rate which would not have enabled those who rendered them to live, but for the support received from members of their own families, or in ways other than those provided by the company, to this extent, the profits of the company, have been derived by a species of sweating, or by the levying of a tax upon homes and individuals for which no compensation has been made."

"The company has profited in this manner is sufficiently proved by the admissions of its own manager, that the wages paid to board and clothing, and that notwithstanding the operators had been obliged to work at a pace which was absolutely detrimental to their health."

"The five-hour system, so far as quantity and duration of employment were concerned, was shown by actual experience to be such only in name; the five-hour schedule was merely the basis of an arrangement under which the employee worked under a certain number of days in each month to perform seven or six and one-half hours of service at the five continuous five-hour days or ten hours at exactly double the five-hour rate; at all times to be ready to work without remuneration an additional 15 minutes, either before or after the five-hour period, and in at least one case, to give both, and in at least one case, without pay for the extra work if a protracted period of several hours of duty over a period of two weeks or more."

"A Six-Hour Day. The commissioners find that 'a day of six working hours, spread over a period of eight to eight and three-quarter hours and under as favorable conditions as may be expected in an exchange doing a large business is quite long enough for a worker engaged in this class of work if a protracted period is to be had for the effect upon her health.'

"The periods of work should be made not to exceed one and one-half hours at a stretch, in which event the periods of relief might be fixed at 20 minutes, and the interval for rest at one hour and one-half instead of one."

"In addition we concur in the recommendation strongly made by nearly all the physicians that there should be an adequate relieving staff."

"Slave Driving a Crime. We should be made a crime for employers to work women at high pressure for undue periods; that only girls over 18 years of age should be employed in the telephone office; that they should be treated as slaves."

"Continued on Page 6."

WESTERN HARVEST.

Manitoba Crop Eighty Per Cent. Cut—Cold Injures Far West.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Crop reports from the west to-day show that the grain is about 30 per cent. cut in Manitoba and 30 per cent. in Saskatchewan.

"The weather is very wet and cold in the west and work is greatly retarded. Heavy frosts are reported from some localities."

Siche Gas to the Front. Acetylene is catching on, but Siche Gas is catching on. The Crown Bank Siche Gas into the branch at Enterprise. The Methodist Church, Enterprise, has just done the same; also Mr. J. D. Wagar, one of the enterprising merchants there. All these plants are frost-proof, and stand in a heat little cabinet out in the yard. The Siche is the original and only frost-proof machine made. The Crown Bank is putting frost-proof Siche plants in its branches at Odessa, Seely's Bay, Rankin, who has been using Siche at Collin's Bay since 1901, has just installed a large 1907 model Siche machine, with all the latest improvements. Some \$2000 worth of Siche machines are being shipped to Brandon this week, to fill Northwest orders. If you own a house, store, rink, club, lodge, room, factory, or other building or premises that you wish lit for the winter, in first-class style, with the brightest, cheapest, safest, most satisfactory light, get busy now. Write The Siche Gas Co., Limited, 81 York-st., Toronto, for details and prices. Remember: While the alshp would not go up, and acetylene would blow up. Siche Gas is safe to show up. In the front rank, every time. We hold the only gold medal ever granted for a gas generator in Canada. Also two bronze and two silver medals

WILL ACT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Next session the federal government will enact legislation making the criminal laws applicable to news improperly obtained or divulged by telephone operators or officials to apply to telephone companies, and will also make provision for at least one day's rest in seven for all telephone operators.

The question of a six-hour day, and as to the scope of the provincial legislation.

OFFICIALDUM'S MUM CONCERNING REPORT

But a Divergence of Opinion on the Six-Hour Day is Indicated.

The head office officials of the Bell Telephone Company at Montreal, questioned by The World, declared that they had nothing to say on the commission's decision, as they had not received any official verdict, and so preferred not to go on record at present.

When asked regarding the six-hour day, K. J. Dunstan, the local manager, while declining to make any comment on the strike, declared that the six-hour day would not be practicable if an efficient service was to be given.

Superintendent Gave a similar opinion. It would require too many shifts of the staff, and the consequence would be a partial discontinuance of service during the day.

"A much larger staff would be needed. The present system is working out very advantageously, and the longer the operators are on their feet, the better class of operators," said Mr. Maw.

"The commissioners made this further suggestion: 'In the interests of shareholders, employees and the general public alike, it is desirable that as much publicity as a due consideration for business secrets will permit should be given to the manner in which public or quasi-public utilities, such as the Bell Telephone Company carry on their operations.'

C.P.R. ANNUAL REPORT MORE STEAMERS NEEDED

Average Price of \$8 an Acre Received for Western Lands During the Year.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was issued this afternoon. It says in part:

The working expenses for the year amounted to 64.96 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings were 26.04 per cent., as compared with 22.50 and 27.25 per cent., respectively in 1906.

Four per cent. consolidated debenture stock to the amount of \$290,000 sterling was created and sold, and the proceeds were applied towards the construction of various branch lines and the acquisition of mortgage bonds, the interest on which had been guaranteed by the company.

Preference stock to the amount of \$2,000,000 was created and sold for the purpose of meeting expenditures. The Marie Railway Company, to meet the cost of constructing 15 additional miles of railway, issued and sold four per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, on which the company's guarantee of interest was endorsed.

The land sales were 99,840 acres, which realized \$5,877, being an average of \$5.92 per acre. Included in these sales there is a large area of 10,000 acres, which were previously sold at \$4 to \$5 per acre. The average price realized from lands actually sold within the year was \$5.69 per acre.

Two steamers are being constructed at a cost of \$900,000 to supplement the existing fleet of Lake Superior, ports and the head of Lake Superior, and it is desirable to have another high-class steamship should be provided as soon as possible for the route between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle, of which the approximate cost will be \$800,000.

A resolution authorizing the issue and sale of securities to meet these expenditures was submitted.

Picture framing, Geddes, 431 Spadina.

Oscar Hudson & Co., Chartered Accountants, 5 King W. M. 4786 135

Unmarried Men. There is no chance or accident, or liability to contagious illness that is not provided for in our accident and sickness policies. Unmarried men who have no occasion to insure their lives should at least protect themselves against the monetary loss caused by sickness and disability. So small an insurance one's earning capacity during even the most protracted illness, such as typhoid fever. Drop a postcard for particulars, or phone Main 1542. London Guarantee and Accident Co., Confederation Life Building, cor. Yonge and Richmond-streets.

METAL MARKET IS DEPRESSED

Copper Trade Demoralized--Montana Camps May Shut Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The unsettlement and irregularity of the stock market continued in evidence to-day, with the distinction clearly marked between an upward tendency in the railroad stocks and decided depression in the copper stocks, with diminishing sympathy for most metals, but perceptible also in other industries.

Trade advices were held to account fundamentally for the condition of the copper securities, but there were stories current also of strained market position, involving heavy speculative holders of the stocks. Reports of the closing out of large loans in which copper stocks figured as collateral, received general credence.

It was asserted that banks were unwilling to make further advances against copper to be piled up in a manner, with no definite prospect of a market. The United States Steel stocks showed clearly enough that the condition of the copper trade was arousing anxiety over the iron and steel trade.

United States Steel touched the low level of the year, but was only a narrow fraction lower than in the August slump, while copper stocks widely extended their previous low records for the year.

What the Closing Means. The Amalgamated Copper Company, the largest producer of copper in this country, will soon shut down its mines in and about Butte, Montana. News of the intended suspension of operations has been made known to-day by an interest closely identified with the company. Amalgamated stock fell over 4 points on the stock exchange when the news became known, and the shares of the company sold down to \$40.25, which is 61 points under the high record price of the year.

It is said the suspension at the Butte mines will throw 5000 men out of work. The Amalgamated Company has been having difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of fuel at Butte, and this is said to be a contributory cause for the shut-down.

The Amalgamated Company, along with other copper companies, has been getting up a large surplus of copper for the year. It is authoritatively stated that there is a surplus of 25,000,000 pounds of refined copper in the United States.

The present situation has developed from the seeming inability of the producer and consumer to reach a mutually satisfactory price for the metal.

PRICE GOING DOWN.

The selling price of copper has been steadily reduced in the copper markets of the world, but the consumer has hesitatingly declined to purchase except when needs were pressing. The official price for copper has been lowered from 25 cents 18 cents a pound, and the United Metal Selling Company, Copper producers on the metal exchange, in their efforts to tempt the buyers have gradually cut the price of copper to 15.34 cents for electrolytic, which was reached to-day. In consequence of this acute situation, copper stocks have gradually out the production of refined copper in September, it was said to-day, will be 6,000,000 pounds less than last month.

FIVE "LIFERS" PAROLED.

Freed From Sing Sing--Must Report to Police Monthly.

OSHSING, N.Y., Sept. 12.—Report was made at the State (Sing Sing) Prison to-day that the state board of parole, acting under a new law, granted parole to five prisoners who were serving life sentences.

They will have to report once a month at the nearest police station, or to the sheriff wherever they may be.

FRIDAY, THE 43TH.

When Friday comes on the 13th of the month it is superstitiously supposed to be a most unlucky day, but the good lady says "It just depends on what you do yourself, and you will get all the luck that is coming to you if you go the right way about it." Following her theory let us advise you to get your fall hat at Dineen's, Yonge and Temperance-streets. It is the oldest hat firm in Canada, having the agency for the most famous makers in England and America, and prices are regulated to the smallest margin of profit.

JAPAN TROUSTS CANADA MORE

Tokio Comparison With Frisco--Japs in Canada Not a Good Class.

TOKIO, Sept. 12.—The Jiji to-morrow will greatly deplore the fact that an incident similar to that at San Francisco has occurred at Vancouver, which is part of the territory of an ally of Japan.

The Jiji believes that the trouble at Vancouver was occasioned by the increased arrival of Japanese laborers from Hawaii after the enforcement of the exclusion measure by the western government, coupled with the contagion of anti-Japanism rampant on the Pacific coast of the United States. This had existed for several years in British Columbia, and had only been prevented from assuming legal form by the attitude of the Dominion Government. The paper, however, emphasizes the fact that the outbreak is only local. It says:

"The regret already expressed by the Canadian Government, with assurances of the prevention of the recurrence of a similar incident, even a royal message having been sent to the Dominion authorities in reference thereto, furnishes the clearest evidence that the Japanese have official sympathy on their side. However, the power of the Dominion Government over individual states is greater than that of the government at Washington, and the Canadian police are more efficient than those at San Francisco, and there is every reason to believe that the fullest protection will be given to our compatriots at Vancouver."

"While the present incident is limited locally and is against the general sentiment of the British public and, as such, is possible of speedy solution, yet it must be remembered that it is pregnant with the most difficult complications now facing the authorities and statesmen of the nations concerned. The time will soon come when a fundamental solution, completely removing oriental and occidental friction, will be on the tapis as a practical question."

The Hoch publishes the experience of a high Japanese official who visited a place near Vancouver, where Japanese are engaged in salmon fishing. He went in company with the Japanese consul and men who had interests there, and states that the Japanese laborers fairly insulted the party, saying: "You have no business here. Run away or receive our fists."

The paper quotes this Japanese official as saying that the 'Japanese' there were the roughest and roughest he had ever seen. They were fully ignorant of common politeness and he did not wonder they had become objects of hatred. They are ready to insult their consul when in good health, but when taken sick they appear to be grateful for assistance, as if claiming it by right. The presence of such characters only arouses the enmity of their neighbors."

BY-ELECTION "LUSITANIA" IS BEHIND RECORD

Nominations for Brockville Will Be Received on September 30.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—The eight hundred Hindoo who were invited to the annual convention of the Hindoo Society, which was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on September 10th, were present in large numbers. The convention was held in the afternoon and evening, and was a most successful one. The Hindoo Society was organized in 1885, and has since that time been one of the most prominent organizations in the city. The convention was held in the afternoon and evening, and was a most successful one. The Hindoo Society was organized in 1885, and has since that time been one of the most prominent organizations in the city.

THURSDAY FOR THIS YEAR.

But Thanksgiving Day May Be on Monday in 1908.

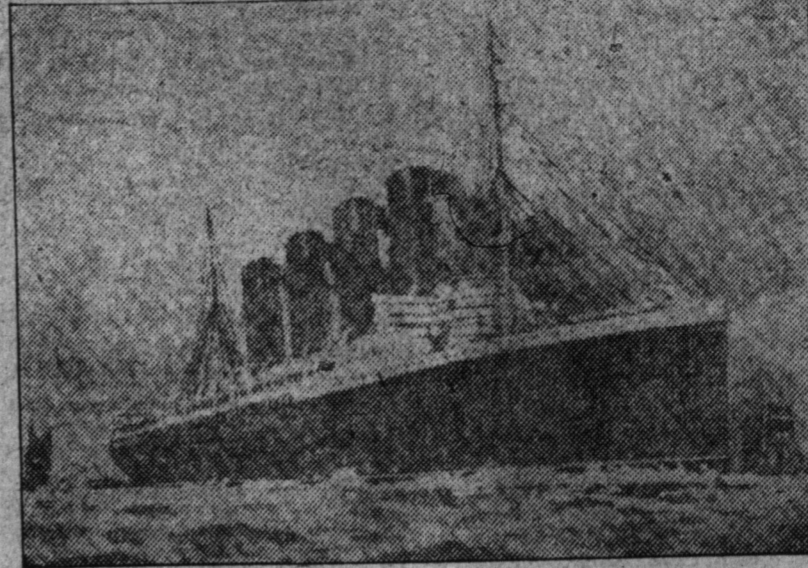
OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—A deputation of commercial travelers waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day to ask that Thanksgiving Day be changed from Thursday to Monday, September 30th, this year, but the matter would be considered in the future. Oct. 31 will likely be Thanksgiving Day.

RE DOG FIGHTING.

Said a westerner yesterday: "Bro. Macpherson and Bro. Gallier started a dog-fight on the coast and came east to see how the news of the battle was received. They don't think so much of dog-fighting now."

Called on Premier.

Hamar Greenwood yesterday called upon the premier, the Hon. J. P. Whitney, and the Hon. J. J. Foy, the attorney general.



THE NEW QUEEN OF THE SEAS. The mammoth ocean liner, Lusitania, which has for the past five days been tearing across the Atlantic at a speed that will break the record by about 18 hours, is 790 feet long, 88 feet broad, has a displacement on load draught of 45,000 tons, a horse-power of 70,000, and carries a crew of nearly 900 men. There are 3000 people on board.

MORE EVIDENCE IS GIVEN TO SHOW EXCESSIVE SPEED

Passengers and Eye-Witness of Caledon Wreck Tell of Fast Rate--Train Crew Unite in Denials--Rail Was Lowered Three Years Ago and Not a Factor.

Divergence of opinion as to the speed of the ill-fated excursion before it ran over the Horse Shoos curve, near Caledon, causing the deaths of seven passengers and injuring scores of others, was the chief feature of the evidence given before Coroner Johnson last night.

The train crew to a man placed the rate at under 20 miles an hour, while the rate at other witnesses' trackmen and the stories of other witnesses were from 25 to 60 miles.

Coroner Johnson was handed a letter from Shelburne in which the writer told him that a woman had protested to the conductor against excessive speed. "Do you know how long you were on the ground before you looked at your watch?" asked the coroner.

"The witness said it could not have been more than a minute. John Atkinson, the station agent at the wreck, said that the train was in good conditions at the time of the wreck. Neither the engineer nor the conductor are at work until the completion of the company's private investigation."

Engineer Hodge, the first witness, asked if he had been drinking the morning of the accident, said no. He had had a glass of beer at 7.15 a.m. the day before the wreck.

He said that when he reached the slowboard at the head of the curve he was running at 20 miles an hour. This he judged by the time it took to pass certain spots on the road and also by the sound of his engine on the falls.

"He left Caledon at 9.21 and just after being thrown from the cab he looked at his watch and it was 9.32. He had not been on the ground a minute when he looked and therefore he had gone 2.5 miles in 11 minutes, about 18 miles an hour."

"Do you know how long you were on the ground before you looked at your watch?" asked the coroner. "The witness said it could not have been more than a minute. John Atkinson, the station agent at the wreck, said that the train was in good conditions at the time of the wreck. Neither the engineer nor the conductor are at work until the completion of the company's private investigation."

Indications are That She Will Finish Some Minutes Too Late to Break Record.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The most important ocean race in transatlantic traffic is nearing a spectacular finish. The turbine-driven Lusitania, in which is concentrated the British resolve to win back from Germany the blue ribbon of the seas, was nearly abreast of Nantucket Lightship to-night, and only about 200 miles from Sardinia. She has easily broken the Cunard Line record of the Lusitania, which to-night was trailing 250 miles astern, but to wrest from the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, the glory of the fastest westward passage, the challenger must reach the bar not later than 8.49 o'clock to-morrow morning. Indications to-night are that she will reach the finish line about 9 o'clock. Allowing for the difference in time, this would make her trip 5 days 1 hour and 25 minutes. Thus she would beat the record of the Lusitania by 6 hours, but would not equal the comparative time of her German rival. It is believed, however, that her best time has not been made on this trip, and that she is unquestionably the fastest liner afloat.

The Lusitania to-night reported by wireless that her average speed had been 23.86 knots an hour, and her best day's run 59.5 miles.

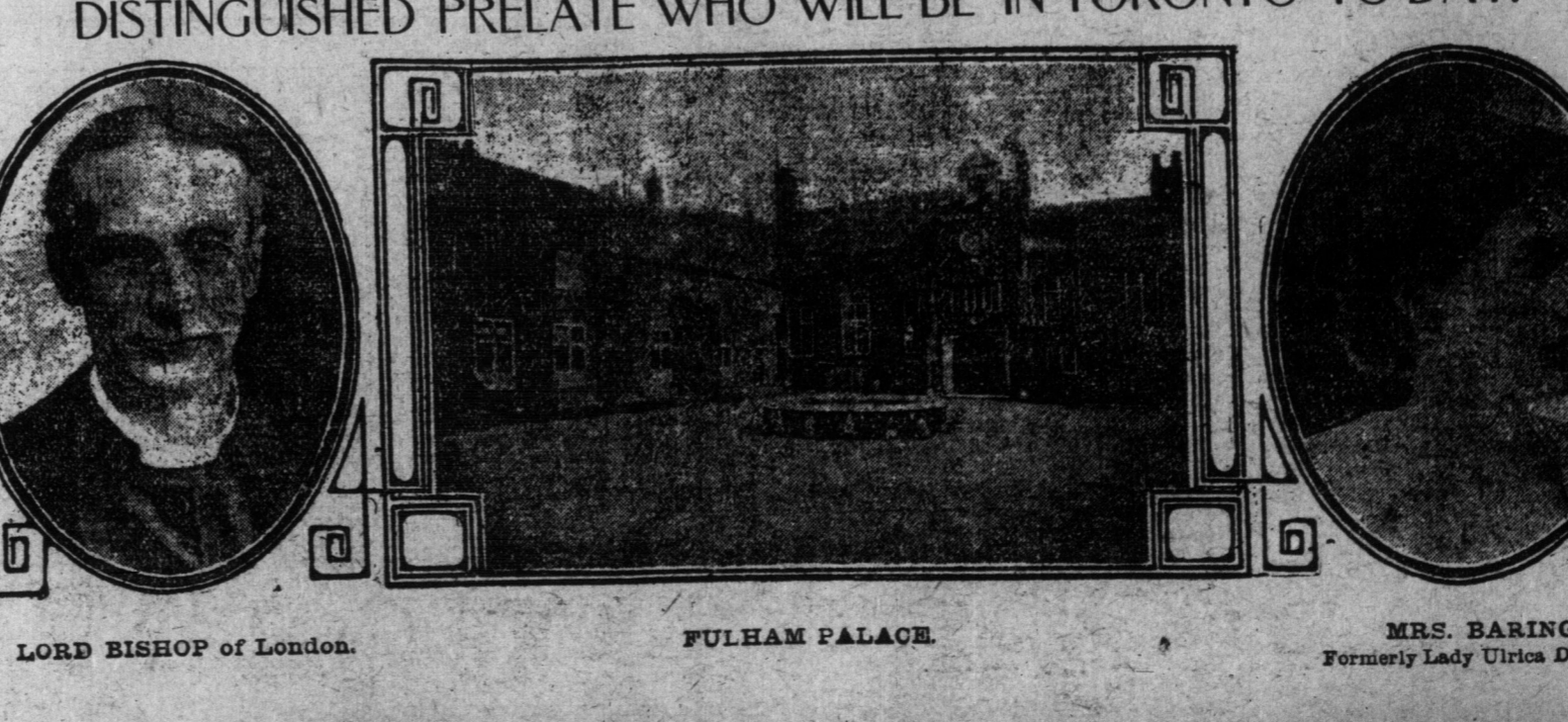
COUNSEL FOR PROVINCE.

T. G. Meredith, K.C., of London, to Resist G. T. R. Appeal.

Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney general of the province, has appointed T. G. Meredith, K.C., of London, to represent the Ontario Government when the appeal of the G.T.R. against the enforcement of the railway commission's order for a two-cent rate between Toronto and Montreal is heard in the supreme court in October.

Mr. Meredith will act with J. W. Curry, K.C., who represented the plaintiff in the original case before the commission.

DISTINGUISHED PRELATE WHO WILL BE IN TORONTO TO-DAY.



LORD BISHOP OF London.

FULHAM PALACE.

MRS. BARING. Formerly Lady Ulrica Duncombe.

Continued on Page 7.

BISHOP UGRAN COMING TO-DAY

Noted London Churchman, Beloved Alike by the Rich and the Poor.

The Bishop of London will arrive in Toronto, from Ottawa, at 7 o'clock this evening, and will be met by the archbishop, clergy and prominent laymen. He will be driven at once to the See House, and from there to the university convocation hall, where a public meeting will be held. Sir Henry Follett has kindly placed his motor car at the disposal of the bishop for Friday and Saturday.

Tickets have been issued to the full seating capacity of the hall, so that the public must attend as there will be no opportunity of entrance to any not provided with tickets. The committee make this announcement to avoid many disappointments this evening.

We love you, and the crowd of you. We watch every step of your way with loving interest as a mother watches the progress of her son. And nothing that Canada does is not watched with the greater interest and love at home. We feel that whatever happens, we on the other side are bound to you now, and ever will be bound to you, by ties that nothing can break."

Such is the warm greeting and message to Canadians from their kinsmen in the motherland, brought to them from the heart of the bishop by the great representative of the national church. The Right Rev. Dr. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London.

His lordship is a lay ornament, an alighted of the national church of the motherland, but a veritable millstone of general, ever fighting the battles of the poor and oppressed, and waging war in deadly earnest against vice, intemperance and all other social evils.

"A Friend of the People. A true and devoted Christian, he is deservedly popular with all sections of the vast community over which he holds spiritual sway, and is looked upon with affection and respect by the King's first bishop. An up-to-date bishop, 'The people's bishop,' 'The bishop of the slums.' The only one with distinctive description in the King's first bishop. An up-to-date bishop, 'The people's bishop,' 'The bishop of the slums.' The only one with distinctive description in the King's first bishop. An up-to-date bishop, 'The people's bishop,' 'The bishop of the slums.' The only one with distinctive description in the King's first bishop."

Indeed, it would be difficult to compile a catalog of his many appellations, and they would only serve to form an index to the many-sidedness of his character. King Edward is generally credited with being endowed with exceptional tact and wisdom, and never gave greater proof of this than when he confirmed the choice of Dr. Ingram as Bishop of London, six years ago.

The appointment pleased Londoners immensely, for his lordship is equally popular in the drawing rooms of the west as in the slums of the east. Indeed, when the news of his election and the whole population went wild with joy.

His lordship has the well-merited reputation of keeping busier than any other man in the vast metropolis, and he is one of the very few men who have gained promotion in the English Church entirely through merit.

A Notable Career. The Bishop's career may be briefly told. Born in 1858, of a clerical family, in Worcester-shire, he may be said to have inherited all the faculties necessary for a great divine. He was educated at Marlborough College and Keble College, Oxford, and ordained in 1884, and for a short time curate in Shrewsbury in Shropshire; church work in rural England was not new to him. He then went to London, where his real work began. Since then his promotion has been rapid.

He was the chief founder of the new Oxford movement in the east end, which he started on All Souls' Day, 1888, assisted by a few other zealous Oxford graduates. They investigated the depths of darkest London, and brought cultured Oxford, with all its patriotic and traditional conservatism, into direct contact with rough and tough gangs of the submerged millions.

Strange to say, this bold venture received every encouragement from stateside classic Oxford, and opposition from the poor in whose interest it had been undertaken.

The real obstacle to be overcome was the spiritual inertia of the east end, not indignant, open hostility as much as stolid heartless indifference. Nothing daunted the faithful band worked on, they made house to house calls and took a religious census of the people and were appalled to find that not one in a thousand ever entered the portals of a church.

Addressed Thousands in Park. He was appointed rector of Bethnal Green, a teeming hive of poverty and toil, and here it was that he learned to know and love the people and make himself the object of their sympathy, affection and gratitude in a degree without precedent. His best work was done in the open air, countering the evil influences of secularists. Many exciting scenes and tussles were witnessed in Victoria Park, where he often met the champions of infidelity in debate. Thousands would gather round and listen with upturned flushed faces and eager eyes, straining their necks to catch every word. And when in his calm quiet way with relentless logic he tore his antagonists' arguments to pieces and made apparent the flimsy foundations of their hypothesis the excitement was great and a wild shout would the air. "The parson has got the best of it."

The Red House in Commercial-road, Whitechapel, is another of his institutions and was opened as a counter attraction to the numerous drink

Continued on Page 7.