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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TORONTO, ONT. 51

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 7 1908—TWELVE PAGES

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TORONTO, ONT. 51 28TH YEAR

WHY BULGARIA TAKES THE PLUNGE

Official Statement Details the Grievances Against Turkey — British Press Opinion.

M. Poprikoff, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, has sent a cable despatch to the Associated Press giving an authoritative explanation of the Bulgarian situation, which is now absorbing the attention of Europe and the world at large. The despatch is in reply to a cablegram requesting M. Poprikoff to send an official statement of the facts. His answer, dated to-day at the ancient capital of Bulgaria, is as follows:

"TIRNOVA, Bulgaria, Oct. 6.—Pursuant to the treat yof Berlin, Bulgaria has been a principality, tributary to Turkey. Many years ago Bulgaria acquired the right to have diplomatic representatives accredited to all the great powers. She maintained such a representative at Constantinople until recently the diplomatic representative of Bulgaria to Turkey was invited, with the other members of the diplomatic corps in Constantinople, to all of the ceremonies, receptions and dinners. On the 12th of last September, the occasion being the anniversary of the sultan's birthday, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps, to which the diplomatic representatives of Bulgaria was not invited. Steps were at once taken to secure an explanation of this neglect. The Ottoman government replied that the Bulgarian representative had no right to expect an invitation to this diplomatic dinner, as Bulgaria was a vassal state of Turkey.

"There then followed a diplomatic conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey. Bulgaria considered that Turkey was not respecting the rights acquired by her and she desired to defend these rights. This was the first incident.

Seizure of the Railroad.

"The Oriental Railroad Company operates 300 kilometres (186 miles) of line in Bulgarian territory. The same company operates also about 1000 kilometres (621 miles) of line in Turkish territory. A recent strike on the property of theOriental Railroad Company in Turkey spread at the same time to Bulgarian territory. This strike was decided upon and directed from outside of Bulgaria. Following an understanding with representatives of the Oriental Railroad Company, the Bulgarian Government took over temporarily the running of the road. The strike, however, spread until the national security of Bulgaria was threatened and the people became discontented with the state of affairs.

"It then became the duty of the Bulgarian Government to continue running the road, and we asked the company to sell us its rights in Bulgaria in accordance with an understanding reached between the government and the company ten years ago. Turkey protested that the line was her property, and in a note demanded that the line be returned to the company. The Bulgarian Government replied that it would treat only with the company. This was the second conflict.

"This situation imposed upon the Bulgarian Government the necessity of fixing definitely the relations between the principality and Turkey. The new regime in Turkey made it imperkative for Bulgaria to maintain the best of relations with her neighbors, especially as this fictitious condition of vassalage created feelings of suspicion and distriust which might at any moment result in disturbing the peace of the Balkans.

Not Warlike.

"Bulgaria understood clearly that Austria-Hungary soon would annex the occupied Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovnia, and the general situation was such that Bulgaria was obliged, without delay, to declare her complete independence.

"We believe that the powers will approve the proclamation of Bulgaria to be an independent kingdom. This act need in no way trouble the peace of Europe, or the Balkans. The powers who desire peace in Europe, and particularly those who desire the maintenance of the new regime in Turkey, will be the more convinced of the truth of what I say as soon as they are satisfied that it is Bulgaria's purpose by this act to aid in strengthening this regime.

"(Signed) Poprikoff,
"Minister of foreign affairs."

Doesn't Mean War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—Turkey's refusal to recognize the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence does not mean war. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the Turkish Government has decided to follow the advice of France and Great Britain and await the result of the international conference for the discussion of the treaty of Berlin. The better elements here are against any military adventures, which, it is felt, whether successful or otherwise, would be ruinous to the country.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—An international conference on the Bulgarian situation is now assured, according to the statement made here to-night. It will be proposed by Great Britain, France and Russia acting together instead of by one power.

Austria's Proclamation.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The proclamation of Emperor Francis Joseph will be issued to-morrow declaring that the Austro-Hungarian rights of sovereignty and succession have been extended over Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new imperial provinces will be informed in the same proclamation that they will be given a constitution by a special diet.

The proclamation says: When a generation ago our troops crossed the

Continued on Page 7.

The New Minister of Agriculture

HON. JAMES DUFF,
M.L.A. for West Simcoe, Who Succeeds Hon. Nelson Monteith in the Ontario Cabinet.

APPROACHED THE R. O. TO LEAVE BOX UNGUARDED

A Hitherto Unrecorded Incident of Wentworth Recount and Its Effect in Present Contest.

HAMILTON, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The storm centre in the campaign in Wentworth County in the federal elections is centered in Dundas. There R. S. Knowles, who was so staunch a Liberal and such a warm supporter of Oscar Sealey, the Liberal candidate, that he was elected as returning officer in the last election, is working hard this time to defeat Mr. Sealey. J. H. Somerville, a Liberal ex-M.L.A., is also doing all in his power to keep Mr. Sealey from beating Col. Ptolemy. The reason for this is the most interesting part of the story. When the ballots were counted at the last election it was found that E. D. Smith, the Conservative, was elected by a majority of 8. At once a recount was applied for by the Liberals. Before the recount and while the ballot boxes were still in possession of the returning officer, Knowles, he was approached with the suggestion that he should leave the boxes so that they could be gotten at. That is the reason given for the action of the two most prominent Liberals in Dundas in working to encompass the defeat of the Liberal candidate.

TWELVE YEARS IN "PEN" FOR A DANGEROUS MAN

Italian Who Broke Jail and Shot at Constable Sentenced—Made an Extraordinary Defence.

PARRY SOUND, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—At the sittings of the assize court here to-day Frank Sprano, an Italian, who recently attempted to shoot Provincial Constable Knight and District Constable Madigan, near Byng Inlet, while resisting arrest, was convicted of shooting with intent to commit murder and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary.

The prisoner, with three others, broke into a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Eno, at Key Harbor, and stole $800. Three of them were arrested and broke jail. Sprano was working in a field near Byng Inlet and as the constables came out of the woods toward him he opened fire at them with an automatic rifle and fired five shots at them. One of the constables, thinking the other shot, went off for help and more ammunition, but Knight advanced on the man with the rifle and a terrific fight took place, in which the Italian was shot thru the leg and captured by Knight, who was badly wounded, both by the clubbed rifle in the hands of the Italian and later by being bitten by the brute as he was being overpowered.

At the trial Sprano denied the shooting, and swore that an Italian Constable named William Moore had given him and his associates $150 to rob Mrs. Eno and afterwards had given him the rifle and promised to give him $100 if he would shoot a man named Watts.

It was proven that part at least of Sprano's extraordinary defence was false, in that the evidence showed that he did not get the rifle from the constable, but stole it from another Italian. Justice MacMahon presided.

SUB-TARGET MATCHES.

Canadian Military Rifle League to Have Winter Series.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The Canadian Military Rifle League will conduct a series of sub-target gun matches this winter. Arrangements for the series are being made, and the object is to encourage rifle shots to keep in practice during the winter on these machines. There will be a series for city battalions, rural corps and cadets.

Thomas Newton of Thamesford fell from a ladder and was killed.

As a result of a dense fog there were several street car collisions in Montreal yesterday morning.

MONTEITH IS OUT AND JAS. DUFF GOES IN

New Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Cabinet—The Change Took Place Yesterday.

Hon. James S. Duff, M.L.A. for West Simcoe, is the new minister of agriculture in succession to Hon. Nelson Monteith as The World, shortly after the elections in June, announced would be the case.

Mr. Duff was sworn in yesterday and at once turned his attention to his new duties, in which he will have the assistance of Hon. Mr. Monteith, his predecessor, for a few days.

Sir James P. Whitney in making the announcement yesterday evening stated to the press that Hon. Mr. Monteith offered his resignation on June 25, consequent on his defeat in North Perth.

"The resignation was not accepted, but stood over till to-day," said the premier. "I have all along regretted the coming severance of our official relations, which I have expressed in a letter accepting Mr. Monteith's resignation."

Sir James handed copies of the letters to the reporters. Mr. Monteith wrote on June 25:

"My Dear Mr. Whitney,—I hereby beg to tender you my resignation of the portfolio of minister of agriculture, which you were good enough to confer upon me after the return of our party to power in 1905. I trust the work you then committed to my charge has been satisfactorily performed. I also desire to acknowledge the consideration shown me by yourself and colleagues during my term of office. With assurances of esteem and personal regard, I am, yours faithfully,

"Nelson Monteith."

To this Sir James replied under date of Oct. 6:

"My Dear Monteith,—For reasons with which you are familiar, I have delayed my acceptance of your resignation as minister of agriculture, which you tendered me June 25 last. In doing so, I esteem it a pleasure and I consider it a duty to express my hearty appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by you during your term of office. Of course I cannot enter into details, but my colleagues and I know well the great value of your services. I regret exceedingly that, owing to circumstances with which we are all familiar, you found it necessary to place your resignation in my hands. I sincerely trust that your public life is not over, knowing as I do that if I am right in my hope, the public will be the gainer thereby."

Has Had Experience.

"Mr. Duff, the member for West Simcoe," proceeded Sir James, "has been sworn in as minister of agriculture in succession to Mr. Monteith. He has been all his life a prominent and active agriculturist. He has had considerable experience in the house, and we anticipate that he will be a successful minister.

"The nomination for Mr. Duff's constituency will take place on Friday, the 23rd, and the election on the 30th should there be a contest."

Sir James also intimated that he hoped to have the advantage of Mr. Monteith's experience and advice as required. In the meantime Mr. Monteith returns to his farm near Stratford, where he is more at ease than in the garish career of politics.

It is not believed that Mr. Monteith would be willing to undertake the duties of agent-general of immigration for Ontario in London, but the lights of the great city have lured the farmer's boy before now, and Mr. Monteith may yield.

Popular Member.

Mr. Duff is one of the most popular members of the house, utterly without pretension, good humored and genial, full of good sense and the valuable experience of a hard-headed Canadian farmer, which Mr. Duff has been all his life. He is of Irish extraction, born on the farm near Cookstown, Ont., June 20, 1856. He has had considerable municipal experience, and has been in the legislature since 1898.

Findlay G. Macdiarmid, and J. H. Carnegie were both mentioned for the position, and it is now rumored that Mr. Macdiarmid may be given a seat in the cabinet without portfolio, but no solid grounds appear to exist for the report.

MAY BE WANTED IN BUFFALO

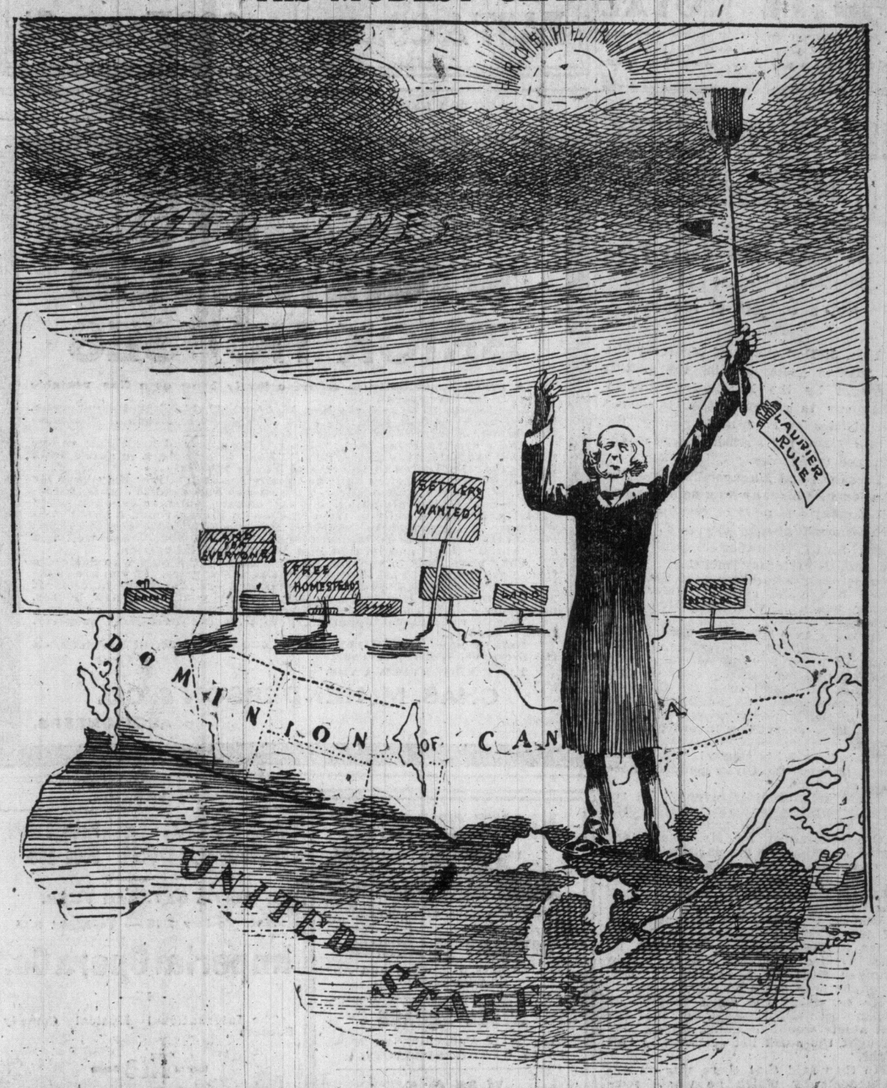
Detectives From That City to Have a Look at Croziers.

OAKVILLE, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—T. W. Crozier and his son, Milton Crozier, both of Toronto, so cleverly rounded up for passing counterfeit bills by Constable McClary of Oakville, were arraigned before Magistrate Shields in the court-house here at 2.30 this afternoon. Both were remanded a week at the request of County Crown Attorney W. I. Dick of Milton. D. O. Cameron of Toronto appeared for the father and J. W. Elliott, K.C., of Milton for the son.

The prisoners were photographed and then taken back to the Milton jail, where two Buffalo detectives will see them in an effort to identify them in connection with the passing of phoney bills in Buffalo. The pictures will be sent to Toronto for a like purpose.

Mrs. Robert Woodhull, the only woman timber inspector in Michigan, formerly of St. Thomas, Ont., died in Detroit, aged 62 years. She was the first woman editor in the state.

HIS MODEST CLAIM.



SIR WILFRID: "Gentlemen, I do not claim to have made the sun, but I do claim to have poked the hole in the clouds thru which, in undimmed splendor, it once more shines on my beloved country." (Cheers).

CRUSHED BY CAR WHEELS

Dr. A. K. Ferguson Fatally Injured By Fall From Bicycle in Front of a Trolley.

Crossing before an eastbound Dundas-street car on Arthur-street at Euclid-avenue, at 3.15 yesterday afternoon, Dr. Alexander K. Ferguson, 700 Bathurst-street, fell from his bicycle and was fatally crushed under the front wheels of the car. He died half an hour later, while being hurried to his home in a private ambulance.

Altho terribly injured he showed vitality and nerve that was remarkable to those who brought him from beneath the car. He was able to tell his name and addreses. Then he remarked: "I'm done for."

To Dr. W. J. Fletcher of College-street and Euclid-avenue, he gave directions as to the notification of his family. Dr. Fletcher asked him how the accident had occurred. "It was my own fault," he said.

He was then placed in the ambulance, which started on the gallop for the Western Hospital, a short distance away, but befor eit arrived there Dr. Fletcher, who accompanied the injured man, found life extinct.

Dr. Ferguson was riding east on Arthur-street. Just as he crossed Euclid-avenue he overtook a wagon and to pass this he turned into the street car right of way. He crossed to the south tracks, but when crossing the north rail into the devil strip his wheel slipped and he fell.

Eastbound Dundas-street car (894) was approaching rapidly behind him. There is no stop at that corner, and as barring accident, the doctor would have crossed safely to the north track, Motorman Richard Coghlan (205), 4 Golden-avenue, who was in charge of the car, did not slacken speed until the man had fallen. He had sounded his gong, but Dr. Ferguson, who was having trouble with his wheel, seemed not to hear.

As he fell the motorman applied the brake, but it was too late. The heavy double truck car was upon the prostrate form. The bicycle was lifted upon the fender, which was dropped, but the doctor rolled under and the first wheel on the north side of the forward truck pressed into his body above the hips. He was thus shoved along a distance of 20 feet before the heavy car was brought to a stop. He was dragged out with the body frightfully mangled.

An inquest will be opened to-day.

Dr. Ferguson was 45 years old. He leaves a widow and one son and a daughter. To these the news was broken by Rev. A. B. Winchester, pastor of Knox Church.

SCOTLAND WINS SHIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Because F. Jones, who made the top score of 220 for England in the Eicho shield competition at Bisley, used a Ross rifle barrel, which was not the authorized weight, the shield has been awarded to Scotland.

Stock Yards Sold Perhaps to Swifts

At a large and representative meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the Union Stockyards Company, a resolution was passed authorizing the acceptance of an offer made thru a local broker, acting for an outside principal, for the sale of the company's undertaking as a going concern at a price which will net to the shareholders 80c on preferred and 60c on common stock, aggregating about $500,000.

It is understood that this offer comes from some of the big packing concerns, supposed by many to be the Swifts of Chicago.

A large packing concern of this class will be a great acquisition to the live stock and dressed meat trade of Toronto, and will doubtless have a very important bearing on making Toronto the centre of the trade for all Canada.

That U.S. packers are turning to Canada is shown by the recent announcement that the Swifts and certain railway companies were contemplating a huge stockyards scheme for Winnipeg.

GRAFT IN NEW YORK TOWN HIGH PRICES FOR SUPPLIES

From 200 to 1200 p.c. Profit Extorted Above the Prices Charged to Ordinary Purchasers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Testimony of waste in the purchase of supplies by reason of a lack of system was supplemented by stories of phenomenal overcharging of the city at the session to-day of the legislative committee looking into New York's financial affairs.

It was pointed out that the city has had to pay from 200 to 1200 per cent. more than private concerns for the same class of goods, and a number of instances were cited by witnesses in which different prices were paid for the same article at the same time by different departments.

James A. Shankland, a certified public accountant, figured that the lack of system in purchasing such supplies as hay and straw in Manhattan alone meant a loss to the city of $45,000 last year.

COMMISSION FOR PURE MILK

Academy of Medicine to Appoint a Board of Five to Formulate Rules.

The appointment of a commission whose object will be the purification of the city's milk supply was decided upon unanimously at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine in the university medical building last night.

A committee submitted a report setting forth the improvement in the quality of milk resulting from the establishing of commissions in United States cities. The method usually pursued was stated to be that of urging upon producers proper cleanliness and the cooling of milk before allowing it to leave the dairies, certificates being issued to those who complied. The medical profession by recommending the public to patronage such producers, forced others to fall into line with very satisfactory results.

The new body will be known as the "milk commission of the Academy of Medicine," and will consist of five members, who will serve without compensation. They are empowered to make such rules concerning certificates as they may deem wise, and will arrange to secure competent chemical and bacteriological information as to the results of the work of other milk commissioners.

Dr. Goler, medical health officer of Rochester, gave an address, illustrated with lantern views, on the means taken by the milk commission of that city to purify the lacteal fluid. He said that producers who did not take the sanitary steps requested were not allowed to sell milk in that city. Each year at least one milk-borne epidemic was checked. The speaker thought pasteurization was ineffective.

W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., and John Ross Robertson, specially invited guests, were called upon to speak. Mr. McNaught said that no country needed more thoro revolution in the production of milk than Ontario. No one subject was so vital as pure milk, and he hoped, with the help of doctors and nurses, to so arouse public opinion that legislation ensuring a purer supply could be had.

Mr. Robertson said that reform was urgently needed for the sake of hospital patients as well as the general public. He thought the hospitals might combine in the purchase of a farm where milk for their own use could be obtained.

INVITE A. F. OF L. HERE.

The District Trades Council, thru a special committee, will invite the delegates who attend the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor to assemble in Toronto in November, 1909.

The convention for 1908 will open in Denver, Col., on Nov. 2.

EXPERTS DISCUSS ALL ABOUT TAXES

Some Very Interesting Phases of a Generally Perplexing Problem Are Presented at Conference in City.

Scientific and technical in an eminent degree are the proceedings of the International Tax Association, and it is probable that the average man would prefer to pay his taxes rather than listen to the discussions. Nevertheless there is the very highest value to be attached to the important gathering of financiers and economists from all over the continent who gathered yesterday in the reception room of the Parliament Buildings and continued the evening session at the King Edward.

In the absence of the mayor, who thought the meeting was 3.30 instead of 2.30, Reginald Geary, of the local committee, took the temporary chair and introduced Premier Whitney, who welcomed the leaders of taxation on behalf of the province. His colleague, Col. Matheson, would devote himself to their interest, and would be able to give them information on all sorts of subjects except deficits, of which he had no experience.

President Falconer of the university, also spoke in welcome. The connection of the university with the association was very close. There was an academic and a public side to their subject, and the scientific side balanced the administrative. The acceptance and understanding of taxation was the best evidence of the growth of democracy. The ordinary man had an idea that taxes were wrung from him. He doubted the justice of their incidence and whether he was giving a fair share. If convinced of their equity he would come to regard it as a privilege to share in the support of the community. A just distribution of a fairly gathered tax was needed.

President Allan R. Foote explained that membership in the association had nothing to do with the conference. They had 31 states and 5 provinces represented and a large number of universities.

Prof. Chas. J. Bullock, Harvard, tendered the best wishes of Governor Guild of Massachusetts for the success of the conference.

Judge James Breathitt, attorney-general of Kentucky, complimented Toronto and Ontario on their good government.

Mayor Oliver having arrived spoke on behalf of the city.

New Yorkers Don't Pay Up.

Lawson Pindy, president of the department of taxes and assessment, New York City, made an impression on the conference as a polished speaker and thoughtful man of experience. He gave several instances of methods in use in Canada which might be adopted with advantage in taxation systems in the States. He stated that $20,000,000 of back taxes were due from corporations in New York, awaiting court awards for the exaction of payment. It was the custom in New York to tax anything they could lay hands on anywhere, so that estates had to pay double succession duty.

President Falconer having taken the chair as permanent chairman, the election of committees and vice-presidents was proceeded with.

Hon. A. J. Matheson, provincial treasurer; Frederick N. Judson, chairman Missouri commission of taxation, and George E. Pomeroy, president Ohio state board of commerce, Toledo, O., and John B. McKilligan, provincial surveyor, British Columbia, were elected vice-chairmen of the conference.

A resolution of sympathy was adopted and will be forwarded to Dr. James H. Dillard, New Orleans, who was to have read a paper yesterday afternoon, and in whose family a death had occurred.

Classifying Taxes.

In the evening the greater part of the time was given to forestry taxation, but Prof. Isaac A. Loos, University of Iowa, read a paper on the scientific division between state and local ttaxation, which was of special interest.

Prof. Loos classified taxes as arising from property subdivided into taxes on property in person (head or poll tax), property in land (real estate), and property in capital, or all other kinds. The organization of industry under corporations has developed the business tax, in which income is got at by means of taking note of the business under consideration. Under this head are grouped license taxes (police taxes), franchise taxes (local monopolies), corporation taxes (capitalistic or territorial monopolies), and the taxation of transactions, process of manufacture or excise, process of transportation, customs and octroi, and process in contract, stamp duties.

A third general class of taxation is that of incomes and inheritances.

The problem of distributing these taxes among the sub-divisions of government was considered. Three divisions in the larger states of the modern world were recognized and designated as central, local and intermediate.

In local taxation Prof. Loos took the position that the taxes must be found thru the industry of the rural local community, and consequently an agricultural land.

In passing to the urban community a more complex problem is met. The franchise or monopoly tax was one of the undeveloped sources of revenue in American cities. The Ford special tax law of 1899 was passed by the New York Legislature. This brought permanent franchise holders under the whip of the tax collector.

Prof. Loos was willing to adopt the principle that all industries subject to the jurisdiction of commercial competition should be released from taxation except as taxed thru the excise law of the federal government, and that monopolistic industries, both local and state-wide, should be taxed with a view to reaching for the public purse the monopolistic surplus created

Continued on Page 7.