

NORTH TORONTO'S CHOICE IS DR. BEATTIE NESBITT

Ex-Mayor Shaw and Dr. G. S. Ryerson Contest Convention With Him, But He Wins Out.

The expected happened and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was chosen last night as the Conservative candidate for North Toronto at perhaps the largest and most harmonious convention ever held in the riding.

Three Peace Conventions. The annual series of conventions were made—22 in all—but the withdrawal, leaving only Nesbitt, Ryerson and Shaw to face the convention.



DR. BEATTIE NESBITT

Only one ballot was necessary, and amid cheers, stamping of feet and various other manifestations of delight Dr. Nesbitt was acclaimed the choice.

The number of ballots cast was 226, and Dr. Nesbitt secured 152, Dr. Ryerson 51 and Mr. Shaw 23. The choice was afterwards made unanimous.

Those Who Were There. S. W. Burns, president of the Central Association, was by virtue of his office in the chair, and with him on the platform were J. W. Flavell, Edmund Bristol, J. J. Foy, K. C. Robinson, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, W. D. McPherson, Dr. Norman Allen, Dr. G. S. Ryerson, Ald. Foster H. A. E. Kent, A. J. Keller, J. Del Warren, J. C. Church, J. Castelli Hopkins, A. S. Wigmore, ex-Mayor John Shaw, Dr. Noble, Frank Somers, J. W. Myles, Miles Vokes, E. Coatsworth, Jr., C. B. Brown, E. Strachan Cox, Lieut-Col Paterson, John Akers, Dr. Thomas Wylie, ex-M.L.A.; J. W. Monk, ex-M.L.A.; Ald. Loudon.

The proper formalities having been gone through, the following were nominated: E. Bristol by J. S. Levee and J. W. Flavell; John Shaw by Dr. N. Allen and W. H. Randall; J. Castelli Hopkins by John Shaw and J. A. McIwaine; W. B. Newsome by J. B. Tompkins and T. L. Church; T. Church by W. H. Randall; J. A. McIwaine by J. B. Tompkins and T. L. Church; Dr. G. S. Ryerson by Col. Paterson and J. W. Flavell; George H. Hees by William McWille and J. R. L. Starr; W. D. McPherson by C. B. Brown and A. J. Keller; S. A. Keenan by A. Kennedy and J. B. Tompkins; and John Kennedy by J. P. London by J. T. Edworthy and J. Macdonald; Aid. Thomas Foster by J. A. McIwaine and W. Caldwell; Dr. Norman Allen by J. Castelli Hopkins and E. Bristol; H. A. E. Kent, and J. R. Starr.

Mr. Warner left out. The nomination having been declared closed, C. C. Robinson said: "Now that everybody is nominated, does anyone wish to bring forward the name of G. F. Marter?"

Cries of "No!" greeted the inquiry. Nominations speak. Then those nominated had their names read in favor of Col. Ryerson.

J. Castelli Hopkins followed suit, and hoped the convention would choose Mr. Flavell, and that that gentleman would see his way clear to accept the nomination.

T. L. Church and W. H. Newsome withdrew, and ex-Mayor John Shaw next gained the ear of the meeting. He said that G. F. Marter might be dismissed from the minds of all Conservatives as underserving of a Conservative vote, and then for five or ten minutes he entertained his hearers with a few observations on the political situation of the province. He wished to resent Premier Ross' insult when that gentleman stated that the Conservatives could not successfully administer the affairs of the province, and he urged that the "insolent self-satisfied administration" be turned out of power.

Mr. Shaw exceeded his time allowance, and a motion was made that the time be voted down. However, he was given a few minutes longer. The story had been circulated, he said, that he was after a job and was willing to be bought off. He denied this strongly. He had lived independently all his life and intended to do so always. He could pay his election expenses and would do so. He would run, because many had asked him, and with all respect to the others he thought he could carry the riding when they could not. [Applauded.]

Dr. Ryerson consents. Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson said he was

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BRITAIN'S HOPE LIES IN PROTECTION DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAT

But a Small Part of £45,000,000 Deficit to Be Made Up by Indirect Taxation-- Loan of £32,000,000 to Cover the Greater Part--Income Tax Will Be Increased a Penny in the Pound.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO RESTOCK BOER FARMS SPEEDY ISSUE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED

London, April 14.—Not for many years had Great Britain's fiscal program been awaited with such interest as that attracted by this year's announcement, and there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in it will be adopted. It is equally certain that none of these proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the House.

More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of the new taxation, is the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the restocking of the farms.

At a late hour to-night, the Associated Press learned upon excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £32,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the cabinet that, owing to the expected early termination of the war, these £32,000,000 will never be needed.

When that section of the budget gets to the committee stage, the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a stage that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's estimate. In any case, this loan will probably be called up only in small instalments.

HOPEFUL FEELING. London, April 14.—It is said that the communication of the Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permission to use the cable in consulting Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe regarding a basis for a peace settlement. There is a distinctly hopeful feeling in official quarters.

REPLYING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS today to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said it was impossible, at present, to say more than that a message had been received Saturday night from the Boer leaders through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected.

THREE CANADIANS ILL. Two Ontario Men in Dangerous Condition From Enteric. Ottawa, April 14.—A cablegram to His Excellency from Cape Town reports the following casualties: Benjamin Spring of the South African Constabulary, dangerously ill of enteric fever at Potchefstroom; John A. Wilson and William Robinson of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, dangerously ill of enteric, at Elandsfontein.

WILL EXTEND TO HAMILTON. St. Catharines, April 14.—Manager Selvas of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway stated today that the company would let the contract for the extension of the line to Hamilton, a distance of 33 miles. Work will be commenced very shortly, and if it were not for the numerous and costly bridges cars would be running in ten days.

PROTECTIONIST BUDGET. Sir Charles Dilke voiced the opinion of many of these when he said: "The budget is a reversion to protectionist principles, and although only trivially so, I shall oppose it on these grounds."

John Redmond said: "I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax, and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty on flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meals imported from America and largely used by the Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American millers, as the difference between the new duties on raw and manufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself, whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

SMALL DIRECT TAXATION. One of the greatest disadvantages appreciated on all sides is the small amount Sir Michael Hicks-Beach raises by direct taxation, and the huge load, admitting that he has to raise the whole loan of £32,000,000, which he saddles on posterity.

John Burns was particularly vehement in speaking of the budget to a representative of the Associated Press. "It is a cowardly budget," he declared, "for a bully's war. It devolves upon the poor the cost of aggrandizing the adventurous rich. It taxes the industrious producer at home for the prodigal speculator abroad."

Asked if he thought that American flour would be affected by the new tax, Mr. Burns said he was inclined to believe that Minneapolis and other large milling centres would find it much harder to get trade in England. "But that does not matter," said Mr.

PROTECTION BRITAIN'S HOPE. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his budget speech yesterday, estimated that the expenditure for the coming year would be £174,600,000, and the deficit to be made up £45,000,000. To meet this deficit he proposed:

- 1. Suspension of sinking fund for £4,500,000.
2. Increase income tax by a penny in the pound.
3. Tax sight bills, dividend warrants and cheques after July 1 a penny to two pence.
4. Put an import duty of 3 pence per hundredweight on all grains.
5. Enforce a co-relative duty of 5 pence per hundredweight on flour and meat.

By this means he expected to reduce the deficit by £5,150,000. To make up the residue, he would borrow £32,000,000, and find the rest by drafts on the Exchequer.

THE NATIONALIST MEMBERS received the reference of the Chancellor to the cheques have created the most comment. "The man in the street" is generally very angry over both these increases.

SLUMP IN RECEIPTS. There had been a heavy slump in the receipts of tobacco, spirits and beer; but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa. The decrease in the receipts from spirits and tobacco was due to the forestalling of the duty during the previous year. He was in the exceptional position for a Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding office during a severe war, that for two years past the revenue had exceeded his anticipations, the last year by £50,000,000.

SUCCESSFUL SUGAR TAX. The Chancellor proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000, and to increase, by a penny in the pound, the income tax, yielding £2,000,000 increase. From July 1 there would be a penny to two pence stamp duty on eight bills, including dividend warrants and cheques, yielding £500,000.

After mentioning that he did not propose to interfere with beer, wine, tea and sugar, the Chancellor said he must select for indirect taxation an article practically in universal consumption, the taxation of which would not unduly press any class. The ordinary expenditure of the country increasing, and in view of the ever-growing expenditures for armies and navies in other countries, he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which, when peace returns, there would be no difficulty in settling the country's finance system on a basis equitable alike to all the taxpayers of the country.

He was of the opinion that the repayment by the late Mr. Lowe of the import on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. The effect of a duty of 3 pence per 100 weight on wheat would mean but a very small fraction of a farthing increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition of the bakers was so keen that anyone trying to raise the price of bread on such a ground would probably find such action not to his advantage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade or would in-

crease the cost of food. He thought the duty had been recklessly abandoned, and declared the remission did not reduce the price of food.

IMPORT DUTY ON GRAIN. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundredweight on all grain, with a co-relative duty of five pence per hundredweight on flour and meat. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,550,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000.

Of the balance of the deficit the Chancellor proposed to borrow £32,000,000, and to find the rest by drafts on the Exchequer. He feared that the duty on grain would arouse prejudices strong and deep, and that the cry of taxing the food of the people would once more be raised; but he was convinced that by no other form of indirect tax could so much money be any possibility be found with so little effect on the nation perpetuating it. There was now every promise of reform. But he ventured to predict that the same old set, the same cabal, would be appointed, and the Picaresque duke would be as prominent in the British army as of yore.

FREE TRADE HARBOUR. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) was the next speaker. He corroborated the view expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the duty on wheat would meet with strong objection. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of the war. Wheat was a thing of necessity, and he was opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William considered, by far the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation of independent countries involved ruinous expenditures, which he believed would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayers, as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditures.

THE GIANTIC FORTUNES made in the Rand had not been produced by the mines, but by projectors selling worthless shares to the ignorant and credulous.

MONEY CHANGES HANDS. One of the first results of the budget announcement was that considerable sums of money changed hands at the banks, where for weeks past risks have been accepted against the various commodities upon which it seemed likely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might impose a tax. The premiums demanded on sugar, grain and income tax risks were 50 guineas per cent, each, and many policies were written. On the other hand, big chances were taken. Timber paid a premium of 40 guineas per cent, each. None of the fast-moving commodities came under the announced taxation.

HOUSE SUSTAINS BUDGET. In the House of Commons the general debate on the budget followed party lines. Winston Churchill (Conservative) approved the proposals, but called serious attention to the enormous increase in expenditures amounting to £40,000,000 in seven years, a sum which he said was out of proportion to the national enrichment.

The House divided on the corn and flour duties resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 254 to 135.

PEMBERS TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS are the best. 127-129 Yonge.

TO GO TO ENGLAND. Ottawa, April 14.—Prof. James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture for England on an important mission, is probable Prof. Robertson's trip to the Old Country has to do with the handling in England of Canadian products which are to go forward during the summer in cold storage.

Send your prescriptions to Carnahan's new drug store—Carlton and Church.

HIS TRIUMPH. He worked to keep the grey wolf from his door. Day after day he added to his store. Day after day he divided the giant beast. Year after year his love of gold increased. He achieved and saved to keep the wolf away. He had no time for loving or for playing. He kept the wolf far off, but made a nest. And put a serpent in it, on his breast.—R. E. Kiser.

Edwards and Hart-Smith Chartered Accountants, office Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

COAL-STEEL COMPROMISE 8 PER CENT. ON COAL COM.

Col. Sam Wants Reforms. Dominion Coal Preferred and Bonds Retired by New Issue of Common—New Steel Issue.

Montreal, April 14.—Largely attended meetings of the directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and Dominion Coal Company were held today for the purpose of considering the question of the bringing of the two companies together under the terms of the option which the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has held for the past two or three years on the property of the Dominion Coal Company.

Blundering Leaders Give Colonials No Chance—Hon. Dr. Borden to the Defense.

Ottawa, April 14.—Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes set forth today in the House his views on militia reform, and incidentally advised the War Office on the subject of reform in the British army. He offered this resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the system of training citizens of Canada for the positions of officers in the active militia should be such as would furnish the greatest number of properly qualified persons in each regimental district necessarily required upon a war basis at the least possible cost consistent with efficiency; and that all needless hindrances, customs and expense in the way of any and every citizen obtaining such military education should be removed."

He had held over his motion last year in view of the war now proceeding in South Africa, but now, on the eve of peace, he thought he could properly bring it forward. There were too few trained and qualified officers in both the Canadian and British army. He found in both Canadian and British forces a spirit of superciliousness and close corporatism among the officers which boded ill for the nation perpetuating it. There was now every promise of reform. But he ventured to predict that the same old set, the same cabal, would be appointed, and the Picaresque duke would be as prominent in the British army as of yore.

Put Himself on Record. Col. Hughes said he was therefore, desired to place himself on record now. He went on to say that in face of all the advantages of modern arms rendering such assaults impossible of access there had been frontal attacks upon banks steeper than those of the Ottawa river, when the men might as well have been opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William considered, by far the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation of independent countries involved ruinous expenditures, which he believed would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayers, as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditures.

What was needed was more and better qualified officers. It was no longer sufficient to have an officer to each squad. What was needed was that each individual should be a commander in himself, subject to an elastic discipline governing the whole force. But the best friend the Boer had in the war was the Boer who was an average trained British officer. Col. Hughes did not object to aristocratic birth in the army, but he wanted them to begin in the ranks.

Colonials Have No Chance. Resuming after a recess, Lieut.-Col. Hughes intimated that colonial officers were not given much chance in South Africa.

There were many colonial corps there, but not one of them had been under command of a colonial officer. He was not sure that a better officer had. For example, there was a colonial officer with Gen. Gatacre's force, but he was not given much chance in the campaign.

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Various small notices and advertisements including 'PATENTS', 'COAL-STEEL COMPROMISE', 'WALLES TO MAKE INDIAN TOUR', 'FINE AND WARMER', 'COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET', 'COOKS TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS', 'CRIMSON RAMBLERS', 'TRY THE DECATER AT THOMAS', 'BIRTHS', 'DEATHS', 'STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS', and 'APRIL 14'.