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ADDED STATURE OF UNIVERSITY

New Convocation Hall Opened in Presence of Most Distinguished Graduates.

In the presence of many of the most distinguished graduates of Toronto University, and with the faculty and board of governors ably represented, the new convocation hall, built on the southwestern point of varsity campus, was formally opened last night.

The perfect acoustic properties of the building, which, modeled after the Sorbonne Theatre at Paris, is a distinct architectural and engineering advance on anything of the kind heretofore attempted in Canada, were demonstrated by the speakers distinctly audible in every part of the circular-galleried hall.

The dominating note of this hall is its simplicity. What decorations have been attempted are in perfect harmony with the character of the building. There are no doors in the galleries cut in the walls, but simple exits, thru which those in each section of the gallery may step to the short stairways.

Chancellor Sir William Meredith made an extended address, in which he referred to the added stature the university has attained, and the hold it has of late gained in the interest of the people as a whole. Daylight, he said, was now shining brightly for the success of the university, and the future should be smooth. He dwelt on the wisdom of the course adopted in providing funds and in governing the institution, and he and other speakers paid tribute to the service rendered in the cause of university education.

An oil painting of Vice-Chancellor Moss was unveiled in the course of the address.

The speaker announced that residences for male students would shortly be built, and that, in addition to the munificence of Mrs. Massey Treble, a new \$100,000 building would be added to the university establishment.

The following officers of the board of governors, or of the faculty, occupied seats on the platform: J. W. Powell, Byron E. Walker, Dr. Hoskin, Thomas Moss, Prof. A. B. Macdonald, Prof. J. F. W. Ross, Prof. William Orling, Dr. S. West Mitchell of Philadelphia, and Vice-Chancellor Buzsach.

Acting President Hutton.

Dean R. A. Reevy, who presided, presented Acting President Hutton as the natural man for a pleasure in seeing the old alma mater in honored offices. The greatness of the university under the administration of the vice-chancellor of yesterday was reflected later under the vice-chancellorship of Charles Moss. He was followed by Carolus Moss.

The commission of reconstruction felt that it had to follow the lead of other universities, and therefore the vice-chancellor of yesterday became the honored chairman of the board of governors to-day, with the former post abolished.

In a vigorously split was some times felt that no man is worthy a portrait until he is a portrait only," said the speaker. "In the name of my friends and admirers of the chief Justice of Ontario, I hand over to you this portrait of the last vice-chancellor of the university," concluded Acting President Hutton.

At this moment the curtains concealing the painting of the former vice-chancellor were drawn aside, and the large audience gazed at the delineation of the artist, and then spontaneously applauded.

Dr. Hoskin paid his tribute to the subject of the portrait. As a member of the senate, the vice-chancellor presided with dignity and courtesy, and as governor and trustee he placed his time and experience at the disposal of the university. The governors joined with the others in offering congratulations to the portrait of Chief Justice Moss had been added to those who had rendered service to the university.

The chairman, in introducing him, described Sir William Meredith, chancellor of the university, as "the leading commoner in our academic commonwealth." Sir William was received with applause. He dwelt on the ability, assiduity, patience and courtesy exhibited by Vice-Chancellor Moss in presiding over the senate. He regretted that reconstruction made it inevitable that the office of vice-chancellor should cease to exist. When the speaker last addressed the alumni night was beginning.

ALEX. MACKENZIE DEAD AFTER WEEK'S ILLNESS

Well-known Railway Man and Sportsman Succumbs From Heart Failure After Operation for Appendicitis.

Alexander W. Mackenzie, treasurer of the Canadian Northern Railway, and son of the president of the company, died about 8:15 o'clock last night, at his home, 97 Glen-road, Rosedale.

His death followed an operation for appendicitis which was performed on Saturday morning by Dr. A. Primrose, 100 College-street, assisted by Dr. James Cayen. The patient made satisfactory progress until yesterday afternoon, when he suddenly collapsed and the immediate cause of death was given as heart failure. Deceased, who was at the Woodbine meet a week ago Thursday afternoon, was taken ill on Friday, the operation being performed the following day.

Alexander Mackenzie was associated with his father in many of his great enterprises, and his position as treasurer of the Canadian Northern covered all the connections and was a most responsible one. Mr. Mackenzie was a director of the Sao Paulo Railway, and of the Inverness & Richmond Coal Co., and was connected with other important ventures.

He was born at Kirkfield, Victoria County, Dec. 5, 1877, and came to Toronto in 1889. He was educated at Ridley College and Toronto University, and was a member of the Bank of Montreal, and was captain of the Ontario cricket team that made a tour of the United States. He was also captain of the Alpha Delta Phi Greek Letter Society. He was a player on the international cricket team that made a tour of the United States. He was also captain of the Ontario Jockey Club. Mr. Mackenzie took an active interest in his success and with his brother, Roderick J., owned and maintained the Kirkfield racing stable. He also owned the Toronto Golf Club and the Toronto Hunt, as well as the Toronto Club.

Mr. Mackenzie's active interest in military affairs continued for six years.

ORCHARD TELLS OF HIS FINAL CRIMES HOW HE TRACKED STEUNENBERG TO DOOM HIS DOMESTIC LIFE ALSO LAID BARE

Native of Wooler, Ont., He Deserted Family To Run Away With Another Man's Wife, Who Left Him in B. C.

SAYS HAYWOOD TOLD HIM TO GET AFTER JUDGES.

BOULDER, Idaho, June 6.—Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes to-day when, continuing his case against Wm. D. Haywood, he made a detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine, that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the mortal offence. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, Pettibone and himself, was planned by Haywood, and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpson participated. Orchard, after the trial of his own victims by murder to 18, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder ex-Governor Peabody Judge man Bell, Dave Moffatt and Frank Herne. Incidentally, he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Under cross-examination, Orchard confessed the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Crigler Creek.

Narrative Always Cool.

Thru the shocking details of murder plots, secret bomb-making and man hunts, with sawed-off shotguns and infernal machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet, unshaken manner that marked his manner yesterday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long dogging of Steunenberg in Caldwell narrowed down to the last day, and he told his race from the hotel to Steunenberg's home, to beat his victim, with the bomb, and his meeting with the doctor man in the morning. He walked unconcernedly to his room.

When asked the names of five sisters—Florence, Maggie, Mabel and Edith. All are married except Edith, he said, but he could remember the married name of one—Margaret Fraser, who lives near Brighton, Ont. His brother, Joseph Horgan, lives at Wooler, Ont.

Orchard From Wife.

Orchard said he married in 1888. His wife is still alive. He has heard from her since his arrest. He has one child, a son, who lives in Canada, and another in Colorado.

Orchard said he ran away from Canada with a multiplicity of names, so as to connect it with his brother-in-law, Nelson, B.C. The woman was Hattie Simpson. Orchard next went into the restaurant business, and then worked for a time in a boarding house. Orchard said Mrs. Simpson returned home from Pilot Bay.

Orchard admitted having told Pettibone about burning his cheese factory at Brighton and collecting the insurance and having stolen one of his own cars prior to the fire. He also admitted having told Pettibone that he had an altercation with his brother-in-law, Nelson, B.C.

The state to-day began his corroborative Orchard's bloody narrative by producing the head casing of the bomb designed to kill Peabody.

Orchard identified it and swore that he brought it from Canon City to Denver, where he met on Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river, and the state promises to produce the body of Haywood and his kindred listened quietly to the long recital, and about his first show of being one on the contents of the state. Richardson began his onslaught by bringing out Orchard's domestic crimes the same precautions and the same named guards to-day to protect Orchard, and the same precautions, except that among the spectators, the women predominated. There was another rush for admittance and the doors of the court had to be closed.

Orchard finished his direct examination at 2:35 o'clock, and the examination had reached 2:55. Court adjourned at 3:00. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

First Orchard gave the names of several persons he met in San Francisco when he went there to kill Fred Bradley, formerly manager of the Banker Hill and Sullivan mines. In the case of D'Almeida, Orchard gave the name was known as Barry. On returning to Denver, wearing a soldier's uniform, he called up Pettibone by telephone and told him Bradley was alive, but had lost his sight and probably



—From His Latest Photo

MACHINISTS DECIDE TO STRIKE TO-MORROW

Employers Will Fight It Out—Trades Council Meeting.

All the union machinists, comprising five locals of the city and Toronto Junction, and numbering over 600 men, will go on strike Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, affecting 37 establishments. A secret ballot was taken in a crowded mass meeting last night and the decision was almost unanimous.

The main issue is a demand for a nine-hour day, with ten hours' wage. The employers say they will fight to the finish for the ten-hour day and to regulate shop conditions to suit themselves.

Fifteen of the smaller shops are said to have agreed to the demands of the men.

Delegate Fred Bancroft called the Labor Council's attention last night to the fact that, with the exception of the blacksmiths and boiler-makers, the "fair wage" clause had been left out of the city's contract with the Police Works for Dredge No. 2. If the work was completed before this was rectified, it would mean the beginning of the end of the fair-wage movement. The municipal committee will go after the board of central.

Delegates World, Steep and Fung were appointed to raise a fund among union men for the family of the late James Wilson.

A committee of striking plasterers' laborers met the bosses on Thursday afternoon. The bosses were firm in refusing to entertain an increase in wages. The union has 240 members, and there are between 80 and 90 men working under special permits with 21 bosses who have signed the agreement.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Local No. 21 elected the following officers: President, E. Young; vice-president, L. Butler; recording secretary, J. H. Huddleston; financial secretary, J. Elder; treasurer, W. E. Mitchell; sergeant-at-arms, H. Hard; executive committee, Messrs. Butler, Riddell, McDougal, Elder, Mitchell, J. Downard, Huddleston; delegate to international convention, J. H. Elder.

Port Hope Pale Ale helps your food feed your body. Try it to-day.

USED EXPLOSIVES FREELY IN WHOLESALE MURDERING

Would be deaf the remainder of his life.

A Living Example.

"Pettibone said he was better than if he had killed him outright—that Bradley would now be a living example," continued the witness. Orchard said he asked for money and received \$15 from Pettibone.

Orchard said Haywood next asked him "to go to work on Judge Gabbert, the supreme court of Colorado."

"He said Judge Gabbert," Orchard went on, "had been rendering decisions against Moyer, whom we were trying to shoot. Peabody likewise failed. Orchard said he went to Judge Gabbert's house with Steve Adams and a shotgun, but we did not see the judge."

Haywood also wanted us to try Depot affair and was demanding again at Gov. Peabody, who was about to be re-elected. Steve Adams, Billy Ackerman and I made a bomb. We put it under the sidewalk at 12th-street and Grant-avenue in Denver. The governor walked along here every morning. The passage of two coal wagons and a streetcar would set off the bomb and would kill the governor. Orchard said he also wanted him to shoot Frank Hearne of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and Dave Moffatt, president of the First National Bank, who were behind the fight against the Federation.

He and Adams had no chance to kill these men.

Another Judge Named.

"We were also to get after Judge Goddard, who, Haywood said, was instrumental in defeating the eight-hour bill which had been declared unconstitutional," Orchard continued.

"At the fall elections Peabody was succeeded by Gov. McDonald. Peabody went to live at Canon City, Col. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone all told me to keep after Peabody. It was arranged that I should become a life insurance salesman."

Orchard declared he got recommendations for that position with one of the big agencies in Denver, from Mr. Hawkins, an attorney and partner of E. F. Richardson, one of the attorneys now representing Haywood, and F. J. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Orchard said he prepared a bomb in Pettibone's cellar, to place beneath Peabody's bedroom window at Canon City.

The state here produced in evidence the lead casing of the bomb. It was the size of a two-gallon can. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casing to Pettibone in Denver and loaded it in the basement of Pettibone's store, the latter assisting him. Thirty pounds of giant powder were used.

Orchard declared that Pettibone gave him \$100 before he went to Canon City with the bomb, but that an explanation of the money was made in response to a question from a traveling companion, who had heard a clock ticking in the grip with the bomb, caused Pettibone to suggest that the attempt be deferred.

Something to Show.

As Pettibone wanted something put up for the money spent, he and Orchard made a bomb for Judge Gabbert, and placed it in a vacant lot which the judge owned. A wire was left outside of the bomb, to which a pocket book was to be attached, so that any one picking up the bomb would upset the substance and inside the bomb.

"We tried one day to fasten the bomb, but Judge Gabbert came too fast, and we had to leave it alone," said Orchard.

Pettibone had to go next day to Salt Lake City to attend the convention of

HANES NOT EYE-WITNESS OF CROSSING FATALITY

Man Said to Have Seen Hart Jump Before Train Not Clear About It.

Corner Johnson opened an inquest last night into the death of Francis Hart, the second victim of the Bay-street fatality on Victoria night.

Dr. J. M. Cotton, who performed the post-mortem, told that Hart had died of blood poisoning.

Dr. R. Smale and William Pear disagreed as to a conversation that Hart had had with the former at the time of his admission to the hospital. Dr. Smale was sure that Hart had said that he was going south, while Dr. Pear had understood him to say that he was going north.

A World reporter, called, told of a conversation with Hart at the scene of the accident, and again on the following day at the hospital.

Out of the evidence of Dr. Rioridan came a statement that Frank Hanes, 124 Sackville-street, claimed to be an eye-witness of the fatality. The doctor said the man had told him that he saw the man jump in front of an eastbound passenger train.

To The World last night Hanes could give no distinct account of what he had seen or heard on that night. His story runs: "I was waiting for a friend at the house to the south of the track, where the men were hurt. A passenger train went east while a freight was crossing to the west. When the passenger train had gone by I saw the men lying on the track. That is all I know. The police were there ahead of me."

The inquest was adjourned to Monday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the city hall.

Eight of those who sat upon the disbanded jury of the Fraser injury were sworn in upon the jury. It is J. D. Allan, 63 Bay-street; foreman; R. W. Pentecost, 85 Bay-street; P. W. Ellis, 31 East Wellington-street; W. R. Johnson, York and Front-streets; E. Smith, 40 Adelaide-street; W. Fenton, 30 West King-street; E. Jacob, 5 Wellington-street; Jess Appleghat, 84 Yonge-street; A. E. Renfrew, 5 East King-street; J. C. Casselman, 17 Yonge-street; H. Emmett, 119 Yonge-street; A. Appleghat, 145 Yonge-street; Ed Mack, 31 Yonge-street; J. M. Glandville, 23 Wellington-street.

SUFFERS FROM "GRAFT" EVIL

Presbyterian Assembly Discuss the Social Problems Affecting Canada.

MONTREAL, June 6.—(Special.)—A high and stirring note was sounded this afternoon in the Presbyterian general assembly in connection with the report on church life and work. Along with it were taken up overtures from Halifax, Lunenburg and Yarmouth, Toronto and Kingston and Winnipeg presbyteries, all dealing a reversion to the former system by which religion and temperance, Sabbath observance and systematic giving were dealt with by different committees. The words may read coldly, but the great intellectual weight and influence of the men who took part in the discussion, and their intense earnestness produced an unworked effect on those present. The whole matter was referred to a committee.

Dr. Pidgeon spoke of the need of leadership in moral reform. The Methodist Church was ahead in organization.

"Ralph Connor" declared that temperance was on the increase west of the Great Lakes. He instanced a western recovery turning over 50,000 a month, 75 per cent. of which was profit. A friend had asked him what was the matter with Winnipeg. He had asked the previous night about refusing drinks. Canadians held down their heads on account of some in public the lives were not as good as us. Was the church doing all it could to improve the situation?

He instanced a western town where vice flourished, saloons and gambling, and the best officers of the merchants were representatives of vice. A Presbyterian missionary came on the scene and declared that the signs of vice must disappear, and they did. If they had a man or a committee to meet their forces they might do almost anything.

Rev. A. S. Ross, Montreal, and R. Murray, L.L.D., Halifax, followed, and then G. M. Macdonnell, K. G. Kingston, Quebec. Canada was not suffering a hundredth part as much from intemperance as from graft, he said.

Social Work the Keynote.

John Mackay, Salt Ste Marie, advocated government control of the liquor traffic, where local option was not in force.

Prof. Robert Magill, Ph.D., of the chair of systematic theology at the University of Toronto, declared that they were about to enter on a period when the main problems of the church would not be theological or apologetic, but social. Did they realize that there were more men in the trades unions than in any Protestant church in the British Islands? There were from ten to twelve millions of people in the British Islands on the verge of starvation. In his study of poverty and slum life, he was sorry to find that in Halifax, one of the wealthiest cities of Canada, the church was a standing insult to the poorest class.

Principal Slingerer said temperance was moral reform. The elevation of public opinion must be followed by its realization into legislation.

The committee on the distribution of probationers reported there was "a growing dissatisfaction among the presbyteries with the working of the present scheme." This, together with the disinclination of men out of charge to go on the list forced the committee to the conclusion that the whole matter of supplying vacancies must be done into at once by the general assembly.

At the morning session, Rev. Douglas Fraser, D.D., editor of Sunday school publications, was appointed clerk of the assembly to assist Dr. Somerville.

Dr. C. W. Gordon seconded the resolution to make it easier for American ministers to join the church, but Principal Forrest opposed it as a most dangerous resolution, and the moderator ruled it incompetent. The question was referred to a committee.

The sederunt was devoted to home missions. The eastern section of the home missions committee reported that without any phenomenal advance progress had been made in the chief departments. An increase of nearly 2000 churches was noted. Of these forty-nine were employed in forty-five fields, and 115 preaching stations. Rev. D. Macdonald, St. John's Church, Montreal, in moving the reception and

WANTED TOO MUCH MONEY

Orchard said Moyer told him they should get rid of Johnny Neville, "who knew too much about the Independence Depot affair and was demanding again at Gov. Peabody, who was about to be re-elected. Steve Adams, Billy Ackerman and I made a bomb. We put it under the sidewalk at 12th-street and Grant-avenue in Denver. The governor walked along here every morning. The passage of two coal wagons and a streetcar would set off the bomb and would kill the governor. Orchard said he also wanted him to shoot Frank Hearne of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and Dave Moffatt, president of the First National Bank, who were behind the fight against the Federation.

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