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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 25 1908—TWELVE PAGES

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Senate Reading Room—Jan 1909—1794 SENATE P O

A MINISTER OF LABOR TO CONTROL A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT IS LAURIER'S PROMISE

Premier Intimates to Waterloo Gathering That They Have Privilege of Electing the Man for the Job.

W. MACKENZIE KING IS REAPED WITH COMPLIMENTS

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—This afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister of Canada, received the plaudits of the Teutonic citizens of the Dominion as he has at other places been the object of the cheers and admiration of thousands upon thousands of Canadians of Scotch, Irish and French-Canadian birth or extraction.

The premier in his address made the important announcement that a minister of labor was contemplated, the inference being that, all going well, the new minister would be the candidate in Waterloo.

Incidental to the visit of the prime minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., late deputy minister of the department of labor and the Winston Spencer Churchill of Canada, received his emersion in the sea of the aggressive young university man and graduate from the ranks of newspaper men was memorable.

On the stage in sight of the little hill where first he saw the light of day, he was seated by his father and his sisters and brothers, and as they heard their son and brother make his first appeal as a public man and the first presence of a vast crowd and the first citizen of Canada. Like his bi-lingual leader, Sir Wilfrid, Mr. King showed his versatility by speaking first in English and then in German.

The effect was to electrify the two or three thousand Germans in the audience. Mayor Huber of Berlin, and the first fisher of Waterloo proclaimed a half holiday, the factories of the town were closed and thousands were enabled to witness the speeches at the park.

With the decreased milk supply there is a corresponding lessening of the production. The pastures are burned to the roots for lack of rain, and farmers here have resorted to surplus feeding of corn and hay.

It is the general opinion that in view of existing conditions the first part of October will witness the closing of many factories which usually continue operations until well on in November.

The source of supply for two of the large water tanks at points on the G.T.R. between Brockville and Montreal has become exhausted owing to the drought, and the company is at the moment endeavoring to supply the tanks with water while making the trips between the two points. A relay of engines may be necessary to meet the difficulties.

Mr. King then delighted the Germans in the audience by addressing them for 20 minutes in their own language.

Postmaster General, Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, referred to the fact that The Mail and Empire declared the county was going to the dogs under Grip rule. From King's briefs in Berlin had in hand increased 92 last year.

"That would not be much in Quebec, but still it is something," declared an outburst of laughter. He took credit for giving to Berlin the uniform carriers of His Majesty's mail, and for the erection of the tower of the public building in the town. He declared that he and Mr. King had secured a public building for Waterloo, and that he had secured their representative representing them at Ottawa.

"Mr. King," he said with fervor in giving the candid credit for the success of the work of the labor department, "knows every school yard in your city."

"And every watermelon patch," came a loud voice from the crowd.

Mr. Lemieux referred to Mr. King's investigation of the cotton trade in Quebec. The report was not yet in, but he could say that Mr. King discovered an evil threat to the evil of child labor in the factories of Quebec. Something would be done, he declared, and at the earliest possible moment legislation would be framed to eliminate the conditions which Mr. King had discovered.

Intellectual Preferences. Mr. Lemieux read the following statement: "On March 20th last Mr. Burdon, postmaster general of Great Britain, stated in parliament that the cheapened postage to Canada accomplished the previous year had fully realized its objects. The number of publications sent to the Dominion each week is now 170,000, or nearly nine million numbers each year. Two-thirds of the increase was due to the new rates. The increase was the greatest in magazines and newspapers of the better class."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was presented by Mayor Huber with the address of the town of Berlin and by Mr. Lemieux, with the address of the North Waterloo Liberal Association. The prime minister did not speak at great length having left the treatment of the issues largely with Mr. Lemieux. He predicted that Mr. King was one of the future men of Canada. He was

A Minister of Labor

"The time has come when the government feels that it should create a department of labor. The department is important enough to require the whole time and energy and attention of a minister of the crown, such as the railways have and such as other departments of public works have; and I repeat that at the first opportunity I shall submit to my colleagues and the representatives of the people of Canada in parliament, that the time has come when we should take this new step in the development of our country."—LAURIER, at Berlin.

DROUGHT IN THE EAST CHEESE FACTORIES CLOSE

Conditions Are Becoming Serious—G.T.R. Find Difficulty in Keeping Engines Going.

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—The continued dry weather is having a noticeable effect on the offerings at each meeting of the local cheese board.

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HIGH CAR STEPS SOURCE OF DANGER

Matter of Importance is Heard By Railway Board and Expert Testimony is Given.

Over three hours' hearing by the Ontario railway and municipal board was given yesterday to Dr. Helen McMurchy's application to have a standard height of not more than 18 inches fixed for street car steps.

After hearing a large number of witnesses and arguments by several lawyers representing the Toronto and other street railways, the hearing was adjourned till October 28th at 2:30 p.m.

The application was dismissed against all railways concerned except in Toronto, West Toronto and London, leave being given to other municipalities, however, to file separate applications of their own.

An imposing array of professional men and about 30 or 40 ladies faced the full railway board at 2:30. H. S. Oaker, C.C., represented the Toronto Railway City Solicitor Chisholm and W. Johnston on behalf of Toronto, and City Solicitor Anderson for West Toronto.

St. Thomas Street Railway was represented by C. J. Doherty, the International Transit Co. of Sault Ste. Marie by E. W. Wright, International Railway Co. of Niagara Falls by J. Frazer, the Street Railway Association by their president, J. E. Hutchinson; Kingston, Portmouthe and Cataract Electric Railway by W. F. Nickle, M.L.A., Hamilton Street Railway by J. G. Glasco, London Street Railway by C. B. King, Galt Preston and Escapeler Railway by W. F. Todd, N. T. Baker, assistant general manager and George Chambers of the Niagara International Railway Co. were also present and Messrs. McKee and Powers and Manager Fleming of the Toronto Railway.

Medical Evidence Taken. Mr. Chisholm presented the case for the city and Dr. McMurchy called Drs. Macpherson, Dean Reeve, Burnham, F. M. J. Starr, Macleod, Clarence Starr, McMurchy and John W. James, teacher at St. Andrew's College, James C. Taggart, Bay Street; John L. Birge and Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Mrs. Huelski and Miss Fitzgibbon.

The doctors testified that the steps were too high for safety or comfort. For aged and feeble people and women they were especially dangerous. The open double-truck cars being usually specified. Eighteen inches was considered unduly high and 10 or 12 inches regarded as a reasonable compromise. The jury of stepping down from the high steps was dangerous and liable to lead to accident. Ladies in certain cases were laid open to injury. The stretching of the limbs was injurious, and reaching up for the high rail was also conducive to strain. Dr. Burnham had frequently helped aged people up and down, but even then the exertion was far beyond what feeble people should be put to. Dr. F. M. J. Starr considered that if Manager Fleming had to go up a stair every day in his house with 12-inch steps he would consider them quite high enough. He had had one patient at least who had strained his back on the high steps.

"I remember him especially because he was particularly profane," remarked the doctor amid laughter.

Continued on Page 7.

AS ROBLIN SEES IT.



SIR WILFRID—It May be a Risk, But I'm Coming Out For Water.

AUSTRALIA'S OWN FLEET

17 Vessels Will Form the Nucleus of a Navy for the Antipodean Colony.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.—The British admiralty has given its general approval to the scheme of the Australian Commonwealth for the formation of a fleet of six torpedo boat destroyers, nine submarines and two depot ships, as the nucleus of an Australian navy.

The idea of building up a local navy in Australia in lieu of the customary annual contribution to the imperial forces was given a great impetus by the recent visit of the American battleship fleet, and it is believed that parliament will readily vote the \$6,250,000 required for the construction of the suggested flotilla.

The officers and men will total 1200 and will be provided by the imperial navy. But they will be paid by the commonwealth, which will retain administrative control of the flotilla.

ADMIRALTY IS PLEASED TO LEND ITS ASSISTANCE LONDON, Sept. 24.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—A Melbourne admiralty despatch approves, in absence of any direct contribution to the imperial navy, an Australian fleet of motor torpedo submarines and two depot ships at the cost of £1,270,000. The annual maintenance will be \$135,000, and the crews of 125 men will cost annually \$160,000.

The admiralty offers to co-operate in the construction and organization of the fleet, and to provide the necessary technical assistance. The establishment of Australian naval forces in conjunction with the imperial forces would in certain contingencies greatly assist the latter. Premier Deakin proposes that the flotilla be under Australian control when in territorial waters, but subject to the senior imperial officer in other parts of the empire, the removal of the vessels from Australian waters depending on the approval of the commonwealth government.

The admiralty freely concedes the political importance of the Australian navy and the result of the negotiations is thought to be a personal triumph for Premier Deakin.

ROUND HOUSE BURNED. C.P.R. Suffer \$20,000 Loss at Webwood Due to Incautiousity. NORTH BAY, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—The burning of a C.P.R. roundhouse at Webwood is credited to an incendiary. Two locomotives were destroyed with buildings. The loss is twenty thousand.

ANOTHER ONE FOR MILLER. Provincial Detective Has Been Busy in the Indian Case. BELLEVILLE, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Provincial Detective Miller of Toronto left for that city to-night. He has been engaged on the Sero murder case, and as a result of the evidence he has gathered young Smart was to-day committed for trial on a murder charge.

FOG IS COSTLY

Several Thousand Dollars a Day Wasted Because Ships Are Stalled in River.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—No less than twenty-two ocean liners are now somewhere in the river between Montreal and Quebec, either outward or inward bound, and in addition to the larger craft there is a number of smaller vessels, such as coasting ships and colliers, which go to swell the total of ships delayed by the dense fog and smoke cloud which has ever visited the St. Lawrence.

The cost to the shipping companies is reckoned in the thousands, for it goes without saying that when a boat is anchored and does not reach her destination the cost of working her goes on just the same. The average 5000 ton ship which comes to Montreal costs \$600 a day for maintenance. One day's delay to the ships now in the river numbering 22 means approximately \$13,200. As some of them have been trying to make the port of Montreal since Sunday last the loss to owners will be considerable.

NEW MONTREAL DAILY. Will Be Published During the Election Campaign.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—J. O'Flaherty, Quebec newspaper man who recently held a position on the Canadian staff at the Dublin Exposition, passed thru the city to-day on his way home from Ottawa.

He announced that he would start a newspaper in Montreal to be published in the English tongue and which would be devoted to the government interest during the remainder of the campaign. The sheet will be a morning daily, and the Irish journalist also stated that he might be the government candidate in St. Annes against ex-Judge Doherty.

In Vancouver the Liberals are publishing The Daily Globe each morning during the election campaign.

FIND NEGLIGENCE. Jury's Verdict as to Cause of Mrs. Mitchell's Death. The deceased, Mary Mitchell, came to her death by being struck by a trolley, which was run down by street railway tracks on the night of Sept. 10, at the corner of Strachan-avenue, and King-street.

Checking Forest Fires. NORTH BRIDGE, N.Y., Sept. 24.—Following the dead calm prevailing thruout the Adirondacks this week the forest fires are nearer control to-day.

CAN HEAL WITH PRAYER AND OIL

Anglican Clergy Favor Authorization of Administering Unction, But Laity Object to It.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—At the Anglican Synod this afternoon it was moved by Canon Scott that, to meet the case of persons who desire to receive the anointing mentioned by St. James, they should authorize the use of the prayer for the administration of unction printed in the first prayer book of Edward VII.

He said there was no reason to suppose that the healing powers of the first ages had died out. All around, sects were growing up, notably Christian Scientists, who were groping blindly after a truth which the church had neglected. In the Greek Church the custom still prevails of anointing the body for the purpose of healing.

Archdeacon Harding, Indian Head, supported the motion. He instanced a case where the child of the bishop of Moosehead had been cured by anointing with oil, followed by prayer.

Canon Cody, Toronto, thought it would be very unwise to tie this question by any pronouncement on the synod of healing.

Canon Deasman of Calgary favored the resolution. In the northwest, among some Galicians and half-breeds, he had used anointing oil in 37 cases, and was able to testify that in 24 of them the prayer of the faithful and sick had been answered.

Rev. F. H. Graham, Nelson, B.C., opposed the suggested change. "It smacks too much of the Christian Science Journal which I, which we all abhor," he said.

Archdeacon McKenzie of Brantford cited a case where, at a mother's request, anointing oil had been administered and after earnest prayer a cure had been effected. However, he would not commit himself as to the motion.

N. W. Hoyle, Toronto, saw no reason to fly in the face of the Lambeth Conference. It would seem to him as a layman that if they had lost any power in prayer they should get down on their knees and pray for return of that power.

The resolution failed to carry. The clergy voted for it and laity against. A majority of both is required to carry such a motion.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA. Tremendous Waves Cause Four Deaths on Ship They Took. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Advices received to-day from Acapulco are to the effect that two heavy earthquake shocks were felt yesterday off that port. The sea was greatly agitated as a result of the shocks.

The Cosmos line steamer Radmez, from San Francisco Sept. 8 for Hamburg, was caught and tossed to the deck by the onslaught of waves. Four persons were killed and several others were wounded by rolling spars and falling woodwork.

The earthquakes were barely perceptible on shore.

A DENIAL. WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 23.—W. J. Vanleave said to-night respecting the Gompers charges: "I have no reference made in or to me or action on my part, is false and I believe that Mr. Gompers knew it to be a lie when he made the statements."

"He seems to be trying to make a cheap martyr of himself. I never have and never will employ anyone whose name is not straight."

EMPLOYERS TRY TO PURCHASE GOMPERS

Labor Leader Declares President of National Association of Manufacturers Wanted to Bribe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Testifying in the proceedings against himself and other labor union officers on the charge of contempt in violating the injunction decree of the district of Columbia, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day made serious charges against W. J. Vanleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Gompers declared a Mr. Vanleave had had Mr. Gompers and other federation officers shadowed by detectives and had undertaken to have Mr. Gompers bribed to desert the cause of organized labor and join its enemies.

Mr. Gompers, in his testimony, also stated in effect that former Secretary Tatt, now Republican candidate for president, had supplied the sentiment behind the injunction decree which had directed the labor official not to publish the Bucks Store and Range Co. as "unfair."

St. Thomas Street Railway. Mr. Ralston asked Mr. Gompers whether there had been any general effort to break down organized labor, and he replied:

"Men have been subpoenaed to spy on their fellow laborers in shops, factories and mines; to report the proceedings of union meetings; to spy on the personal conduct of workmen after working hours, and to follow from place to place labor leaders visiting other cities than their homes. Money has also been used to bribe representative laborers to cease their connection with the labor organizations and direct their activities to the National Manufacturers' Association. They have not only been offered bribes in money, but have been offered substantial safeguards for the future."

After giving details of his own pursuit by detectives, Mr. Gompers then told of being approached in New York by a man named Brantford Brantford of New York, who, he said, had attempted in 1907 to bribe him in the interest of Mr. Vanleave. He stated that Mr. Brantford came to him and called his attention to the fact that he had met him at various meetings.

"He said," Mr. Gompers continued, "that he was friendly to me, and he thought Mr. Vanleave and myself should have a better understanding, and offered to bribe about a meeting between us and to establish more agreeable relations."

What was the result? Mr. Gompers stated that he would be glad to meet Mr. Vanleave, as it had always been his policy to encourage friendly conferences in matters involving labor disputes.

Later Mr. Gompers said that after some preliminary talk between himself and Brantford he had agreed to meet to him his purposes, saying that he knew it to be the intention of Mr. Vanleave to destroy his (Mr. Gompers) character, but that the friendly conferences had persuaded Vanleave that it would be better in the interest of Vanleave's purpose to make an ally of Gompers and to prevent the disclosure of the secrets of the Federation of Labor, revealing, Mr. Gompers added, "whatever information I possessed which might reflect detrimentally upon labor organizations."

"He said," continued Mr. Gompers, "that Vanleave had agreed to this proposition and he had undertaken to suggest to me that I could permit myself to be re-elected president of the federation, in order to prevent the election of Vice-President Duncan, and that after some little time I could resign. He assured me that I would be given a good lump sum, and that Vanleave would guarantee me beyond question that I would be cared for, for the rest of my life, even going so far as to telling me that the guarantee should be underwritten; he said that I could deliver lectures in opposition to the labor movement and that if I did not receive as much as five or six thousand dollars a year, Vanleave would make up the difference."

"I told him I would consider the proposition," continued Mr. Gompers. "I did not reject it, because I wanted him to continue under the belief that I might accept. Of course, I was just as determined then as I am now, and always have been, to be true to myself, to my conscience and to my fellows."

Mr. Davenport characterized this narration as a scandalous matter. In response Mr. Gompers declared that in this story was shown the animus of the entire proceeding against him and other federation officials.

Attorney Davenport gave notice of a motion to strike all of this matter out of the record as not only irrelevant, but scandalous.

As going to show the improbability of the story, he called attention to the fact that Mr. Gompers had said nothing about those occurrences while on the stand in the injunction proceedings, and that Mr. Vanleave had denied all knowledge of them.

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Sept. 24. NS. 1.95. 5.95. 8.49. 1.98. gs. 25c. 35c. 69c. 97c. 39c. 95c. 9c. 25c. s. 3.75. DISEASES. Dr. White. DR. WHITE. DR. WHITE. DR. WHITE.