

FRANCE ISOLATED BY TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE

PARIS, March 17.—France for a time to-night was practically completely cut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication with the remainder of the world, and Paris was isolated. After a few hours, however, telephonic communication between this city and London and Berlin was restored by means of volunteers from other branches of the public service. About 150 military telegraphers are now at work in the central station, and naval telegraphers are on their way here from Brest.

The letter carriers have joined the striking telegraphers, telephone operators and mail clerks employed by the postoffice department.

At a meeting to-night they voted by a large majority to begin a strike to-morrow after the first delivery. Eight hundred postmen employed in the delivery of newspapers and parcels, went out after the last distribution to-night. Eight thousand strikers met to-night and passed a resolution maintaining the struggle to the bitter end. Premier Clemenceau declares that the government is ready for a fight and will not recede in its determination to force the strikers to the wall.

A very serious situation, however, has arisen thru the inability of the government to communicate with its representatives and to-night the strikers cut the private telephone wire connecting the Elysee Palace with the various ministries.

Troops are being readied at Versailles to reinforce the Paris troops in case any demonstrations of a serious nature occur to-morrow, which is a holiday.

There is an alarming rumor late to-night that the secretary of the Railroad Employees' Union, has proposed to order on these men in a sympathy strike.

Premier Clemenceau to-night flatly refused to offer terms to the strikers. He told the strikers that he would not let them see him relative to what the government proposed to do to end the serious situation, and who suggested that the administration might consider the employees' grievances, that the government would promise nothing while the employees remained away from their posts.

The premier declared the strike was senseless, entailing the gravest consequences, not only to the business of France, but the country itself from an international point of view. He pointed out that the government now was without the highly important diplomatic communications, and concluded by saying:

Fight to Finish.

"The employees want to fight, we accept, but we will not cede, and I am confident that the government will win."

The strike extended rapidly thru the day and at 6 o'clock, the operators at the bureau of the telegraph and at their posts long after the central station was paralyzed, marched out, severing the last strands, which included the French cable Company's New York-Brest communication. Simultaneously the failure of the night shift of telegraph operators making their appearance put the final means of quick communication out of commission.

The international and inter-urban cables are at a standstill, entailing heavy business losses, some of the larger commercial and financial firms have sent agents to London, Brussels, Antwerp, Strasbourg and other places, where they are receiving messages and conducting operations.

The houses here at Lyons, Marseilles and other centres are at a standstill owing to the lack of quotations from foreign exchanges.

Diplomatic Service Hit.

The foreign office, in the midst of the Balkan crisis, is unable to communicate with another important centre abroad, and while the government continues to insist that it cannot surrender to its rebellious servants, it is only too apparent that the measures thus far taken to suppress the strike movement have been ineffective.

Threats of suspension and dismissal have only served to bring the employees of the various branches into closer union. Reserve operators who were summoned from the country districts to Paris refuse to perform service, and the military telegraphers who were called upon this afternoon and thru whom it was expected to re-establish wire communications were almost helpless before the damaged switchboards and instruments which the strikers left behind.

Besides, it is now realized that it is practically impossible to replace thousands of trained men in a moment.

It was estimated this evening that the government would find a way out of the difficulty by putting forward M. Barthou, minister of public works, posts and telegraphs, behind whom M. Simyan, the under secretary, could, for the present, efface himself. With anyone except Simyan to deal with, it is believed the strikers, the vast majority of whom realize the seriousness of the office they are committing against the public, would soon come to terms.

Have Not Public Sympathy.

The majority of the public is against the strikers, as it is considered that their grievances are trifling compared with the interests of the country. It is estimated that three million letters and 200,000 telegrams are held up awaiting delivery. As a result business interests are suffering heavy losses.

THREE OF ONE FAMILY KILLED IN WRECK

MONTREAL, March 17.—(Special).—Four dead and one dying, and 10 injured, is to-night's list of the victims of this morning's accident, when a runaway train plunged thru the walls of Windsor-street Station and into the ladies' waiting-room.

DEAD.

VILLIENES, Elsie, 1000 Marquette-street, Montreal, 12 years.

NIXON, Mrs. W. J., 143 Ash-avenue, Montreal, wife of a C. P. R. despatcher, 22 years.

NIXON, Miss, daughter of the above, 10 years.

NIXON, Master J. M., son of above, 13 years.

WILL DIE.

CUNNINGHAM, Mark, engineer, Montreal Junction.

INJURED.

CRAIG, Louis, fireman, 161 Waverley-st., Montreal, hip injured in jumping from train.

GATTEY, John, 26 Montcalm-street, broken leg.

ANDERSON, William, inmate Salvation Army, head cut.

PLATTE, Wm., fractured ribs.

BUCKINGHAM, Robert, scalp wounds, not serious.

GOODLEAF, Miss, Indian girl, Crueswain, scalp wound.

DEBISLE, Miss C., Crueswain, scalp wound.

BOYK, Wm., C.P.R. interpreter, Montreal, injured in wreck, legs badly bruised, going well.

UNKNOWN FARMER, fracture at base of skull, will recover.

IRISH SENATOR NEARLY GOT OUT

Just Because He Infringed the Rules in Proposing a Congratulatory Resolution to John Redmond.

OTTAWA, March 17.—(Special).—When one honorable senator suggests that another honorable senator be ejected from the chamber by the sergeant-at-arms unless he respect the ruling of the chair, it is going some for the senate. But then, it was St. Patrick's day, and the patriotic feeling runs high among the wearers of the green, and the principals men of true Irish descent.

It became known that Senator Cloran of Montreal was to offer a resolution of congratulations to Irishmen across the sea, accordingly there was for the senate quite a sprinkling of auditors about.

The opportunity came when the "order of the day" were reached, and Senator Cloran, immaculately dressed and wearing a bunch of shamrocks in his lapel, arose and announced that he had an important matter to bring before the house, a motion in which the entire senate could concur.

It being the anniversary day of the Irish people he thought it proper to call attention to the fact that no other sign had given more satisfaction to the Irish people than His Majesty King Edward VII. For many years, and with good reason, the Irish had been discontented with the treatment they received. He was glad to say, however, that during the reign of the illustrious Queen Victoria, particularly during the latter part of it, and especially during the reign of the present sovereign, the Irish people had found a warmer and heartier welcome at the foot of the British throne.

A Congratulatory Resolution.

It seemed to be able to say that he had a resolution to offer which, if adopted, would contribute to the achievement of the duties of the day, a feeling of amity and good will among all the races of the British Empire.

Senator Cloran then read his resolution: "That the senate of Canada, on the occasion of the national anniversary of Ireland, extend to their fellow citizens of the empire, the Irish people, its sincere congratulations on the more happy and hopeful condition of that nation under the reign of His Majesty, King Edward VII., and that the speaker of the senate be instructed to forward a complimentary address to the Irish parliamentarians, the Hon. John Redmond, M.P."

Senator Cloran was proceeding to address the house further upon his motion when the speaker, Hon. Mr. Kerr, interposed, and said, "I regret to hear, but with even less success than he did not think it should be received by the senate."

Headed off on this tack, Senator Cloran put about, "Well then," said he, "I will not insist on it, but I have my obvious intention by speaking to this motion to conclude his remarks at all events. But the motion, I know Mr. Speaker put the motion immediately, called for yeas and nays, and in accordance with the shouted answer of the clerks, the speaker declared that the motion was lost."

Put Him Out, Said Powers.

Senator Cloran had missed the cue, he also lost his temper, "I directed the orders of the day, I directed the speaker, and the clerk stood up. So did Cloran. His voice, being more distinct than that of the official, he had no difficulty in being heard above the noise."

"I'm not going to be put down in this way," he declared excitedly.

"Order!" called the speaker and again the clerk endeavored to make himself heard, but with even less success than before, for to Senator Cloran's choleric protests were joined a hubbub of voices. Stern calls of "Order" and "Ireland forever" and "Erin go bragh" from the less serious of the grave and reverend. Amidst the hubbub, Senator Powers of Halifax arose. If he was not angry, he looked it. In a voice sharp and penetrating he exclaimed: "If the honorable gentleman persists in interrupting, I suggest that the sergeant-at-arms be called to eject him from the senate."

Senator Cloran glared across the floor at this, but before he could utter a word to his evident resentment Mr. Speaker got the attention of the house long enough to remark that it was his intention to shut off debate. He must adhere to his ruling, but with the immediate business of the day was disposed of. Cloran was restored and the senate proceeded with the regular work of the meeting.

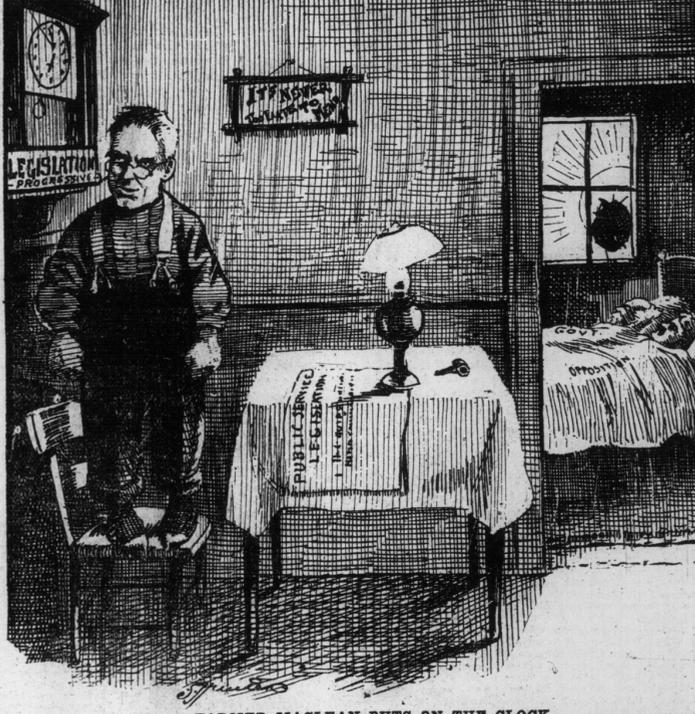
Will Continue Friday.

Half an hour afterwards, Senator Cloran might have been seen in close conversation with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whose face was a study of good nature. The result of their little conference was an amendment of the resolution, and when Senator Cloran cannot do until Friday, "more than a day after the fact," it will read as follows:

"That the senate of the Dominion of Canada on the occasion of the national anniversary of Ireland extend to their fellow-citizens of the empire, the Irish people, sincere congratulations on the progressive and hopeful condition of their national affairs, under the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII."

"And that the honorable speaker of the senate be instructed to forward a congratulatory address to the right hon. prime minister of Great Britain and Ireland."

A POLITICAL "DAYLIGHT" MOVEMENT



FARMER MACLEAN PUTS ON THE CLOCK.

LOTS SELL WELL AT GOWGANDA

Average Price of \$136 Realized by the Government on the 130 Sales Made.

The department of lands and mines will sell 130 Gowganda town lots for \$17,644.50, or an average price of \$136. Two hundred and fifty lots were surveyed and offered for sale. The highest bid was \$412, several tenders at that figure being made. No lot was sold at less than \$25.

Over 500 tenders were received. One hundred and twenty sales are expected to be made, and no doubt there will be considerable speculation now that the sale prices are known.

At the recent sale of sites in the town of Smith, the average price obtained was \$90, so the present sale is generally regarded as highly satisfactory.

In anticipation of a building boom in the town, the government has decided to make public its transportation policy, which in all probability will be done next week.

The successful tenders include parties in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and New York.

The sales have also excited interest among persons resident at Cobalt, Haliburton, Barry Sound, Latchford and other northern points.

Let Canadians Watch Things in the States.

The most surprising improvements in the way of government are going on in the United States to-day. That country had got into the lowest depths by various kinds of political corruption. The recovery is now under way and Canadians ought to watch that recovery in its process of development.

The Taft administration is for honesty, a clean-up of what is bad, a determination to protect public rights.

President Taft is about the best trained man for high office that ever in the history of the world had high office conferred upon him. He has a free hand. He has no Mark Hanna, no rings, no trusts, to tell him what he must do.

The cabinet that Mr. Taft has selected to assist him and to advise him is made up of clean, able and honest men, who have accepted office as a consecration to public service.

Elihu Root has assumed the leadership of the senate. Mr. Root, whatever his record as a lawyer in former years, is one of the highest types of public men in public service in the world to-day.

Tariff revision is going thru congress with a rush on new and reformed lines. The rings and trusts are to have most of their unfair tariff fortifications walls reduced or razed.

Civil service reform is under way.

Governor Hughes in New York is breaking up the rule of party caucuses and giving to the people a freer choice of their men for high office. His public service commissions are the best of their kind in the world. Taft also will greatly strengthen and improve the Interstate Railway Commission.

States all over the union are adopting the referendum, and in places the principle of recall is being given to the people—that is, if a man is found in office to be a public enemy, his election can be recalled by the people who chose him.

Chicago has cleaned up its street railway men, and public ownership is in sight.

The supreme court of the United States is an absolutely good government engine.

The public resources are to be conserved; the best trained men—not party heaters—are being selected for the work. Land thieves are making restitution. Senators and congressmen, who have disgraced themselves, or betrayed their trust, are being driven out of office.

The capitalization of all public service corporations is to be regulated hereafter from the public point of view.

Wall Street, the worst gambling fester in the world, is being investigated and will be cleaned up and deodorized.

In a hundred other ways the work of reform is under way.

Old men, tarred with the old methods, are giving way to younger men of the newest ideas.

Public service, public trust, national advancement, legislation for the advantage of the many, not of the few, all these things are on the swift up-grade in the United States. Men are not ashamed of the new movement, high office is not ashamed of the call of the people for a new departure. Progressive men are about to get their turn.

How is it in Canada? There is a sign of headway in Ontario. Watchman! What of the night at Ottawa?

BRITAIN IS INTERESTED IN TARIFF REVISION

Test of the Virtues of Protection—Higher Duty on Tea Will Hurt Exporters.

LONDON, March 17.—The questions of tariff revision have very real and unusual interest at the present moment for the British public, and the fact that there must be an ever-increasing expenditure on the navy to add to the budget difficulties, already brought about by Liberal social reforms, makes the overburdened taxpayers look in every direction for relief and the situation is one calculated to attract the waverers into the tariff reform camp.

Hence the American tariff bill and its fate in congress will be watched with keen interest to ascertain whether there is any slackening in the belief in America in the virtues of a protectionist system.

The American correspondents of the English newspapers refuse to believe that the senate will sanction any really effective reduction in duties. They point out that there have been four revisions of the tariff since the civil war, but that none of these has resulted in a reduction of the duties, and also it is believed that the president genuinely wishes revision, there is no idea here that the new bill, which is finally adopted, will change anything but incidental duties.

The most interesting points of the tariff bill for the British public are the proposed application of an extra duty on tea, which will severely affect the British exporters, and the patents clause, which is regarded as a retaliation for the act promulgated by David Lloyd-George.

The reduction in steel duties is expected to benefit the British trade.

There is much interest also in the free admission of works of art, which is calculated to act as a further incentive to American collectors, including Europe of its art treasures. On the whole, however, the bill is regarded as doing little to assist British trade, and is likely to help the protectionist party here in its campaign, which is growing more and more successful.

NEW WINNIPEG STORE.

WINNIPEG, March 17.—It was announced to-day that Winnipeg is to have another large department store. A. M. Fraser, a wealthy English gentleman, now a resident here, will erect a magnificent big twelve-story structure with an arcade opposite the city hall on Main-street.

N. Y. FIRE CHIEF GETS \$10,000.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Elie Chief Croker will not receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. The aldermen have authorized the increase in his salary from \$7000 a year.

SIR JAMES GOWAN ILL.

Sir James Gowan lies seriously ill at his home, Ardaven, Barrie, and great anxiety is felt by friends who know of his condition.

FREE TICKETS FOR THE RED MOON.

Two hundred tickets for the opening performances of "The Red Moon," the big musical offering at the Grand next week, will be given away by The World on Friday at noon.

The method of distributing the tickets will be by "Red Moon" balloons, 200 of which will be liberated from the roof of The World office between 12 and 1 o'clock. To each of the balloons will be attached a ticket, which will entitle the holder to a reserved seat at either the matinee or evening performance on Monday n. t.

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AUTOS AS MILITARY AID

Whole Regiment is Transported at 20 Miles an Hour.

LONDON, March 17.—An interesting experiment was made by the military department of the utility of the automobile as a means of rapid military transport to supplement the resources of the roads. A host of the army had landed at Hastings and the railway was blocked with troop trains, a relieving force of 1000 men with full war kit and guns was moved to the scene by automobiles.

Some 500 machines loaded by men and their equipments at the various barracks and conveyed them to the crystal palace, whence the start was made.

The machine traveled at the rate of twenty miles an hour over the hard frozen roads towards Hastings. The lighter cars with the men took the lead, leaving the heavier vehicles with the guns and stores to bring up the rear.

Great crowds gathered along the route of the run to watch the column, which was over a mile long. At Hastings the cars were drawn up on the sea front. "The relieving army" returned home this evening.

U.S. MAY TAKE ACTION TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

Preparing to Interfere in Central America in Same Way as in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Considerable interest, attended with much guessing as to what may be its full import, is attached to the note which United States Secretary of State Knox yesterday despatched to Senor Espinoza, the Nicaraguan minister, and which is supposed to contain a statement of the American Government's present attitude on the Emory claim, which the United States has been trying to have arbitrated for years.

Secretary Knox declined to-night to say anything about the communication.

FROM GAY PARIS.

The One Spot on Earth Where the Millionaire is in Abundance.

There are millions of feminine eyes directed towards Paris each fall and spring to see what the artist milliners have created for their wear. It's generally an ingenious and interesting collection of head gear, too, that comes from their artistic needs, and the care of trained students. Dineen Company, corner Yonge and Temperance streets, make a specialty of Parisian millinery. The styles they have on view to-day at the big spring opening are positively exclusive and individual. No two alike. It's worth your while to visit the show rooms.

INHERITANCE TAX FEATURE OF TARIFF

Similar to N.Y. State Law—Will Net U.S. Fifty Millions—Maximum and Minimum Trade Basis.

Lumber, reduced 50 p.c.
Steel 50 p.c.
Hides and tallow Free
Wood pulp Free
Print paper Reduced
Reciprocity in bituminous coal, and oil and agricultural implements.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Downward revision, maximum and minimum provisions, which impose an average maximum duty 20 per cent, in excess of the present tariff, and numerous provisions by which it is estimated that the revenue to the government will be increased from forty to fifty million dollars, are the salient features of the new tariff bill which will be introduced in the house to-day by Representative Severo E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee.

The recommendations made by President Taft, that an inheritance tax be provided and that a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines, are included in the bill.

The measure also provides for the issuance of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of forty million dollars, to reimburse the treasury for the original purchase of the canal and re-issues certificates, the amount being increased from one hundred million dollars to two hundred and fifty million dollars.

As was expected, the new tariff bill is made on a maximum and minimum basis, with the provision that the maximum rates are not to go into effect until sixty days after the passage of the bill.

Reciprocity provisions are contained in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

The Inheritance Tax.

The inheritance tax provision of the bill is similar to the New York State law. It provides a tax of five per cent, on all inheritances over \$500, that are collateral inheritances, or in which strangers are the legatees. In cases of direct inheritances the taxes prescribed are: On \$10,000 to \$100,000, one per cent; on \$100,000 to \$500,000, 3 per cent. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 annually will be derived from this tax.

The inheritance tax exempts from taxation any property bequeathed to any educational, religious, charitable, missionary, benevolent hospital or infirmary corporation, or to any other than money or securities bequeathed to a corporation or association organized exclusively for the promotion of the education of women, or for scientific, patriotic or similar purposes, is made exempt from the tax. A discount of 5 per centum is provided if the tax is paid within six months from the time it is due. An interest will be charged and collected at the rate of 10 per cent a year if the tax is not paid within 18 months from the time it accrued. If an estate is tied up in necessary litigation, 6 per cent interest will be charged. A special agent to conduct investigations to secure the efficient enforcement of the inheritance tax is provided for at a salary of \$5000 a year.

Not in Force at Once.

In order to prevent the confusion which attended the enforcement of the Dingley bill on the day on which it became law, the Payne bill is not to take effect until the day after it is enacted.

One of the most significant features of the bill is the new drawback provision. It extends this privilege so that an American manufacturer need not secure the material which he has imported in order to secure the refund of the duties which he has paid on his material. If he uses materials produced in this country in equal amount with the material which he has imported, he will be entitled to the drawback benefits, provided the domestic materials are of equal deduction of 1 per cent. on the drawback, but the exportation upon which the manufacturer proposes to collect the drawback must be made within three years after the importation of the foreign material used or checked against.

The maximum and minimum provision of the bill does away with the necessity of continuing the foreign trade agreements.

Tax on Tea.

While there is no duty imposed upon coffee, tea is taxed eight cents when imported from the country where it is produced, and nine cents when from other than the producing country.

The internal revenue tax on cigars may be brought about by the United States and Mexico is the opinion held and the wish expressed by the large South American countries, according to a statement to-day of a prominent government official and a close student of Latin-American affairs, who declared that the manner in which the United States handled the Cuban situation had secured the confidence of the South American republics in the honesty of purpose and truthfulness of declaration of the United States.

He pointed out that the administration papers in Brazil, Argentina and other countries, are favoring action by the United States Government.

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