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# The Empire to World

14 PAGES — WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 24 1907 — 14 PAGES  
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## GENERAL STAFF OF EMPIRE PROPOSED TO THE COLONIES AS AID TOWARD DEFENCE

Naval and Military Plans Detailed to Premiers — Both Advise Against Withdrawal of Troops From South Africa — Canada Agrees With Haldane.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, April 23.—That this conference welcomes and cordially approves of the exposition of the general principles embodied in the statement of the secretary of state for war, and without wishing to commit any of the governments represented, recognizes and affirms need of the development, for the service of the empire, of a general staff selected from the forces of the empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all its branches; shall collect and disseminate to the various governments military information and intelligence; shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle and without in the least interfering with questions connected with the command or administration shall at the request of the representative governments advise as to the training, education and war organization of the military forces of the crown in every part of the empire.

At to-day's sitting of the colonial conference the foregoing resolution was agreed upon, which means there will be no monetary contribution to the creation of a central staff on which the self-governing dependencies can be represented if they so choose.

The first lord of the admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, outlined a scheme for imperial naval defence, and lengthily discussed its general trend.

The remarks of the colonial premiers on the subject were in favor of a discontinuance of the colonial contributions to the general naval expenditure, and the substitution of a system by which the colonies may train and keep up a certain number of ships, to be supplied by Great Britain, and undertake to maintain coaling stations and ammunition and food depots available to the imperial navy.

Admiralty and the Colonies.

The conference in addition to the resolution respecting the general staff for the empire, as already embodied in an official report issued this evening, announced the following:

"The first lord of the admiralty explained the general principles upon which the admiralty held that the defence of the empire, as a whole, should be maintained, and the necessity of unity in the control of the fleet, and explained that the one aim of the admiralty was to secure a fleet of forces on such scale as to ensure retention of the command of the sea in any reasonably possible contingency. He stated that he did not desire to press for further contributions of men or money, but cordially welcomed the cooperation of the colonies in a form not agreeable to themselves. Whether the colonies contributed or not, the admiralty would do its best to secure them from over-sea attack."

After general discussion, it was decided that the question of naval defence should be adjourned, the colonial representatives being meanwhile invited to confer separately with the admiralty regarding the position of their respective colonies.

The conference adjourned until Thursday.

Haldane's Army Plans.

Mr. Haldane's lengthy speech in the imperial conference on the question of a general staff for the empire is issued to-day. The war minister said in the practical point was the desirability in the case of supreme common need of a certain broad plan of military organization. After deprecating any rigid model and pointing out the similarity of his army scheme to the systems in Canada and the other colonies, he referred to the desirability of uniformity in the pattern in organization, in weapons, and other details, and remarked incidentally on the expedition and economy likely to be obtained if the self-governing dominions gave orders for ordnance stores, particularly of arms and ammunition, thru the war office, and that the reserve officers act as a general staff. This would be a great object of strength. The great object, however, must be to make the general staff an imperial school of military thought, all the members of which would be imbued with the same traditions and accustomed to look at strategical problems from the same point

## MRS. PERKINS IS FREE; JURY OUT FOUR HOURS

Mr. Johnston Makes Eloquent Plea to Jury for Consideration — Judge's Charge Somewhat Against Prisoner.

CATUGA, April 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Matthe Perkins is free. After four and one-half hours' deliberation a jury of her own countrymen pronounced her innocent of the charge of murdering her husband by giving him strychnine. The verdict was received at 11 p.m. The trial lasted eight days.

During the closing sittings, Justice Mabee relaxed his decision against admitting the general public, and a large gathering of townspeople waited in the court to hear the verdict. There was no demonstration. The acting sheriff stated previous to his lordship's entrance that any offenders in this respect would be punished by his lordship.

His lordship said: "After a very long and patient consideration of the evidence, your counsel in a very able and eloquent appeal said that the truth of the matter was known only to you and to your Maker. I sincerely hope, for your own peace of mind, and for sake of your soul, that the verdict of not guilty is true in deed, and in fact. You are now discharged."

The jury made an application for extra payment for the night sitting. The judge said he would make an order to that effect.

The Last Evidence.

The closing evidence for the defence accused the conduct of expert medical testimony.

Drs. Graham, Chambers and Walter McKewen testified. The acting sheriff stated the conclusions of the doctors, who conducted the autopsy, and efforts to break their testimony produced the intensest indignation. There was not a single thing to prove strychnine poisoning, Dr. McKewen swore.

"Medicine is not an exact science," said witness in explanation of the difference between experts.

Dr. W. Taylor of Toronto Junction agreed with the findings of Dr. Bates, but stated that the Canadian jury was not a single thing to prove strychnine poisoning, Dr. McKewen swore.

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JAACK CANUCK: It's my own fault. He should never have been entrusted with an ax.

## Longboat Given Real Toronto Welcome And Wears His Boston Laurels Modestly

Tremendous Crush of Citizens to See Him — Torchlight Procession Half a Mile Long to Escort Him to the City Hall, Where Address is Presented — Says "Thank You"; Mayor Does the Rest.

One of the greatest receptions ever tendered an athletic hero was given to Longboat, the feet Indian runner, on his arrival home last night from his victory in the Boston Marathon road-race.

The route of the procession was lined by thousands of men and women anxious to catch a glimpse of him.

When the train pulled into the Union Station there was a tremendous rush for the platform, where the Indian and his trainer, Ashley, were secured and fairly carried to the front entrance, where several bands and a torchlight procession half a mile long was waiting to conduct them to the city hall.

Longboat, with Aid. Graham, chairman of the reception committee, and his party were in a big auto. With a Canadian flag wrapped around him he stood for the entire length of the march. He was cheered to the echo, while fireworks lent a brilliant effect to the scene.

At the city hall he was received by Mayor Coatsworth and the members of the council. Complimentary speeches were tendered him at the West End Young Men's Christian Association.

The parade moved via York, King, Jarvis and Queen-streets. It was headed by the Queen's Own Band and included the following bodies:

Representatives of Toronto Garrison League; Y.M.C.A. Physical Department; Young Toronto Athletic Club, in autos; Victoria Athletic Club; St. Francis Catholic Athletic Club; the Sunshine Club; Band of Governor-General's Body Guard and eighty men of the regiment in uniform; North End Athletic Club, with Charles Fitch, in carriages; Jarvis-street Collegiate Athletic Association, 100 strong; Royal Canadian Bicycle Club; Toronto Lacrosse League; Y.M.C.A. Physical Department, with H. O. Kerr, in auto; Band of 48th Highlanders; Y.M.C.A. West End Branch; Physical Department; Champion Longboat, in auto, with friends and the members of the city council in carriages.

Groups on the landing were members of the procession was furnished by the Balm Beach Club. A coach of the "Redwood" type, manned with sturdy Beavers in cowboy outfits, with two outsiders in the same garb of the wild and woolly, was the picturesque effect, and a youngster in Indian costume was perched on the roof. Unfortunately at Jarvis-street



LONGBOAT—the Indian youth whom thousands of citizens last night delighted to honor.

## "Maltese Cross" Rubbers

RAILWAYS AGAIN GET SUPPORT OF HOUSE

## Hon. Mr. Aylesworth Refuses to Consider the Suggestion That the Government Should Enforce the Law.

OTTAWA, April 23.—(Special.)—The house to-day went squarely on record by a party vote as opposing the enforcement of the Railway Act by the federal government.

It was Hon. Mr. Aylesworth who, yesterday stripped the provinces of all control over railway corporations, and who, to-day protested that the federal government should not be required to control these same corporations.

It was a bitter pill for the western Liberal members, who have been flooded with letters and telegrams from the constituents, driven almost to revolution by the two-cent-a-mile railway fare of the railway companies. These members, however, were compelled to acquiesce in the decision that federal laws cannot be executed by the federal government.

It is significant that no Ontario Liberal, representing a constituency crossed by the G.T.R., voted for this amendment, also if carried it would have devolved upon the government the duty of obtaining two-cent-a-mile railway fare for their constituents.

The matter came up this morning upon Mr. Aylesworth's bill to amend the Railway Act. Its real purpose is to permit the employment of Mr. Shapley and other counsel before the railway commission, and to transfer into the schedule of tolls fixed by the express and telephone companies under the legislation of last session.

Mr. Aylesworth's bill was introduced by Mr. Maclean (South York), having given notice of his intention to move an amendment, requiring the minister of justice to enforce the provisions of the Railway Act, and of their own charters against the railway companies. Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that it was unreasonable to expect this government to enforce the federal law as federal laws were enforced by the United States government. In the United States were federal courts. These could not exist in Canada without changing our constitution. We had gotten that forty years of existence with the present B.N.A. Act. If it was so unsatisfactory to certain gentlemen, let them propose an amendment to the King.

Referring to the case in point, Mr. Aylesworth said that, "supposing that we gave the management of a company part in their manager, it was necessary that he should be cross-examined, and such cross-examination should be effective should not be the property firework of the police court, but should be conducted by someone instructed in technical knowledge and in position to bring out a hostile witness facts which otherwise might not be elicited."

After commenting upon this remarkable mis-statement, as the British North America Act explicitly provides for the creation of federal courts and the enforcement of federal laws by the Dominion government, Mr. Maclean (South York) said that it was idle for the minister of justice to humbug the country by claiming that our federal statutes couldn't be enforced without an act of the imperial parliament.

Charged to Fulfill Law.

He read from the act creating the department of justice, and by the terms of which the minister, as attorney-general, is charged with the duty of supervising the execution of the law.

It was impossible for the private litigant to enforce public rights against the great corporation, but a few days ago the Standard Oil Company was tried and convicted at Chatham. The trial consumed six weeks' time, the documentary evidence presented weighed three tons, and there were 15,000 exhibits. There was enormous expense on both sides, but the cost of enforcing the law was borne by the United States government, and in that trial the attorney-general of the United States had employed several eminent lawyers to appear for the people.

Mr. Maclean challenged the minister of justice to state any reason why this country alone among the nations of the world was unable to enforce its own laws.

"True, Mr. Aylesworth says that he is willing to enforce the law if he is asked to do so by the attorney-general," agreed the speaker, "but the commission is a judicial body not responsible to parliament. This is a responsible government, a political

Botha Friendly to Laurier  
Asks Him to the Transvaal

In Fact, the "Chumminess" of the Two Premiers Has Attracted More Than a Passing Attention.

LONDON, April 23.—(Associated Press Cable.)—Observers note the extreme cordiality which has sprung up between Premier Laurier and Premier Botha, members of races formerly not owing allegiance to the British crown, and both now the first citizens of their respective countries.

Gen. Botha has been so impressed into affairs pertaining to a self-governing colony, that he has given him a pressing invitation to visit the Transvaal, believing that the spectacle of the brilliant and accomplished statesman of foreign descent, yet an advocate of the highest traditions of the British empire, will have a splendid effect on the people of the Transvaal.

It is noted also that both Laurier and Botha invariably agree in the discussions of the conference.

## Woman Gives \$1,000,000 For Education of Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—Announcement of a gift of \$1,000,000 by Miss Anna T. James of this city for the education of negroes in rudimentary schools throughout the south was made to-day by the trustees of Booker T. Washington and Hollis Burke Frissell as to be the trustees.

A synonym for all that is beautiful and perfect in the flower world, the most exquisite fragrant roses in all colors. Expressed to any point in perfect condition. Send for price list. Night and Sunday phone 792.

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## Patching Up New Cabinet

Sutherland to Become Minister of Agriculture and E. M. Macdonald to Succeed Emerton—Pugsley Without Portfolio.

OTTAWA, April 23.—(Special.)—Although there can be no formal cabinet appointments until the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leaders are busy preparing the cabinet for him.

As Mr. Hyman will not return, it is agreed that Speaker Sutherland will enter the cabinet, probably as minister of agriculture, Sydney Fisher assuming public works.

Mr. Marcell, the deputy-speaker, cannot become speaker, as a French-Canadian, Hon. Mr. Dandurand, is speaker of the senate. It is, therefore, settled that Arch Campbell will be the speaker for the next session, and then probably go to the senate.

It is announced that Premier Pugsley of New Brunswick will not be in charge of railways or of any other spending department. He may enter the cabinet without portfolio. Neither will Mr. Carvel secure this coveted position. He may, however, succeed Sir Frederick Borden as minister of militia, thus clearing the way for the almost certain appointment of E. M. Macdonald as minister of railways.

## Appeal to the Jury

"Standing upon the threshold this woman makes her last appeal thru me to you. It is not that I appeal of one accused in years, but a woman with all the hopes and fears of one who, in all probability, had many years to live," wrangled Mr. Johnston, in his address to the jury. "By your decision you will decide whether that life shall be taken or left, whether she shall suffer explanation in explanation or return shattered and broken to that life which still is so sweet."

With great pathos Mr. Johnston sketched the emotions of a condemned man, when he remembers the price of a human life and a human soul. If any jury convicts a person upon rumor or hearsay, or upon anything not brought out in the evidence, that jury is guilty of the crime of murder. It is an easy thing to say, "I think," or "I believe," or "It looks suspicious," but in the eyes of the British law an accused person is looked upon as innocent as a babe that cannot sin.

"It has been truly said, 'It is better for 99 and 9/10th guilty persons to go free than that one innocent person should be condemned.' What would be your answer if your wife or mother's perhaps, your little daughter, were to say to you 'I went back to your homes, leaving this woman to die. Why did you let her die? Can you truly and honestly give an answer?'"

"Will you let it go down in the annals of Haldimand County that 12 men of the county sent a woman to the gallows upon the poisoned tongue of some landlady?"

No Motive Shown.

"There was no motive. They were an affectionate husband and wife. Struggling together, she working with her needle at home and he at Welland, to provide for their declining years. The loss of his death not only the protecting arm of her husband, but even the little property of hers which, in her confidence and love, she had placed in his hands. Had she contemplated his death would she not have obtained the will, and not let her property sink into the hands of John Perkins and the people who had been working up this case against her?"

The crowd had outlined just as a motive, but Dr. Kerr had shown in his evidence, that the prisoner had been working up this case against her."

## At the City Hall

The triumphal procession filed thru the James-street entrance of the city hall about 8:15 p.m.

The Marathon winner was given a tremendous ovation, as, in the arms of the mayor, he descended the steps to the landing. The modest bearing of the Onondagan pleased the luncy of the gathering.

When the tumult had in a measure subsided, it was to be observed that Longboat was standing on the mayor's right, with the watchful Aid. J. J. Graham close to his elbow and ready to administer any prompting necessary.

On the left of his worship was Petch, in the historic white sweater in which he sped to sixth place in the great event.

The wings' mercury, borne by Traffer Ashley, was deposited on the table beside the handsome cases in which reposed the medals, gifts of a grateful corporation to the trio of young Canadians, who had brought home honor upon their country and the civic reputation was formally open.

Groups on the landing were members of the board of control, aldermen and civic officials, while the main floor was packed with thousands of Torontonians. The balustrades of the upper floor were lined with specially

Continued on Page 7

Continued on Page 6.

NO. 3. Not Good After 12 o'Clock Noon May 6, 1907

## Trip to London Ballot

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