

45TH YEAR NO. 19382

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908—TEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS,

REVOLUTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE IN CANADA
A HEAVY BLOW AT THE PATRONAGE SYSTEMAppointments Will Be
Made by Competitive
Examinations.COMMISSION TO
CONTROL SERVICEEntrance To Be Determined by
Merit—The Service To Be
Re-Classified.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, June 17.—The movement for civil service reform took a practical shape today when in the House of Commons the Hon. Sydney Fisher introduced a bill, the effect of which will be to revolutionize the civil service, and place it more or less on the English basis.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that in preparation of the bill the Government had carefully studied the various legislation in the Dominion bearing on the civil service; all reports of the commissions which had been held in Canada on the subject; the course of procedure in the matter, and the course of events in the United States in the direction of civil service reform. It would be found that a large measure of civil service reform was proposed.

A Civil Service Commission.
The greatest and probably most important reform was the establishment of an independent civil service commission, which would control the examinations to be held for entrance to the civil service and give service as might be necessary in regard to promotions, increases of salary and improvement of status of any individual in civil service.

Powers of Commission.
The commission would have power to make regulations and control the examinations, and the arrangements for the carrying out of the service. It was intended that the commission should be composed of two, and that they should have the status, salary and tenure of office of deputy ministers.

The commission would recommend the necessary officers and staff which would be required for the carrying out of their work.

Mr. Bergeron—Will they be employees of the Government?
Mr. Fisher—There will be two men appointed for this particular purpose, with large powers under the operation of the act.

Another Reform.
The second important reform was that entrance into the civil service would be by open competitive examination, and the nominations to the service would be in the order of merit under the control of the commission.

The procedure in regard to the examinations and nominations was based on the English system.

The Examinations.
The examinations would be held as often as necessary in the judgment of the commission, probably twice a year. The different heads of the departments would notify the commission what vacancies were required to be filled in their various departments.

When about to hold an examination the commission would advertise, stating how many and what character of appointments were to be made. When the examination was finished the commission would rank the candidates in the order of merit. Some slight latitude would be left to the commission. If a clerk in the examination excelled in a particular line the commission would have the power to appoint that clerk.

Period of Probation.
Mr. Foster—What is the period of probation?
Mr. Fisher—Six months; but at any time after two or before six months the head of a department might notify the commission that a candidate was unfit, and the commission might reject him, giving reasons for their action.

Mr. Borden asked if that system would apply to promotions.
Mr. Fisher said competitive examinations were not insisted on in the case of promotions. It was proposed under the bill to bring all of the departmental service at Ottawa into the inside service under the operation of the civil service act. It would also provide for the bringing under the rules of the civil service any outside service by order in council. With regard to classification there was a considerable change made in the bill.

Reclassification.
It was proposed to reclassify the public service into three divisions. Each of these divisions will be divided again into two subdivisions.

Class A, of the first division, will be made up of officials having the rank of deputy minister or assistant deputy minister, together with the principal administrative and executive officers.

Class B, of the first division, will be made up of the lesser technical and executive officials.

The second division is made up of certain other clerks, whose duties would be of a kind to qualify them for the higher division. These will be in turn (Continued on Page Nine.)

PRINCE MAY COMMAND 7TH
HONOR FOR LONDON SOLDIERSRegiment May Go By Water To Quebec, Taking in the Beauties
of the Thousand Islands—Men Are Growing More
Enthusiastic Every Day.

Col. Frank Reid, the popular commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment, today received a letter from the Inland Navigation Company of Canada, offering to transport the Seventh Regiment from Hamilton to Quebec in July for the tercentenary celebration. Some of the officers prefer the water trip, and negotiations have been carried on for some time.

The navigation company offers to supply a steamer 260 feet long and 60 feet beam, capable of providing ample accommodation for 600 men. The soldiers would be placed in hammocks between decks, where the space is twelve feet high. They would leave Hamilton at 3 o'clock on Saturday, July 18, and would reach Quebec on the 20th, in the morning.

Ideal Trip.
The return trip would commence on the 24th of July at 6 p.m., and the men would reach home in time for work on Monday morning. The trip would be an ideal one, as it would take the men through the wondrous beauties of the world-famous Thousand Islands.

The members of the regiment are daily growing more enthusiastic, and many report that their employees are willing to put up with a little inconvenience in order to have the Seventh Regiment go to Quebec with a full complement of men, so that the honor and dignity of the city may be maintained on the historic battlefields of the Plains of Abraham.

There will be ten thousand sailors there from the battleships of the world. The battleships will form a procession two miles long. The militia will total over twelve thousand men.

Seventh and the Prince.
It is a well-known fact that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will be present at the head of a fleet of powerful British fighting ships, is honorary colonel of the Seventh Regiment of London, England, and it is quite probable that the Seventh Regiment of London, Canada, will be detailed as a special guard for him, and that he will assume the honorary command of the English regiment's Canadian namesake.

Great interest is being manifested in the drills, which commence next Monday night.

Every man must be present, so that when the Londoners go to Quebec they will present a solidly appearance second to none in the immense gathering.

Several of the men, among them Campbell's son Robert, ran to the hill, and soon excited the old man down from beneath the wagon. Dr. Drake was summoned and ordered Campbell taken to the hospital.

Badly Injured.
Here it was found that his hip was fractured, and he also suffered internal injuries. His recovery will be slow, owing to the fact that he is suffering from old disease.

"I saw the old man go past the shop shortly after 8:30," said one of the employees of the Knowles Lithographing Company. "I did not see nor hear any more of the old man until between 8:30 and 10 o'clock, when a little boy came in and asked me, saying that his father was hurt under the wagon on the hill. We went out a number of the men who helped Mr. Campbell out. Dr. Drake was called and he was taken to the hospital. He must have been under the wagon over an hour. We would not be able to hear his shouts as the hill is too far away. He might have lain there for hours had not the little boy heard him."

Campbell was well high exhausted with the pain of his broken hip and the weight of the wagon, when he was released, and he would have lived but a short time had he not been rescued.

The unfortunate man is well known in the south end. His wife has been dead for some time, and he has worked hard to keep his little family together.

At last some youngsters playing in the neighborhood happened to hear his cries, and going over to the old man saw his plight.

Campbell told the boys to go to Knowles' and tell his son, Robert, that he was hurt.

The boy ran and told the employees of the firm that the old man was pinned under the wagon.

The unfortunate man was suffering untold agony.

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MR. W. H. TAFT,
Who Will Likely Be the Republican Nominee for President of the United States.WRIT TO RESTRAIN RE POWER
SERVED ON THE MAYOR TODAYMr. John McEvoy Claims the Council Had No Right To Sign a
Contract for Power at Niagara Falls—City Representatives Are Puzzled.

A writ was served on Mayor Stevelo this morning by Mr. J. M. McEvoy, on behalf of Mr. Richard Henry Smith, to restrain the city from going on with the contract with the hydro-electric commission for the supply of Niagara power.

The writ was issued by Mr. R. K. Cowan, clerk of the high court. The time for hearing the injunction was not set.

The statement of claim is as follows: "That the plaintiff is a freeholder, resident and inhabitant and ratepayer of the city of London, and sues here on behalf of himself and all other freeholders and ratepayers of the said city."

"That the plaintiff claims to have a declaration that the defendant municipality is not, and was not, authorized to enter into a certain contract with the hydro-electric commission of the Province of Ontario for the purchase of electric energy at Niagara Falls, which contract is referred to in a certain resolution of the municipal council of the said defendants dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1908, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from acting on the said resolution and contract and from paying any of the money of the defendant corporation thereon, and also for a declaration that the defendants are not authorized under the bylaw of the defendants passed on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1907, or otherwise to enter into any contract with the said commission for the purchase of electric energy, save upon the terms set forth in the said bylaw."

"I do not know what it means," said Mayor Stevelo. "I took the notice to City Solicitor Meredith, and he informed me that ten days would elapse before the injunction would take effect, and the city had seven days more in which to act. He told me that it would be September before the injunction would be heard. In the meantime the city will go ahead with the work necessary."

"The ratepayers never authorized the council to buy power at the Falls," said Mr. J. M. McEvoy to "The Advertiser." "That is what the contract calls for, and it is much different from the proposition contained in the bylaw submitted to the people in 1907, which authorizes the city to enter into a contract. The council was not authorized to buy power at the Falls at any price, and therefore the contract is illegal and cannot be executed."

"The writ came as a bolt from the blue to the mayor and the members of the council. None of them anticipated any such move, and few of them understand what it means."

"The matter will be referred to the city solicitor," said Mayor Stevelo. "He will make whatever steps are necessary to protect the rights of the city in this matter."

ARCHBISHOP MEVAY INSTALLED
MANY LONDONERS IN TORONTOTo Witness the Imposing Ceremony—Addresses Presented By the
Clergy and Laity of the Archdiocese—Monsignor Sbarretti
Presided at St. Michael's Cathedral.

Nearly 250 prominent Roman Catholics from London and vicinity today to Toronto this morning on the C. P. R., to witness the installation of His Grace Archbishop McEvoy, defendant.

Among the clergy who went from London were Fathers Aylward, McKee, Ford, White, Valentine and O'Neill.

In addition the larger percentage of the clergy of the diocese went to Toronto also to witness the elevation of Bishop McEvoy, whom they had learned to respect and love during their association of over eight years.

Among the prominent laity who went to Toronto were Senator Coffey, R. M. Burns, Jas. M. Hickey, B. C. McCann, P. Walsh, R. Forristal, P. Forristal, M. P. O'Sullivan, W. McPhillips, M. P. O'Donoghue, Dr. C. Brown, T. P. Gould and others.

At Woodstock a large number of the clergy and laity of that district joined the excursion.

About 50 went to Toronto over the G. T. R.

St. Michael's Cathedral was crowded to the doors this morning when the installation of His Grace took place at half past ten o'clock. Addresses were presented from the clergy and laity.

Address of Clergy.
The address of the clergy was read by Rev. Dean Morris, as follows: To the Most Reverend Fergus Patrick McEvoy, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto: May it please your Grace,

HODGINS CHARGES ABANDONED
NO EVIDENCE, SAYS THE MAJORConservatives Say They
Have Been "Thrown
Down."CASE HAS
FALLEN FLATNo Imputations Against the Premier or the Commission—
Counsel Withdraws.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, June 17.—The two Hodgins dropped out of the Hodgins inquiry this morning. Both Hodgins, C. E. and Hodgins, K. C., are now out of the case and the committee of inquiry is left with a fatherless set of charges, unproven, against the National Transcontinental Commission on its hands.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning to decide what it would do with the situation. At the opening of proceedings this morning Mr. Frank Hodgins, K. C., said:

"I do not think there is anything I desire to re-examine Mr. Hodgins upon and with his permission I retire from the case."

Committee Adjourns.
Mr. E. A. McDonald, M. P., suggested the adjournment until tomorrow in order that all parties interested may have a chance to consider their position.

He would like to look over the records and authorities, he said, before moving one way or the other.

Certain lines of examination might yet be adopted. Major Hodgins having abandoned the charges, time to consider future action must be given.

Mr. Carvell, M. P., objected to the "eternal delay," but the committee finally adjourned as stated.

The Mayor's Admissions.
The Mayor's Ottawa special says: Major Hodgins, who declared before the special committee of the House investigating his charges that he had no evidence to offer as to improper interference by the Transcontinental Railway commissioners with the engineers, and now as to Hon. S. N. Parent's having attempted to influence Sir Wilfrid Laurier to refuse an investigation.

The only issue, the major declared, was the proper and correct interpretation of the specifications, and he did not see that he was called upon to prove that.

"I cannot prove it," he added. The proper parties to settle that, he believed, were the chief engineers for by law, namely, the chief engineers respectively of the National Transcontinental Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, who have power to call in a third party in case of a dispute. These gentlemen, he believed, would settle the question fairly and in the interests of the country, and he would prefer to give evidence before them.

Another Feature.
The foregoing was brought out before the committee chiefly as a result of questioning by Mr. Murphy, counsel of the commission and Mr. E. A. McDonald, M. P. Another development of note was the statement of Mr. Frank Hodgins, K. C., of Toronto, counsel for Major Hodgins, that he did not agree with the position taken by his client, though that gentleman had, of course, a perfect right to make it if he chose. If, however, he found on consultation with him that he was of the mind that Mr. MacDonald, M. P., and Mr. Carvell, M. P., claimed he was he would ask to be relieved of his retainer.

Course of the Committee.
There was considerable discussion as to what course the committee should pursue. In effect the Liberal members held that unless some one came forward to make allegations against the commissioners there could be no sense in going on with the inquiry, which had narrowed down, on the declaration of the witness making the original allegations, to a question to be decided by experts as to the interpretation of the specifications and that the settlement of this by a proper tribunal was provided for.

Conservatives Protest.
Messrs. Lennox and Barker, the Conservative members of the committee, protested against the inquiry closing in this way, taking the ground that it must proceed, even though a settlement of the disputes of the nature mentioned was provided for in the National Transcontinental Railway Act. In any event the air has been cleared to the extent that the imputations against the Transcontinental Commissioners and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are shown to have no ground, and there remains only a difference of opinion as to the correct view of the specifications.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

Today's Ball Games.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Boston, June 17.—Pittsburgh defeated Boston here today in the first of a double-header by 14-4. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	14	10	2
Boston	4	9	2

Batteries—Maddox and Gibson; Ferguson and Ball. Umpires, Rudderham and Emslie.

THE WEATHER.
TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM
FORECASTS.
Toronto, June 17.—8 a.m.
Today—Moderate easterly winds; fine; Thursday—Easterly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Local Temperatures.
The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 9 p.m. yesterday were: Highest, 70°; lowest, 37°.

Stations.	8 a.m.	MID.	Weather.
Calgary	53	44	Clear
Edmonton	54	39	Fair
Port Arthur	46	42	Cloudy
Port Huron	56	56	Fair
Port St. Joseph	56	56	Fair
Quebec	58	48	Fair
Ottawa	58	44	Fair
Montreal	50	40	Clear
Father Point	50	44	Fair

The first column in the above table records the temperature at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.
The high pressure now covering the region of the great lakes and Middle States is likely to pass slowly toward the Atlantic, while the low pressure will move eastward toward the lakes, bringing unsettled weather by Friday.

WESTERN DAYS' TEMPERATURES.
Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 40-72; Athol, 30-56; Victoria, 60-64; Vancouver, 52-65; Edmonton, 46-58; Prince Albert, 52-68; Calgary, 46-78; Regina, 50-78; Winnipeg, 46-74; Port Arthur, 52-66; Port St. Joseph, 52-66; Ottawa, 46-60; Montreal, 50-64; Quebec, 50-62; St. John, 64-64; Halifax, 52-68.

(Continued on Page Nine.)