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Two Members, "A" and "B," in Each Local Riding Experiment in Voting

Toronto to Have 8 Representatives in Legislature in Plan Which Will Pair Off Candidates in Sections.

PREMIER WHITNEY EXPLAINS COURSE OF REDISTRIBUTION

"For each of the electoral districts of the City of Toronto there shall be two seats in the legislative assembly, and each of the said districts shall be represented in the legislative assembly by two members, one elected for each seat, to be known respectively as the (senior) and the (junior) member for each district.

"The election of a member for each of such seats shall be separate and distinct from the election of a member for the other seat, and shall take place in all respects as if the election of a member for each seat were on election for a member in a district entitled to one member only. Save and except that the same returning officer, deputy returning officer and poll clerks shall conduct both elections and the polling of votes shall take place in the same polling places.

"Every person entitled to vote at the elections in such districts respectively shall be entitled to vote at the election of a member for each of such seats."

An Experiment.

By way of an experimental compromise are the government arrangements for the legislative representation of the city. Each riding becomes two separate and distinct constituencies, its boundaries regulated by the former Liberal government. This mode of election now to be adopted from the methods used in some American elections. Apart from the novelty no serious objection appears to be raised against the device. It is aimed to prevent the fine old custom of plumping. It also provides that the elector will know well who he is voting against.

Least the language of the act is not sufficiently clear it may be said that the result is to create eight Toronto constituencies: North Toronto A, North Toronto B, South Toronto A, South Toronto B, East Toronto A, East Toronto B, West Toronto A and West Toronto B.

There will be eight nominations and eight sets of candidates and eight ballot papers. Each elector will get two tickets and separate ballot papers when he goes to his polling place. He

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ISLAND IS IN DANGER QUICK WORK NECESSARY

Board of Control Will Meet This Morning to Try and Arrange for Protection.

The board of control will hold a special meeting this morning to consider taking steps to protect the island shores from the inroads of the waves.

The situation, so one controller declares, is about as bad as it could be, and unless speedy measures are adopted great damage to property will result.

At a meeting of island residents, held at the R.C.Y.C. rooms last evening, it was decided to have a committee wait on the board of control to-day. Property to the value of \$300,000 was represented, and it was stated that a million dollars in property was threatened, that the lake level was practically even with the island, and that unless some action was taken a repetition of the storms of the past week would probably drive a channel thru from lake to bay, thus threatening the harbor.

Among those present at the meeting were: James Robertson, L. Cosgrave, A. L. Massey, Chas. Reid, A. L. Eastmure, A. L. Malone, John Lindrew, Mrs. Dyas, W. B. Evans, Elliot W. Langley, Dr. W. R. Patton, G. R. Copping, Secretary Porter and Percy Robertson. Mr. Massey presided.

The discussion made it plain that the new cribwork opposite Hooders-avenue was almost all wrecked. The piles had been left to rot, and the island was being threatened to the onslaught of the waves. The island was formed originally by sand driven from Scarborough, and the plan of the eastern gap prevented the drifting to continue to replace the sand being washed away.

As Done Elsewhere.

Methods adopted in England were suggested, whereby, in addition to a seawall, strong groynes of timber or concrete were run out a considerable distance at convenient distances, creating pockets, into which the shingle might be driven or withdrawn by the sea without damage to the shore. It was thus possible for the people there to enjoy all the pleasures of the beach without the walks or shrubbery being exposed to the waves.

Reference was made to a contract let by the Dominion Government three years ago for the breakwater by cost \$200,000, of which nothing had since been heard. What is wanted is a sloping concrete breakwater, with groynes at intervals into the lake, to assist in forming new beach.

The Toronto World

SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 4 1908—SIXTEEN PAGES

CENTRAL
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CONDITIONS ON GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS

Will Not Take Special Salary for Investigating Department of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, April 3.—(Special.)—R. L. Borden precipitated a discussion this afternoon on the appointment of a new commission to continue the probe into the marine department. He advanced three main arguments, namely:

That the civic service commission should be asked to continue its work.

That the scope of the new commission should not be restricted to the charges specified in the order-in-council against the marine department.

That the government must accept the doctrine of ministerial responsibility individually and collectively for the delinquencies of its officials.

The prime minister, in reply, met these contentions thus: The civic service commission considers it had exhausted its powers when it made its report, and has not come back for another go; and that, while admitting the principle of ministerial responsibility, such responsibility ended when the conditions complained of were remedied.

Also, the first minister indicated the conditions upon which Justice Casella will accept the commission. Judge Casella, it seems, will accept no remuneration beyond his salary as judge, and he insists that a temporary exchequer court judge must be appointed while he is away on other duties.

Justice Casella's Letter.

On orders of the day being called, R. L. Borden asked the prime minister if he had had any opportunity of reading the letter of Justice Casella. The prime minister replied that he had received a letter declaring in substance that he would only assume the duties for which he was appointed on two conditions:

First, that there should be no extra remuneration, and that the work should not be considered as a judicial function. Sir Wilfrid would bring the correspondence down on Monday.

Then Mr. Borden moved an adjournment to discuss the matter of great public import. He complained first of the delay in laying the printed report of the civic service commission before the house, since the document could not possibly be half as voluminous as Hansard, which was delivered to members of parliament.

It had been assumed by gentlemen opposite that the report of the commission concerned only one of the departments, but that it was in fact a serious attempt was being made to dissociate the government and the printer, members of the board of departments from any responsibility for the condition of things disclosed by the civic service report.

When any department of the government was concerned in any charges it was the political head of the department who was responsible.

That was an axiom so plain that it was surprising that it had escaped the notice of the government.

Todd laid down the principle that the political head of the department was responsible for every official act of the department, and that he should not permit the members of the board to any employee, except for personal conduct.

This was a matter that concerned, not only the political head of the department, but the government as a whole. Indeed the theory of responsibility in the cabinet system was so familiar to honorable gentlemen that he hesitated to quote further authority, but Todd, in his Parliamentary Government, declared that any attempt to separate the minister from his colleagues would be unconstitutional, while John Morley enunciated the doctrine of collective responsibility.

Under these authorities it was absolutely unquestioned that abuses disclosed by the report should be made by men who had just reported, not the parliament or minister in charge, but the government as a whole, and Mr. Borden could not be accused of the curious attempt at dissociating themselves from these charges that were put forward by gentlemen opposite.

Why New Commissioner?

So far as the appointment of Justice Casella was concerned, Mr. Borden would say that if the government had to go outside the gentlemen who had already made the investigation there was not one but would conclude that the government had made a wise selection. Admitting that, what was the reason that the government should go beyond the gentlemen appointed by themselves to appoint another gentleman?

Reading the order-in-council, Mr. Borden would leave it to the judgment of anyone if that part of the report included therein would not logically lead to the conclusion that some further inquiry should be made by men who had just reported. They had spent six or seven months in making the investigation, declaring that certain abuses had been committed without mentioning any names. What was the reason for passing over these gentlemen? If a further inquiry was necessary why should they not be consulted?

Mr. Borden further asked why the limits of the investigation should be restricted to so very narrow a compass.

In this matter they were taking the same course minister moved for an enquiry as to whether the capacity of the Arctic was sufficient to enable a cargo to be placed on board.

Mr. Borden said he moved an amendment.

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JAMIE MACDONALD (the party chore boy) : "Aw, what's the use? As soon as I get him I shined an lickit up, he gangs back intil th' yard again."

How a Small Committee Can Treat a Big City

Toronto is Still Denied the Right to Control Direction of Street Railway Extensions—Hon. S. H. Blake Derides Agreement Which He Constructed.

"It is hereby declared that, notwithstanding any judicial decision to the contrary, the meaning and intention of the act of the legislature passed in the 56th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and chapter 99, and the agreement thereby validated, is that the railway tracks or lines of the street railway, or of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board."

This is the modification accorded to the city by the private bills committee of the result of the privy council's decision giving the Street Railway Company complete control of the city streets.

He wished to go back to the status quo ante as the agreement was understood when signed in 1882. At that time the control of the streets was declared to have been transferred to the city of Toronto without the consent of the city council of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Toronto has not too many friends in the legislature. In a committee of 60 members, 25 settled this matter, or less than half. The majority was made up chiefly of Liberals, the vote being 15 to 10 against the city's request.

The vote stood: For—10—Bradburn, Beck, Craig, Duff, Foy, Hislop, Jessop, Preston (Durham), Pratt, Payne.

Against—15—Atkinson, Auld, Bowman, Calder, Clark (Northumberland), Hirston, Jamieson, Kohler, Lennox, Mdy, Pense, Preston (Brant), Preston (Lanark), Rathburn, Smith (Fess).

A. Hislop was the only Liberal, therefore that voted for Toronto's rights. There were three Conservatives against Toronto. It was said that Calder of South Ontario did not vote.

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ALIVE DAY AFTER STATE SAYS SHE WAS KILLED

Remarkable Defence of Bowin, the Woodville, Ont., Boy on Trial for His Life.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. Cornelia Welch was alive on Saturday, Jan. 4, the day after Percy Bowin confessed to having murdered her.

That is Bowin's defence to the charge of murder upon which he is now being tried. In support of the theory, four witnesses swore positively this afternoon that they saw Mrs. Welch on Saturday, when, according to the theory of the prosecution, she was dead at that time.

Martin V. Brown, who conducts an engraving and stationery establishment at 92 East Congress-street, two doors from Mrs. Welch's place, declared unequivocally that he saw Mrs. Welch walking past shortly after 11 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 4. His wife and daughter, Mattie, also testified that they saw Mrs. Welch in the week beginning May 11. John L. Elliott, driver of a beer wagon, said that he talked to Mrs. Welch at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, fifteen hours after Percy Bowin confessed to

MOORE ENOUGH FOR TWO YEARS SAYS HAYS

General Manager Tells Why Lord Rothschild Retired from the Grand Trunk Pacific Board.

MONTREAL, April 3.—(Special.)—The manager of the Grand Trunk returned today from England. Mr. Hays was asked if there was any special significance in the resignation of Lord Charles Rothschild from the directorate of the Grand Trunk Pacific. "None at all," he replied. "He resigned three months ago. His uncle, Leopold Rothschild, died last July, and his nephew, Lord Charles, was the only one left of the original firm. His resignation from the G. T. P. directorate was simply that he might devote his attention to the work that fell on him owing to his uncle's death. His place on the G.T.P. directorate was taken by Mr. Glynn of Glynn, Mills & Co., the banking firm."

"This is rather interesting, because it was that firm who were the first backers of the Grand Trunk. It was they who brought out the Grand Trunk prospectus."

Mr. Hays was asked as to the recent issue of G.T.P. bonds to the extent of ten millions, being reminded that, according to cable reports, that issue fell rather flat.

He replied that it was a mistake to think that the issue was a failure in any way. "We don't issue the bonds ourselves," he added. "We sell them at a certain price, and the banker, or whoever buys them, brings them out and makes what he can on them."

"It makes no difference to us how he sells them, because we have already been paid the money on them. But, as a matter of fact, I may tell you that on the day these bonds were issued twelve millions of other bonds were issued. Yet by the second or third day all the G.T.P. issues had been grabbed up."

"When you have all the money you want now to carry on the G. T. P. project."

"Yes, we are in good shape. We have all the money we need for two years, so that you see the prospect is all that we could wish."

GREAT BAND MAY COME

Dr. Orr is Negotiating for the Garde Republicaine.

In addition to the pictures purchased by George H. Goodenough, vice-president of the exhibition from the Pagan Gallery, Florence, and the paintings that the authorities of that gallery have expressed their willingness to loan to the Canadian National Exhibition, Dr. Orr writes that he has obtained the consent of the French government to an art loan on an extra good scale.

He is also negotiating for the Garde of Commerce have expressed their willingness to encourage the French government to make an exhibit of articles particularly manufactured in France.

The doctor has also had an interview with the managers of the Garde Republicaine, of the Garde Republicaine, and he hopes that they will consent to a visit of that famous band to Toronto.

HAMILTON RADIAL PASSED

Will Print Two Thousand Copies of Civil Service Report.

OTTAWA, April 3.—(Special.)—Beginning on Monday government orders will have precedence after questions on every day.

The commons were summoned this afternoon to the senate, where the administrator, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, assented to a number of bills. The Hamilton radial was given its third reading in the senate this afternoon.

Two thousand copies of the civil service commission report will be printed, Senator Ellis announced this afternoon.

MAY GIVE A PARK

W. J. Gage's Inducement Toward Wychwood Annexation.

It is intimated in real estate circles that W. J. Gage has offered, or intends offering, to the city a six-acre block of beautifully wooded land situated on the brow of the hill known as Wychwood Park, as a gift for park purposes, providing the city decides this year to annex the Wychwood district.

The site is on the left of Bathurst-street, just north of the present city line and directly opposite Hillcrest Sanitarium. It adjoins the property recently acquired by the Wychwood corporation which is being built up on unique lines as an exclusive residential community.

SENT BACK TO SENATE

Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Bill.

OTTAWA, April 3.—(Special.)—The bill of the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Co., which was amended by the senate by striking out the clause preventing the railway selling electric power without the consent of the municipalities, was again before the house to-night.

Mr. Graham said the clause stricken out projected the municipalities, and he moved a resolution expressing the disagreement of the commons. The bill, therefore, will go back to the senate.

Mr. Henderson remarked that the same clause was in the Hamilton railway bill. Possibly the senate had two policies.

MR. LENNOX WINS

Montreal Baseball Directors.

MONTREAL, April 3.—At a meeting of the Montreal Baseball Club, held to-night for permanent organization purposes, the following directors were elected: E. R. Carrington, T. W. Cuning, G. Boyer, F. H. Markey and C. Hyeckon. The officers will be elected by the directors.