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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING MAY 4 1906—TWELVE PAGES — ONE CENT

TO CONTROL ALL RAILWAYS

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Amendments to Act Give Board of Commissioners Extensive Powers to Compel Construction and Satisfacrory Connections When Such are Desired—Manufacturers are Given Great Privileges to Order Branch Lines.

IN BRIEF.

Railway commission may take testimony, if desired, in foreign countries.

New industries locating within six miles of a railway may, by depositing in bank cost of desired extension, compel its construction.

This money to be repaid to the manufacturer by rebates.

Where crossings are considered convenient, the board may order railways to make such conections one with another as will afford reasonable opportunity for transfer of passengers and mails.

Switching, demurrage and connection with private lines are drastically dealt with.

The board of commissioners are given full power to order railway connection and service.

Ottawa, May 3.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Emmerson to-night presented to the house, as amendments to the Railway Act, a number of measures that grapple with the hardships inflicted upon the public by the great railways of the country. They bid fair to set the pace in progressive and sound legislation.

The authority of the railway commission is to be greatly strengthened and facilities are provided for the taking of testimony thruout Canada, and, if required, in foreign countries as well.

But besides the general provisions, additional sections are added that deal with particular grievances and afford desired relief.

It is provided that where "an industry or business is established, or intended to be established, within six miles of a railway, the board, upon application of the owner thereof, direct him to pay into some chartered bank the cost of such extension, and the railway company is then required to build the extension, recouping from such fund in the bank, upon orders from the board, as the work progresses. But this money is to be repaid to the manufacturer by rebates upon his shipments, and for such repayment he is granted a lien upon the extension."

Can Order Convenient Junctions.

Another section requires that "where a company's railway crosses, joins or approaches (in the opinion of the board) sufficiently near to any other railway, upon which passengers or mails are transported, the board may order the company to so regulate the running of its trains, carrying passengers or mails, and the places and times of stopping the same, as to afford reasonable opportunity for the transfer of passengers and mails between its railway and such other railway, and may order the company to furnish reasonable facilities and accommodation for such purpose."

Other provisions require facilities for the junction of private sidings or private branch railways, and this shall include the placing and moving of cars as required from and upon such private siding or private branch railway.

Must Do as Told.

The oppressive charges for switching and demurrage are to be dealt with in a drastic manner.

But the most sweeping reform destroys by statute the division of territory and community of interest by which apparently competing lines are enabled to hold the shipper.

It is no longer for the railroads themselves to decide whether or not they will make connections. Any person, firm or municipality interested may now appeal to the railway commission to order connection to be made, with transfer of freight, mail and passengers and all appropriate facilities therefor.

Hereafter, a railway may find itself in serious trouble if it discriminates against any community, or against local freight or passenger traffic.

Not only is the board of railway commissioners authorized to make specific orders as to accommodation required, but it "may prohibit or limit the running of trains, or of any particular class of trains, on any railway or specified part thereof."

The sleeping cars are also to receive attention.

A Queer Distinction.

Strange to say, members of parliament are made to ride in upper berths. One member related that he had laid down his $2 and was about to receive the coveted pasteboard that stood for "lower berth in the middle of the car," when the agent spied his transportation. "You have to take an upper," he said, and, instead of getting "lower six," he was relegated to upper twenty-two.

Mr. Emmerson was disposed to make light of this, but one member after another rose in his place and gave similar experience.

Mr. Clements (West Kent) carried the matter to G.T.R. headquarters at Montreal, and was told that the order relegating statesmen to the upper tier came from no less a person than C. M. Hays.

Mr. Kemp (East Toronto) suffered so from the indignity that accompanied his certificate that he favored repealing the

Continued on Page 7.

GERMANY DESERTS SULTAN.

Mustn't Look to Kaiser for Support Against Britain.

London, May 4.—The Standard this morning says it understands that Count Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador, has informed the British government that Turkey cannot rely on German support in the event of a quarrel with Great Britain.

STRIKE FEELING INTENSE MIRACLE THE ONLY HOPE

Feeling of Anthracite Miners Now in Session Indicates an Outbreak of Hostilities.

Scranton, Pa., May 3.—To-day's sessions of the miners' tri-district convention were unprofitable, except in so far as they revealed that the sentiment of practically all of the 600 delegates in atendance is for a strike. To-night it is believed that nothing short of a miracle can prevent a strike from being declared either to-morrow or Saturday.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session President Mitchell made a statement, in the course of which he used the words "strike" for the first time since the present negotiations began.

"There is not much to say at this time," he said. "As was indicated at the opening of the afternoon session, the sentiment seems strong against accepting the conditions and restricted arbitration scheme proposed by the operators, or renewing the award of the anthracite strike committee for three years.

"The strike feeling has been intensified by the unfortunate and unjustifiable action of the state constbulary at Mount Carmel, as well as their conduct in other parts of the coal regions since the suspension went into effect."

Mr. Mitchell made a brief speech, reviewing the negotiations as they have progressed. The committee had perhaps gone even farther than it should have gone, in endeavoring to bring about a peaceful settlement.

He told of the propositions made by both sides, and then said:

"We have offered to arbitrate all the demands we made upon them, or, in other words, we have offered to arbitrate the differences between us, either thru the board of conciliation, with Judge Gray as chairman, or thru the anthracite strike committee. We have made the reservation, however, that it must be a full committee, not a part of it.

"We regret that we have not been able to make a tentative agreement that would secure for you better wages, and better conditions of employment."

The delegate from Jermyn said that neither he nor the men he represented would go back under the old conditions.

"We had better stay out," said he, "until we find some way of remedying our grievances."

His speech was loudly applauded. The next moment a delegate from Luzerne County moved that the suspension be turned into a strike.

As far as could be learned, the discussion was general. Strike talk prevailed all thru it.

IRISH MEMBERS TO FIGHT IT

They Have Openly Revolted Against Education Bill.

London, May 3.—The Irish members of parliament have openly revolted against the education bill. A meeting under the presidency of John Redmond resolved to vote against the second reading of the proposed measure. This decision greatly strengthens the hands of the Unionists who are united against the bill and opposition of the party in the house of commons by many members of the labor party who are opposed to any form of religious instruction in the state schools.

ROSELLE KNOTT'S CAREER.

From early youth Miss Knott had been taught to recite, but beyond appearing in amateur performances, her family would not consent to the fulfilment of her ambition—to go on the stage—but the unforeseen, the power which works changes in life's fortune, took a hand again and refused to allow one so gifted and talented to be deprived of her heart's desire. A traveling company was playing at the local theatre when one of the actresses was taken ill, and, she having no understudy, the closing of the theatre seemed imminent. "is there no talented amateur who can be secured to fill the vacant position?" the manager asked. Some one suggested Roselle Knott, and her success was instantaneous. Flattering overtures to adopt a professional career overwhelmed the debutante for some time and at last, her family having given the coveted consent, she joined a company at Halifax, Nova Scotia. She played the lead in "Paul Kaubar," Steele Mackay's drama. Augustus Pitou then engaged her for three years, which was followed by a three years' engagement with Richard Mansfield's company, in which she played all the leading roles. Her position as an accomplished leading actress was fully established after the close of that engagement, and she then played Lygia in the original production of "Quo Vadis." Then she added to her long list of heroines the Empress Josephine in Julia Arthur's superb production of "More Than Queen," and then to record-breaking business thruout the country as Katrinka in Amelia Bingham's production of the adapted play, "A Modern Magdalen."

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

May 4.
Insurance commission, city hall, 10.30.
Woman's Auxiliary, Guild Hall, 10.30.
Junior W.A., annual meeting, St. James' S.S., 2.30.
Armories, Highlanders' parade, 8.
First Ward Liberals, 8.

SACRILEGE TO MAR SCENERY 25-YEAR TREATY ASKED TO LIMIT DIVERSION

International Waterways Commissioners Reach Agreement--Canada Gets Two-Thirds at Niagara and Half at Soo.

"In the opinion of the commission it would be a sacrilege to destroy the scenic effect of Niagara Falls.

"While the commission are not fully agreed as to the effect of diversions of water from Niagara Falls, all are of the opinion that more than 36,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side of the Niagara River or on the Niagara peninsula, and 18,500 cubic feet per second on the American side of the Niagara River, including diversions for power purposes on the Erie Canal, cannot be diverted without injury to Niagara Falls as a whole.

"The commission, therefore, recommend that such diversions, exclusive of water required for domestic use or the service of locks in navigation canals, be limited on the Canadian side to 36,000 cubic feet per second, and on the United States side to 18,500 cubic feet per second (and in addition thereto a diversion for sanitary purposes not to exceed 10,000 cubic feet per second be authorized for the Chicago Drainage Canal), and that a treaty or legislation be had limiting these diversions to the quantities mentioned."

The effect of the diversion of water by the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the general navigation interests of the Great Lakes system will be considered in a separate report.

The above resolution, it was announced yesterday, was decided upon at the meeting of the two sections of the international waterways commission, just concluded at Buffalo.

Limited to 25 Years.

The following resolution was then moved by George C. Gibbons, seconded by Louis Coste:

"The Canadian section, while assenting to the above conclusions, did so upon the understanding that in connection therewith should be expressed their view that any treaty or arrangement as to the preservation of Niagara Falls should be limited to the term of twenty-five years, and should also establish the principles applicable to all diversions or uses of waters adjacent to the international boundary and of all streams which flow across the boundary.

"The following principles are suggested:

"1. In all navigable waters the use for navigation purposes is of primary and paramount right. The Great Lakes system on the boundary between the United States and Canada, and finding its outlet by the St. Lawrence to the sea, should be maintained in its integrity.

"2. Permanent or complete diversions of navigable waters or their tributary streams, should only be permitted for domestic purposes and for the use of locks in navigation canals.

"3. Diversions can be permitted of a temporary character where the water is taken and returned back, when such diversions do not interfere in any way with the interests of navigation. In such cases each country is to have a right to diversion in equal quantities.

"4. No obstruction or diversion shall be permitted in or upon any navigable water crossing the boundary or in or from streams tributary thereto, which would injuriously affect navigation in either country.

"5. Each country shall have the right of diversion for irrigation or extraordinary purposes in equal quantities of the waters of non-navigable streams crossing the international boundary.

Appoint Permanent Commission.

"6. A permanent joint commission can deal much more satisfactory with the settlement of all disputes arising as to the application of these principles, and should be appointed.

"The American members are of opinion that the enunciation of principles to govern the making of a general treaty is not within the scope of their functions; moreover the jurisdiction of the American members is restricted to the Great Lakes system."

This resolution re the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was unanimously adopted by the international commission:

"That the governments of the United States and Canada reserve all water necessary for navigation purposes at present or in the future, and the surplus shall be divided equally between the two countries for power purposes."

According to the above recommendations Canada will get 36,000 cubic feet of water per second at the Falls as against the United States' 18,500. This amount of water represents about 485,000 horse-power, or about three times all Canada has a market for at present. There is no interference with Canadian right to control the power generated on this side of the river.

At the Soo, Canada will have one-half the surplus water that can be used for power purposes at the Soo.

The resolutions will now go before congress for approval and adoption as a treaty.

The Chicago Drainage Canal was involved in the Falls question as effecting the water levels. As it also involves the levels of the entire chain of lakes it was decided to treat it separately and it forms no part of the present agreement. It, and the question of the level of Lake Erie will be taken up in the near future.

Best pictures of the 'Frisco horror yet published will be in next Sunday's World. They are not productions of fancy, but are reproduced from genuine photographs and give a truthful picture of the terrible conditions during and immediately following the earthquake.

The Morning World is delivered to any part of the city or suburbs before 7 a.m. Subscribers will please notify The World Office of irregular or late delivery. Phone M. 252.

Hear Dr. Douglas Hyde, May 17th.

THE SOILED AERONAUTS

THE "COUNTRY": Looks like they're gittin' kinder nervous.

WITH A BULLET AND A KNIFE TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

Man Walks to York Mills and Shoots Himself—Aged Woman Stabs Herself in Abdomen.

Worried with the trials of life, George Potter, a young man, attempted suicide by shooting himself at York Mills yesterday.

The man was employed at the City Dairy and lived with his parents at 102 Strachan-avenue, city.

He walked to York Mills yesterday morning, and in a field west of Yonge-street shot himself in the breast. He afterwards walked to a house nearby, and the occupants telephoned for Drs. Doherty and Bond.

The medical men did what they could for the man, and then sent him to the General Hospital in the care of Constables Walmsley and Tomlinson.

Not much hope is held out for his recovery.

On Wednesday Potter had some words with Chamberlain, foreman of the department in which he worked. Yesterday morning he visited a second-hand store in York-street and purchased the revolver, but only bought one cartridge.

Since Saturday night, Mrs. Margaret Jones has been rooming with Mrs. E. A. Ayers, at 143 West Adelaide-street.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last night, Mrs. Jones went to the room of Mrs. Pontan, a neighbor, and borrowed a table knife and returned to her room. In a few minutes Mrs. Pontan heard Mrs. Jones calling her. She found her lying in a pool of blood. She had stabbed herself in the abdomen.

P. C. Reburn was summoned and the woman was taken to the Emergency, where she is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Jones is 50 years old. Her husband has been in the House of Industry for the past two years. There is a son supposed to be in Chicago. Neighbors say she has been despondent for some days and hinted at suicide.

Sweely, Shipman & Co. are jubilant over the success of Roselle Knott in "When Knighthood Was In Flower," she having netted for herself and the managers over $18,000 so far this season.

FIRST WRIT ISSUED.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Facing Long Series of Suits.

Winnipeg, May 3.—(Special.)—What will probably be the first of a long series of suits against the Winnipeg Electric Railway was entered to-day by the city.

To-day's writ was for $100, alleged damage done to one of the city's water mains.

Escaping electric currents are said to be responsible for a huge amount of damage, and so serious has the electrolysis question become that the present suit will probably end in an extensive investigation.

Sweelcy, Shipman & Co. are jubilant over the success of Roselle Knotte in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," she having netted for herself and managers over $18,000 so far this season.

TO SAFEGUARD PEACE.

Paris, May 3.—King Edward dined at the Place of the Elysee with President Fallieries. The president toasted the King, saying:

"Your Majesty's frequent visits are a precious pledge of the cordiality of the relations between France, and England. Both are happy to sincerely act together for civilization and peace."

King Edward expressed the pleasures his visits to France had afforded him, adding: "I am sure the entente cordiale will do more than anything else to safeguard peace."

SEASON EARLY IN MUSKOKA

Things Rapidly Getting Into Shape for the Summer Rush.

Mr. H. A. Kidney, inspector of the Siche Gas Company, Limited, who has been moved to Toronto from the west, to take the place of Mr. L. R. Arnett, lately appointed manager of the Siche Gas Company, Plainfield, N.J., reports that matters are in fine shape for a grand summer tourist business on the Muskoka Lakes. Among the host of other preparations lighting is not being forgotten. Want of space forbids giving details concerning the whole of the lakes, so Rosseau must be taken as a sample. On this lake the Siche Gas Company is installing large plants at Maplehurst, Juddhaven and Morinus House, The Royal Muskoka, Monteith, Fife's, Cleveland's, Gregory Allen's, The Golfa and Grant's already use Siche, as also all the principal cottages. New cottage installations are going in for Mr. Clause of Pittsburg, Dr. Hodgson of New York, etc., and very large plants for the Lady Evelyn Hotel, Temagami, where the Ronocco and Temagami Inn have been using Siche Gas since they opened.

Mr. Kidney reports that the successful floating of the Canadian Ethinite Company, Limited, whose new product, Ethinite, can be used in Siche generators, to generate Siche gas, and only costs $50 per ton, is having a most beneficial effect on the Siche business.

Post Office Typewriter Saved.

When the postoffice officials made an inspection of the ground floor of the postoffice Monday morning, after the disastrous fire on Sunday, they kept a sharp lookout for their two Smith Premier typewriters, which had been in use in the different departments. They eventually found these machines in the cellar, both having dropped a distance of probably 20 feet, and lying in several inches of water all night.

The machines looked as if their days of usefulness were over, but upon consulting the National Typewriter Company, who are the Ontario agents of the Smith Premier, they were informed that for a nominal charge the machines could be put in almost as good shape as the day they left the factory, owing to the substantial construction of the machines and the excellent facilities the National Typewriter Company have for repairing typewriters.

Oscar Hudson & Company, Chartered Accountants 5 King West. M. 4786.

A Fine New Cigar Store.
We expect to move into our new premises, 5 West King-street, in a short time. Just now we are offering Pipes, Cigar Cases, Pouches and Smokers' goods at greatly reduced prices. Genuine bargains for smokers at A. Clubb & Sons', 49 King West.

Get the right motor boat for your summer's fun. See it at Nicholls Brothers, Limited, foot York St. bridge

A NEW RUSSIAN CABINET WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH

Official Announcement of Changes Will Not Be Made Until the Assembly Meet.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The Novoe Vremya, which under the new regime resumes its old relations with the government, prints this morning what purports to be an authoritative statement of the Goremykin ministry, coupled with an intimation that, as has been predicted by the Associated Press, the official announcement may not be given out before the convocation of the national parliament.

The ministry, however, which contains several unexpected names, is apt to find far less favor with the Liberal majority in the popular branch of parliament than the Witte cabinet. The object of postponing the announcement of the new ministry is hard to fathom. A remarkable feature of the slate is the selection of Count Ignatioff as procurator instead of, as anticipated, M. Shirinsky Shakoatoff and M. Stishinsky, an arch-revolutionary and notorious aide to the late minister of the interior, Plehve, as minister of agriculture. These two names alone are enough to put the ministry under eternal ban with the Liberals. The additional names are:

Goremykin, who, like Count Witte, is to be premier without portfolio; Stolypin Galatzin, minister of instruction; Kokovsoff, minister of finance; Izvolsky, foreign minister; Rukioff, former aide to the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, trade and industry; Schwanebeah, former minister of agriculture, controller; Nemechaieff, who, during his tenure of office has kept his fingers out of politics; and Bririeff. Rodiger and Fredericks, who are not responsible to the premier, retain their portgolios, according to The Novoe Vremya.

Even The Novoe Vremya gives the cabinet not over a month of life.

THREE BOYS HIKED.

Three more boys of the Mimico Industrial School escaped from that institution at 9 o'clock last night, and were captured in High Park shortly after midnight. The boys were Joseph Bagley, Thomas Sallon and John Moore. This makes a half dozen escapes in the past three weeks.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—On Sunday morning, April 29th, the wife of N. J. Smith, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROUGH—On May 2nd, in London, England, Theodore George Brough, General Manager of the Dominion Bank, in his 52nd year.

PARKER—At his late residence, 41 Albany-avenue, Toronto, Rev. William Robert Parker, M.A., D.D., in his 75th year.

Funeral from Trinity Methodist Church on Saturday, May 5, at 2.30 p.m.

ROBSON—At the General Hospital, on Thursday, May 3, 1906, John Robson, beloved husband of M. L. Robson.

Funeral from his late residence, 62 Bleecker-street, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends will please accept this notice.

The F. W. Matthews Co. Undertakers

LITERATURE TOO ALLURING PUBLIC WOULD BENEFIT BY REGULATION

Vast Differences Between Estimated and Realized Profits Admitted by Actuary--Fall in Rate of Interest One Reason.

P. C. H. Papps, the actuary to the Manufacturers' Life, was in the witness box all the time yesterday. The evidence he gave before the commission was of an exceedingly technical character, yet some illuminating disclosures were afforded concerning the disparity between estimates and actual results as regards surplus, a host of tables being exhibited.

"Well, we were trying to find out between this and last night whether or not policyholders are attracted by first premium policies," said Mr. Shepley when the commissioners began. "Is it fair to say that there is a loss in respect of the ratio which has been covered if it lapses at the end of the first year or the second year?"

"In some cases there will be," said Mr. Papps.

"Assuming that you are computing the profits to which all policies are entitled, including the policies in respect of which this expense ratio has been incurred, will the profits so treated be affected by the large expenditure?"

"Not always."

"As I understand the law," said witness, replying to a question, "it requires the company to hold a reserve, based on 3 1-2 per cent. rate of interest with all policies issued since Jan. 1, 1900—when the act came into force; that computing the reserves of the company at the end of the year 1909 the reserves held from the old policies issued before Jan. 1, 1900, shall be computed at 4 per cent. interest basis, and the same old business at the end of 1914 shall be on 3 1-2 per cent. interest basis."

"There is no requirement in the statute that you shall await the end of the two periods before altering your reserve. Before asking you what your company has done, let me ask you to give a statement of what the different kinds of policies which your company deal with?"

Various Sort of Policies.

"We show all regular plans of insurance, but I will name as many as I can. There are the whole life policy, payable by annual payments thruout the whole of life, the same policy limited by a number of years, endowment insurance policies thruout the term of the endowment, or by a limited number of years. That is in respect to participating and non-participating."

"What effect, if any, will the alteration in the law in regard to reserves have on the profits available to policyholders and shareholders?"

"That will depend upon the plan of the distribution of surplus. If the policy is a twenty year tontine policy, the effect of holding any particular reserve during the last 20 years will have no effect on the profits?

"With respect to other forms of insurance, we have two policies, each sharing in dividends for five years. One of these policies is carried forward on the 4 1-2 per cent. plan, and the other is on the 3 1-2. It will be found that the policyholder of the 4 1-2 per cent. reserve will receive

Continued on Page 5.

10c Cigars for 5c.
Conqueror Cigar is manufactured by Alive Bollard and sold direct to consumer at half-price.

Empress Hotel, Yonge and Gould Sts., R. Dissette, Prop. $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

Hat Fitness.

There is a style of hat for every face and head, as well as a style for seasons. Hat fitness is the art of providing a hat that is individually suited to the wearer and properly stylish in a general way. Dineen's excel in hat fitness. Corner Yonge and Temperance-streets.

FURNITURE STORAGE.
Forster Storage & Cartage Company, 543 Yonge St. Phone North 923.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong southerly to southwesterly winds; fair and warm, but some local showers or thunderstorms.

Superior—Moderate northwesterly winds; fair and cool.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Mostly fair and cool, but some scattered showers.

W. Harper, Customs Broker, 5 Melinda

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

May 3	At	From
Nord America	New York	Genoa
Cretic	New York	Naples
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Kensington	Liverpool	Portland
Montcalm	Liverpool	St. John
Pennsylvania	Dover	New York
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Pomeranian	Havre	Portland
La Savoie	Havre	New York
Carthaginian	Halifax	Glasgow
Cassel	New York	Bremen
Tampican	Father Point	Antwerp

CHIEF TEMPLAR DEAD.

New York, May 3.—Dr. D. H. Mann, grand chief templar of the International Order of Good Templars in this state, died to-day in Brooklyn. He was born 70 years ago at Delhi, N.Y.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington-st East. Phone Main 1163.

Briar Pipes Below Cost.
Alive Bollard is selling 35c pipes for 18c each.