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Only One Court Competent to Pass Judgment on Reciprocity Issue: That is the Court of Public Opinion—The Opposition at Ottawa Has Gained a Decided Tactical Advantage and is Prepared Now to Face the People on Issue Raised.

FIVE THOUSAND SUFFRAGETTES

(Every Important Trade and Profession Represented)

LINE UP IN MONSTER PARADE

An Object Lesson of the Numerical Strength and Determination of the Movement—Mere Man Was Also Present and Helped Carry the Banners.

NEW YORK, May 6.—(Special.)—The first big parade of woman suffragists ever held in New York started down Fifth-avenue from Fifty-seventh-street this afternoon. There was a great turning out of 5000 women, who believe they are entitled to the ballot. They represented every important trade and profession. Their object in parading was to show the people of New York the numerical strength and the determination of the suffragists.

The parade was arranged to show the historical aspect of the woman's rights movement. The first part of it showed women in the older order of things. Next came the self-supporting modern women. After this the history of the suffrage movement was shown. It was divided into eight divisions, each having a grand marshal at its head. There were four brass bands and one company of Scotch bagpipes.

At the head of the paraders was a white banner, borne by three women, and bearing this inscription:

"Forward Out of Error;
Leave Behind the Night.
Forward Thru the Darkness.
Forward Into Light."

The Scotch bagpipe players marched behind this banner, and following them was a chair containing "the woman of yesterday."

Too Big a Contract.

It was said that the women in charge of the parade were offered a heavy sedan chair that had been used in the Orient, but that they could not find two men in New York who were strong enough to carry it, and had to get a lighter one, as well as a smaller woman. At any rate, the woman was very charming and pretty.

This was the way the rest of the parade went: A float car carrying six figures costumed and posed to portray the women of the eighteenth century and their place in the world; bodies of women workers, consisting of handicrafts, jewelers, women industrial workers, dressmakers, milliners, tearoom proprietors, cooks, hair dressers, artists' models, farmers, actresses, painters, sculptors, interior decorators, musicians, newspaper women, editors, librarians, readers, lecturers, college women, teachers, students, lawyers, architects, engineers, clergymen, nurses, women in business, athletes, chauffeurs, areonauts and explorers.

Next came the suffrage part of the parade, consisting of the following groups: Suffrage pioneers still living; banners in memory of the former suffrage pioneers now dead; a delegation of mothers and homemakers; a body of woman suffrage sympathizers not attached to any society; public office holders; watchers; voters' delegation of woman taxpayers; the woman suffrage party organization; the Equal Franchise Society; the Suffrage Club of N. Y. State; the Men's League for Woman Suffrage; the suffrage delegation from Pennsylvania, with a float of its own, showing woman's condition in the Quaker days; the suffrage organizations of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Two Pioneers There.

Miss Wald, the settlement worker, was placed at the head of the division of trained nurses. Mrs. Archibald Alexander, placed among the homemakers, is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Stevens, who hurled a social bomb into the suffrage ranks the other day by resigning from her suffrage society membership rather than join in the parade.

The only two suffrage pioneers now living, and robust enough to take part in the parade, were the Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer. They rode together in an open carriage, the only one in the procession. An excellent showing in the parade was put up by the members of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's society, the Political Equality League.

Scores of men who believe in the ballot for women, and many society leaders and sympathizers were in the parade and bore banners.

Society Lady Defies Doctors

Is Suffering From Appendicitis, But Will Attend Court Function Before Operation.

LONDON, May 6.—(Special.)—A remarkable case of fortitude or social bravery is presented in the case of Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivian Gould, who has ruled that a case of appendicitis must not interfere with her presentation to King George on May 10. The day following her presentation she will undergo an operation and have the offending appendix removed.

To the great surprise of her friends, Lady Decies was out to-day, and it was after her appearance in public that Lord Decies admitted she had suffered on attack of appendicitis, but has recuperated in wonderful fashion.

Lord Decies said that his wife was subject to recurrent appendicitis and that surgeons have advised having her appendix removed. He said that the operation probably will be performed ultimately, but did not expect her illness to interfere with her court presentation.

FARM LABOR LESS HERE THAN IN U.S.

Reciprocity Champions Had Figured That it Equaled, and, in Some Cases, Was Higher Than Similar Help Across the Line, But They Miscalculated Sadly.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special.)—There will be a statement made in the senate tending to re-establish the correctness of the figures of the tariff board on farm labor cost in the United States and Canada. When Senator Stone of Missouri, in an argument for the Canadian reciprocity agreement, showed that the cost of farm labor was in many cases as much in Canada as in the United States, and sometimes more, the opponents of the bill attacked the accuracy of the figures. Now the figures will be placed in their right light in the senate, and probably the best argument which the hostile senators can find will be that the statement of the comparison was a trifle awkward.

It appears that in making up its farm labor cost estimate the Canadian Government included an estimate of board. The United States in preparing its estimate did not include board, so when the comparison was made it was necessary for the Canadian Government to deduct its estimate for board, and this was what puzzled the senators.

BIG BROCKVILLE FIRE DOES $10,000 DAMAGE

Blaze Started in a Laundry and for a While Threatened Whole Business Section.

BROCKVILLE, May 6.—(Special.)—A fire which broke out this morning in J. M. McLennan's laundry on Buell-street, for a time threatened the heart of the business portion of Brockville. The absence of a wind averted a conflagration that would have caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.

McLennan's Laundry and the adjoining livery stables of H. B. Sopers were completely destroyed. In addition to these buildings, the shoe shop of Thomas Bobier, W. H. Moore, the Central Hotel Stables, the carriage making shop of E. J. Kirst and the Brock Theatre were also damaged to a certain extent.

The damage is estimated at $10,000, with about half covered by insurance. Hundreds of dollars worth of laundried goods and carpets and rugs left for spring cleaning at the owners' risk were burned.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler room of the laundry.

A Useful Witness.

"I wonder why the soldiers are in Texas?" began the patrolman affably.

The man sitting next to him in the car appeared to be surprised. "I didn't know there were any soldiers in Texas," he said.

"Didn't know there were soldiers in Texas?" said the officer. "Say, give me your name and address. You will be wanted on a jury one of these days."—Buffalo Express.

Unexpected News.

Little pitcher—Pop, did you ever do big jumps?

Father—No, my son. I never took to athletic sports. Why do you ask?

Little pitcher—Because I heard Mrs. Smith tell Mrs. Jones yesterday you were gated at quarantine?"—Baltimore American.

TO HELP BORDEN IN FEDERAL FIGHT

Rogers and McBride, Western Provincial Premiers, Will Be Right-Hand Men of Opposition Leader in the Next General Election — Borden Wanted at Coronation.

OTTAWA, May 6.—(Special.)—A week of tremendous political excitement culminated this morning with another and a last conference between the provincial Conservative premiers and leaders and Mr. Borden, the federal leader, along with some of the chief men of his party. The plans of the party thruout the Dominion are now mature, and they declare themselves ready for any emergency, even a general election.

The banquet last night, given by Mr. Borden, to the party, was the most successful Conservative function since the old days when they were in power. The judgment of all the critics is that it was particularly a success from the point of view of the leader himself. He was the outstanding man present. He towers above all the other notables. The representatives of the provinces spoke in the most confident manner of the state of public opinion in the country as not only opposed to the reciprocity agreement, but also as determined to end the existing maladministration of federal affairs.

Spectacular Figure.

Great interest was evidenced in Premier McBride, of British Columbia. He is one of the spectacular figures in the Dominion. Only forty years of age, he has been eight years a premier, and he bids fair to play a very large part in the immediate future of Canada. He gave the audience last evening to understand that he would be in the federal arena at the next general election, as a loyal and enthusiastic lieutenant.

With Hon. Robert Rogers and the other leading provincial Conservatives also in the field for federal constituencies there can be only one meaning, and that is that they expect a Conservative victory, else they would not sacrifice power in the provinces for opposition at Ottawa.

Mr. McBride announced last evening that Mr. Borden would make a tour of the west this summer. To-day the program is being arranged. It may be a short tour on account of the meeting of parliament in July. Accordingly it will not include British Columbia. The British Columbia representative states that a visit to the Pacific province is unnecessary, for there will be no liberals returned to Ottawa at next election, from that part of the country.

Pressure is being put on Mr. Borden from the motherland, to induce him to attend the coronation, but it is pretty certain that he will be unable, on account of the exigencies of the political situation here.

Sir Wilfrid Discourteous.

The discourtesy shown Mr. McBride by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is all the talk this morning. The judgment is that he is "up in the air." When Sir Wilfrid was in British Columbia last summer the McBride government, altho Conservative, gave him the finest reception that he has ever had in the whole of his career. It cost over thirty thousand dollars. Yet last evening Laurier refused to adjourn the house for two hours to allow the Conservative members to attend in banquet in Mr. McBride's honor. A few months ago the premier would not have been such a churl.

Now that the excitement here seems to be over for a while, the next event of political significance will be the provincial elections in Nova Scotia. It is stated that the reciprocity agreement will cut some figure even in the provincial contest, and the Conservatives believe that they can carry the election. Money will be poured into Nova Scotia by the Liberals, and a huge effort will be made to debauch the electorate. The American trusts will furnish the wherewithal. The elections will take place in June.

BRITISH CABINET SOLID ON IRISH HOME RULE

Premier Asquith Terms the Irish Problem the Most Urgent Part of Great Britain's Imperial Problem—His Party Solid on the Question.

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 6.—Speaking at Free Trade Hall to-day, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to dispose of the reports that there were dissentions in the cabinet over the subject of home rule for Ireland. "There is not a syllable of truth in, nor the shadow of a foundation for the statement," he said, and went on to remark that there had been an enormous change in public opinion on this question, adding:

"For the first time there is a really good understanding between the democracies of both islands. Material ties quite apart from all questions of sentiment bind them together in indissoluble union. During the last few years, the Irish question has come to be regarded more and more as the most urgent part of Great Britain's great imperial problem."

OLD FAMILY HAS LOTS OF NEW TROUBLES

Marquis de Montcalm, Lineal Descendant of the Hero of Quebec, is Locked Up in a Brooklyn Prison at the Complaint of His "Aunt."

NEW YORK, May 6.—(Special.)—The Marquis De Montcalm, said to be a lineal descendant of the famous defendant of Quebec, is languishing in the Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, having been put there by Eugenia Gaylord, who dauntlessly sought to run a broker's shop opposite the stock exchange, "as Paul would have done it." Mrs. Galord met the Marquis De Montcalm thru a little French woman who keeps a crockery shop.

"Why," she exclaimed, "my first husband was a relative of Admiral Rochambeau. He was a cousin of the Montcalms. We are related." She said to him, declared the counsel to the Marquis De Montcalm, who is W. M. Hulst, "Come and live with me. You can say that I am your aunt, for we are related."

After that he was invited to Canada as Montcalm's elder living representative. When he departed it appears that Mrs. Gaylord, who used to open her broker's office with prayer and reading of the Bible, insisted on giving him $490 for expenses.

"At the same time she casually handed him a few stocks in the Royal Arizona, which she delicately intimated he might sell to his Canadian friends."

Mr. Hulst added: "The marquis was entertained by the best people in Canada because of his derivation. He couldn't offer them stocks of which he personally knew nothing. So he brought them all back. Entirely honorable, you see."

"Mrs. Gaylord had him taken up. She had told him to go to any store and buy what he wanted. She had been paying his board."

Mrs. Gaylord apparently lost heart when a drygoods bill, way freighted to Quebec, came in. She forgot, according to Mr. Hulst, that she had been intending to be simply an aunt to the marquis.

Mr. Borden's Itinerary

Conservative Leader Will Spend Ten Weeks in the West Getting Ready For Election.

OTTAWA, May 6.—(Special.)—The itinerary of R. L. Borden's tour of the western provinces has been drawn up, and is now waiting final confirmation. The scope of the trip is exceedingly comprehensive, and will involve an unusual amount of speaking on the part of the Conservative leader.

The trip will probably be more extensive than that taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier last year, both in respect of time and the number of places visited, and while the prime minister was west about sixty days, Mr. Borden will be engaged fully ten weeks. It is not known at present what effect the adjourned session of parliament will have on the campaign in the country, but in any event everything will be ready for a general election in the fall.

More Knocks For Reciprocity

"Uncle Joe" Cannon Makes Vigorous Protest Against the Proposed Treaty at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the house to-day former Speaker Cannon took the floor in opposition to the free list measure. He referred to it as the "balm of Gilead," offered by the Democrats to the farmers because of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill. Then, discussing the measure, he endeavored to show that its benefits would not be important.

Renewing his attack on reciprocity, Mr. Cannon said: "I believe this secret agreement never would have been made if it had not been demanded by the great publishing interests of the country."

President Taft's speech at the publishers' banquet in New York, he said, was a "fine piece of humor; better than anything of Clemens." In it the president urged the publishers to "be consistent" in favoring the passage of the reciprocity bill without amendment.

"I lost my temper over the reciprocity pact," said Mr. Cannon. "I felt that those who represented two-thirds of the people were willing to sacrifice the others to answer the hysterical cry raised by the demagogues, the Democrats and the newspapers."

Not There Yet.

"Where am I?" the invalid exclaimed, waking from the long delidium of fever and feeling the comfort that loving hands had supplied. "Where am I—in heaven?"

"No, dear," cooed his wife; "I am still with you."—Toledo Blade.

UNITED STATES MUST INTERFERE

Small Hope of Peace in Mexican Situation

IF PRESIDENT DIAZ RESIGNS

Maderos Is Not Strong Enough to Handle the Reins of Government—Unless the Executive is Sustained the Future Has Little But Anarchy for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special.)—Business men around the country who have interests in Mexico are trying to get a line, thru Washington, on the actual situation in the South American republic. They are looking for somebody in authority who can simplify and unravel the muddle of daily reports and give an intelligent forecast as to what is likely to happen. I have had the advantage of a talk with an American engineer with headquarters near the City of Mexico, who has lately brought his family home to the United States for safety, and who expects to return to Mexico. In this connection it is of interest to note what this gentleman says about the spread of the insurrection.

"There are some things about this revolution," said this American, "which are as much a surprise to us who have lived a long time in Mexico as they could be to Americans at home. We know perfectly well why the insurrection exists, but we did not dream that Diaz could not handle the situation. We have always said: 'It will be all right as long as Diaz lives; after that things will go to smash.'"

Too Much for Diaz.

"But the fact is that Diaz cannot handle it. His army is a mere shell. It is spread out so thin that it has no strength in any one spot, and no large force can be concentrated against insurgent bands, because that would leave the important cities unprotected.

"Why, there are not more than three or four thousand soldiers in and around the City of Mexico to-day.

"The capital is really undefended against attack. I expect to hear every day that a revolutionary army has been gathered in the Sierras that look down on the capital, and that they are creeping up on Chapultepec. I see nothing to prevent it.

"You see that the people really have grievances enough, and they are beginning to think that the time has come to redress them."

"Just what are the real grievances against the Diaz government?" I asked.

A Despotism.

"Why, the principal and most important one is that the government of the country has become a despotism. Diaz has arrested people without warrant, and executed them without trial. There is no doubt about that.

"The people are ripe for revolution. They have not rebelled before, because they were afraid to do it. But it is becoming easy and safe now. The people are getting over being afraid of the government or the soldiers. And so it happens that the revolution grows so fast that it is impossible for Madero and the other leaders to keep it in hand.

"I am afraid that we shall see things a good deal worse before we see them better," said this engineer. "It would not be surprising if Diaz should quit the country at any moment."

"What would happen then?" I asked.

"I wish I knew," said the American.

"It does not follow that if you put Diaz out you put Madero in. We do not know the Maderos very well in our part of the country. Nobody has much faith in their ability. I am afraid they do not measure up to the 'saviors of the country' standard. The probability is that if Madero became president at the capital there would be a rebellion against him in a week. We can see no way out except in American intervention."

P. W. Ellis Chairman Of New Toronto Hydro

Appointed at Inaugural Meeting Held on Saturday Afternoon, When Schedule of Rates Also Came Up for Consideration.

The inaugural meeting of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission, consisting of P. W. Ellis, Mayor Geary and Corporation Counsel H. L. Drayton, K.C., was held Saturday afternoon in Mr. Drayton's office.

Mr. Ellis was elected as chairman of the commission and the many matters of vital interest to the city electrical department were at once taken up. The meeting occupied the entire afternoon and lasted until late in the evening.

The schedule of rates prepared by Business Manager Sweeny of the electrical department were up for consideration. They will probably be ready for publication in a few days. They will first have to be submitted to the Ontario Hydro Electrical Commission for approval. As Mr. Sweeny has been in consultation with the Ontario commission constantly little delay because of this is anticipated.

P. W. ELLIS

Who was on Saturday elected chairman of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.

C. D. Mackintosh Goes to Liverpool

Resigns His Position as New York Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

NEW YORK, May 6.—(Special.)—C. D. Mackintosh, for the last three years manager of the New York branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is about to retire from that post to become a partner in the cotton firm of Alexander Sprunt & Son, Liverpool.

Mr. Mackintosh is a member of the cotton bills of lading committee. His successor in charge of the bank's local branch will be H. P. Schell, now assistant manager of the Toronto branch.

GOES TO GENEVA COLLEGE.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 6.—(Special.)—Prof. Edward Williamson of the modern language department of Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., wrote Prof. James MacGillivray of Queen's University to recommend to him one of his honor German graduates for a teaching position on the Hobart College staff.

Prof. MacGillivray has recommended A. L. Harris, M.A., Kingston, who has been tutor at Queen's, and who will begin his new duties in September.

"FIVE PARTNERS" SHOULD ADOPT IMPERIAL FOREIGN POLICY

Such an Agreement Necessary in View of the Agressiveness of Germany in the East—The Imperial Conference Should Arrange This Vital Matter.

LONDON, May 6.—(Special.)—Supreme importance attaches in the opinion of most, if not all, thinking people in the United Kingdom, to the deliberations and decisions at the forthcoming imperial conference in London.

Many influential men in all parties believe it vital to the security of the empire that the conference should reach some working agreement whereby the "five partners," as the United Kingdom and the four self-governing dominions are styled, should become confederated in a truly imperial foreign policy.

Back of the conviction that such an arrangement is of paramount necessity is the fear of Germany's supposed ulterior designs in Europe, in northwest Africa and in the near and middle east. Germanophobia does not down.

STATE TO INSURE WORKERS FOR OLD AGE

Lloyd-George Evolves an Insurance Scheme Which Will Embrace Every Section of the Working Population — Benefits Will Cover Sickness, Poverty and Age.

LONDON, May 6.—Mr. Lloyd George is extremely pleased with the reception accorded his insurance bill, which by common consent, is the largest application of state socialism ever attempted by any country. He has received a large number of congratulations, including cable dispatches from Canada, and a cordial message from the prime minister of New Zealand.

"I shall require," he says, "all the enthusiasm of all progressive and benevolent people in this country, to carry thru this vast scheme."

The chancellor hopes, as he says in an interview, printed in The Daily Mail, to-day, to build the measure up to a structure of vital reform, affecting the life of the entire nation. It is to be extended till it embraces every section of the working population.

Includes Domestics.

"Will domestic servants be included in its operation?" he was asked.

"They will," the chancellor said. "Each servant will have her card, and 6d. (12 cents) in stamps must be affixed to it each week, 3d. coming from the servant and 3d. from the employer. When she changes places she will take her card with her. She will join one of the approved friendly societies, her card standing for her subscription to it, and in case of sickness she will receive free medical attendance and medicine, a sickness allowance of 7s. 6d. a week for the first three months, and 5s. a week for the next three months, just like any other woman.

"There is a provision in regard to domestic servants and certain other women, which I ought to have mentioned in my speech. Take the case of a servant who marries young. When she marries she drops her contributions and ceases to receive sick benefits unless her husband is state insured, in which case she would, when occasion arose, receive a maternity allowance; but if she becomes a widow, at whatever age, and resumes work, she can insure and pay her contributions at exactly the rate as when a young woman, and receive the same benefits as before. She may be 50 years of age, at which friendly societies would not accept her under present conditions. That makes no difference. We accept her at the same rate as if she were 16."

Comprehensive.

"Does that apply only to domestic servants?"

"By no means. A typist, shopgirl, restaurant girl, Lancashire factory girl, and other girls under the same scale will all get the same terms.

"Clerks also come under the sickness benefit scheme. In this respect ours is an improvement on the German scheme, for the Germans are only at the stage of contemplating the inclusion of clerks."

"Does a charwoman, shoe black, or a hawker come in?"

"That is a kind of case very difficult to deal with. We have to include such people in proportion, but many of them, I am afraid, will have to be excluded. Who employs them? Who is to pay their 3d. a week? Somebody must. If they can do it themselves, well and good; but it is to be feared that in many cases they cannot. Wherever we can bring them in, we shall.

"A golf club will be regarded as the employer of its caddies, for instance, and pay its employes' contribution. Small tradesmen can come in. A cobbler, suburban dressmaker, and village blacksmith can come in. I can well imagine that many small tradesmen will think it worth while to join for the sake of the advantages of a well-organized and well-controlled scheme of state assistance. In a time of illness, a shopkeeper, clerk, artistn, and laborer, are all treated alike."

Boy Workers Also.

"What is the position of a boy under 16, who is at work?"

"We collect from him. We collect from everybody who is at work, whatever his age, unless it be over 65. A lad under 16 receives, in case of illness, free doctoring and medicine, and the benefits of a sanitarium if he becomes consumptive. We invest the money we receive from the young practically for the benefit of the young and they receive the advantage of it later. Say that a lad joins at 15. The

Continued on Page 14, Column 7.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Fine and Warm