BUILDERS
Corner Lot for Sale, East End, 100x183, with large 8-roomed brick house on the property worth half the money. Decided bargain for quick sale. Price $6,000.00.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King Street East.

The Toronto World

FOR RENT
Yonge Street, west side, corner store, south of College, good show window, immediate possession.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King Street East.

PROBS: Fresh to strong E. to N. E. winds; fair to-day; showers on Thursday.

FOURTEEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 12 1911—FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXI.—No. 11,191

Senate Reading Room
16may11—13054

RECIPROCITY TO BE TAKEN UP FIRST

Democratic Caucus Decides on This, But Has Long List of Articles Which It Wants Added to Free List—Meeting Was Not Altogether Harmonious.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Reciprocity with Canada tnd a farmers' free list it was decided at the Democratic caucus here to-night, will be the first legislation taken up in the house, in the order named.

Wool and cotton schedules, according to the present indications, will follow.

In the caucus there was no opposition to Canadian reciprocity and no change or amendment to the bill as presented by Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committe was offered by any of those present at the caucus.

On the free list will be included those things which the farmer needs most, namely, agricultural implements, dressed meat and meat productions, flour, rough lumber, boots, shoes and saddles, wire fencing, baling wire, cotton bagging, cotton ties, bagging ties, burlap and salt.

On many of these products the present tariff is practically prohibitive and there are few importations of them on that account. It is impossible for this reason to estimate what the difference will amount to by putting them on the free list.

In the debate which followed Chairman Underwood's presentation of the general plan, a spirited disposition developed on the part of several members to demand that the Canadian reciprocity bill and the free list bill be combined. Representative Rucker of Colorado, and Sharley of Kentucky led in these efforts to override the majority, but the ways and means program was generally supported.

It is probable that the Canadian bill will be introduced on Thursday.

The caucus added a provision to the Underwood reciprocity bill, calling on the president to continue negotiations with Canada with a view to establishing further reciprocal trade relations. Mr. Fitzgerald, New York, fought this provision, but he was voted down.

The caucus voted a straight endorsement of the Underwood reciprocity bill, 128 ayes, 29 noes, and 8 voting present.

NOT FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

Unless They Ask for Reciprocity, Says United States.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A European government, the first to raise the point officially, has been advised by the state department that the tariff concessions offered to Canada under the pending reciprocity agreement will not be extended by the United States to other nations under the "most favored nation" clause of their treaties with this country. The state department declined to-day to disclose the name of the country which raised the question. The discussion occurred several weeks ago and was purely academic, as the reciprocity agreement had not become a reality. The department's reply pointed out that a reciprocity arrangement was in the nature of a bargain, the United States lowering the tariff bars in return for similar concessions. The privileges granted Canada could be obtained by other countries only thru special arrangements.

State department officials to-day suggested that there are numerous reciprocity treaties existing between neighboring foreign countries, but the United States had never claimed favored nation treatment in connection with them.

LAURIER TO STAY IN OTTAWA

Will Not Attend Imperial Conference —May Withdraw Pact.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—It transpired to-night that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has concluded that his services are more needed here during the next few weeks than in London, and that he has abandoned his intention to take part in the proceedings of the imperial conference. The reasons for the change are twofold.

In the first place, the premier is not a great lover of conferences, and in the second, Sir Wilfrid is not anxious to let the reins of leadership fall for even a few weeks into the hands of Mr. Fielding.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier may go to London later to attend the coronation ceremonies, it is practically settled that he will cancel his sailing on the Virginian early in May. There is still a great deal of work before parliament, and in order to prevent chaos reigning in the government ranks his presence is absolutely necessary.

It was noticeable when Col. Hughes in the house to-night declared that in his opinion the pact would be withdrawn from the consideration of parliament within the next few weeks, it was not met by the uproarious laughter which such assertions usually call forth.

It is rumored that Sir Wilfrid will stump Ontario in the summer.

FOUND TRAWLERS' BOAT.

CUXHAVEN, April 11.—A fishing smack, which has arrived here from Iceland, reports finding an empty row boat belonging to the steam trawler Burgermeister Burchard, which is believed to have foundered off the Shetland Islands. The Burgermeister Burchard was commanded by Capt. Buss and carried a crew of 13 men.

NO BENEFIT TO THE FARMERS

Anti-Reciprocity Meeting at Barrie — Trusts Would Grab All, Says Former Staunch Liberal.

BARRIE, April 11.—(Special)—About 800 citizens of the Town of Barrie and neighborhood went in the Grand Opera House to-night at a meeting called by the members of the Liberal-Conservative Association for North and South Simcoe to hear the question of reciprocity discussed by Haughton Lennox and Major Currie, representatives for the ridings of South and North Simcoe.

Dr. J. P. Palling presided, and in opening called on Rev. J. Thornley, a retired Methodist minister, and former staunch Liberal. Mr. Thornley objected to the pact on the ground that the question had not been submitted to the people and was a dangerous course to take, because it would open the way for the United States to grab up thru its trusts, the wealth of the Dominion.

Haughton Lennox, in dealing with the question of better prices, asked:

"Are not the farmers of Canada today getting better prices than they ever did? Will a farmer living at the border sell his hay in the United States because of better prices than in Canada? Does not the successful farmer believe in feeding his hay to his stock and thereby getting greater returns in meat?

"I am told," said the member for South Simcoe, "that The Globe sent a man to Buffalo to compare prices in that city with prices existing for commodities in Toronto, and found the home prices were the highest. Hogs are bringing better prices in Canada to-day than in the United States, and if we allow this measure to go thru the trusts will simply come in and control our markets.

"Is not 70 per cent. of the iron, and 80 per cent. of the timber of the United States under the control of the trusts to-day? We would be powerless before them. Even the United States Government, after expending over $2,500,000 in fighting the Standard Oil, have had to declare themselves defeated.

"Reciprocity is most unfair to the farming classes. It proposes free trade for what they have to sell and protection for what they have to buy. I want to put myself on record as saying it is the most unfair competition any farmers were ever subjected to in the world.

"It simply means one hundred people of other countries are put in competition against one Canadian. Britain has a treaty with 12 countries, and any concession granted by Canada to the United States ipso facto has to be conceded to each of these favored nations. It is suggested by the Star to-day that the Tories have abandoned the national question. This is absolutely incorrect, and for myself in public life or out of it, I will never abandon the advocacy of Canadian nationality within the empire."

RIOTING IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS OF FRANCE

Smashed 250,000 Bottles of Wine and Threw Up Barricades of Casks.

PARIS, April 11.—The senate to-day, after a lengthy discussion of the serious situation which has arisen over the champagne question, adopted a resolution in favor of the suppression of all territorial delimitations, as likely to prove dissentious among the various sections of the country. A law was recently enacted excluding the repartment of Aube from the region the wine of which can legally be designated champagne. This has resulted in demonstrations of protest in that department.

EPERNAY, Department of Marne, April 11.—Upon hearing the decision of the senate, the leaders summoned the wine growers to assemble at Epernay, and the call was quickly answered. A big column gathered from various sections, marched thru the valley and arrived at Dizy before the authorities were aware that the workers had started. They wrecked cellars and smashed 250,000 bottles of champagne, throwing up barricades with casks and hoisting the red flag.

The column then swept down on Damery, where they poured gallons of wine into the streets. The next stopping place was Ay, where the rioters were beginning the work of destruction when a squadron of the 31st Dragoons, which had been sent in pursuit, caught up with them, driving them out of town. Several of the rioters were injured, but the others took up the march to Epernay. At Epernay the populace were seething. All the troops were on foot and the approaches to the town were strongly guarded. The situation is considered very serious, and it is feared the night will not pass without much further destruction of property.

PROTEST AGAINST "NE TEMERE"

The first of public meetings at which strong resolutions of protest against the application of the "Ne Temere" decree will be submitted, takes place this evening, when Revs. Dr. W. T. Graham and Dr. W. J. Mackay, editor Canadian Baptist, will be the principal speakers, at First-avenue Baptist Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEMBERS USE WARM LANGUAGE

M. Y. McLean (S. Huron) Declares Himself an Out and Out Free Trader--Clashes With Colonel Hughes.

OTTAWA, April 11.—(Special.)—The reciprocity debate to-day was highly entertaining, if not instructive. M. Y. McLean provided some of the amusement. Col. Hughes provided some more. Mr. McLean proclaimed himself an out-and-out free trader, and the colonel took him to task, describing his free trade hanangue as "a lugubrious socialistic utterance."

Before the reciprocity debate was resumed there were some interesting points raised.

Hon. George E. Foster acknowledged that there had been an error regarding the figures he had used in his criticism of Mr. Fielding's budget speech. The customs figures for 1896 had been placed under the year 1910. He said the mistake was incomprehensible to him, and he had corrected the figures in the revised Hansard.

In reply to Mr. Herron of Alberta, the minister of labor said government action regarding the strike of miners there had been delayed until the meeting of the miners on Thursday evening. He was hopeful that the operators and the miners would accept the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Coronation Stamps.

Gerald T. White (North Renfrew), discussing the question of the issue of the coronation postage stamps, argued that the government should encourage home talent, and that Canadian artists should be given a chance to compete for the design of the Canadian stamps. He suggested that the postmaster-general should offer prizes for competition for a design.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux replied that he had been made aware of the desire of the imperial government that Canada should adopt, as far as possible, the imperial design. The design had been received, but the department had not yet passed upon it. It was not intended to issue a series of stamps, such as was done in the case of the Quebec tercentenary. The postal union was opposed to frequent changes in the design. However, the chief object of the new stamps was to represent as accurately as possible the features of the new King, and the American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa wa quite able to cope with the situation. It was not necessary to offer prizes for a design.

M. Y. McLean (South Huron), continued the debate on the reciprocity agreement. He said that the large majority of his constituents were in favor of the agreement. He declared himself a free trader, and said that free trade would be the best fiscal policy for Canada. He would raise revenue by the best system of direct taxation that could be devised. He was free to admit, however, that at the present time such a policy was not probable. As free trade was impossible at the present time, he advocated making a fiscal arrangement with any country that would do the same with Canada.

An Out and Outer.

He would break down the tariff wall between Canada and the United States entirely. He thought that as Great Britain admitted Canadian goods free, Canada should do the same. As to the manufacturers, he would give them a fair field but no favors. He said the statements of Sir William Van Horne and Sir Edmund Walker against reciprocity were hypocrisy that would make a horse sick.

Mr. McLean and Col. Sam Hughes had a round over T. W. Crother's assertion that the preference was first offered to the whole world and not specially to the mother country. Mr. McLean quoted Mr. Fielding that the offer referred especially to Great Britain, and Col. Hughes quoted the same minister in reply to Sir Charles Tupper that Canada was willing to give any country the preference which treated Canada in the same way.

Col. Hughes, who followed, then went after Mr. McLean for his slur on the loyalty of the opposition. Col. Hughes found his answer in a speech by Mr. McLean on the naval bill, when Mr. McLean denied that Great Britain had ever protected the shores of Canada.

"That utterance," said the colonel, "boarded on treason." (Opposition cheers.)

Some Warm Language.

He denied that the reciprocity negotiations had been opened by the United States. He affirmed that Rev. J. A. Macdonald had opened negotiations for Canada. Reverting to Mr. Macdonald's connection with the U. S. Peace Society, he said: "The meanest kind of Har is an equivocator, and I put Mr. Macdonald in that class."

Dealing with the leaders of the grain growers' delegation which came to Ottawa in December, Col. Hughes stated that nothing could convince him that these leaders were not in the pay of the government or of Jim Hill. He charged the Grain Growers' Association with speculating in notes. It was evident, he said, that these men were commercial buccaneers like the men who operated the Farmers' Bank.

T. A. Low (Liberal) of Renfrew, spoke, he said, as a manufacturer and a protectionist. Nevertheless, he spoke as a farmer's friend and as one who realized that the farmers, who composed sixty per cent. of the population of Canada, must be considered in the framing of tariff law. He found that when the farmer got a bit of prosperity, it was divided among all classes of the community. Some little of that prosperity reached every one. Mr. Low twitted the opposition as being lip-loyalists, who retired into the background when loyalty required a sacrifice, and he quoted occasions when the opposition had opportunities to do something in a trade way for the benefit of Britain and when they refused. The present solicitude of the opposition was thus unconvincing.

AWKWARD

UNCLE SAM: Durn the dog, I did cal'late to climb over there an' cut me a wooden leg.

G.T.R. EMPLOYE BLAMED BY JURY

C. Moorehouse's Neglect to Lock Switch Proved Fatal—Grand Trunk Also Censured.

On his own frank confession of responsibility, C. Moorehouse was last night declared by the coroner's jury to have caused the death of Joseph R. Richards at the G. T. R. yards, Mimico. Richards was fatally injured there on April 6, dying the same night at Grace Hospital. Dr. G. G. Rowe was coroner at the inquest, at the morgue last night.

The medical evidence of Dr. Harrington showed that death was the result of shock and injuries sustained thru being caught between the bumpers of two freight cars.

James Harlow, cor foreman, deposed that he was working under a car with C. Morrison. A yard engine moved down without giving warning and shunted the car. He escaped.

Jas. T. Schaufle testified that the engine sounded no warning, altho it was the custom to give one in case the switch was unlocked, as it was at the time of the accident.

Geo. Pratt, yard brakeman, thought the car was moved about three yards.

George E. Janes, yard foreman, said that there was a lock switch which when locked gave the best protection to workmen. He placed the switch key in charge of C. Moorehouse about 15 minutes before. In this case the switch should have been locked.

C. Moorehouse admitted that he had charge of the switch key. He should have locked it. He did not know why he did not lock it. The only explanation he could think of was that he must have forgotten it. He had worked there four years, and it was the only case he could remember when the engine started shunting cars without giving a warning. The deceased was with him under the car and attempted to get out. He kept down on the track and scrambled along under the car, he thought for about 30 feet.

After being out for about 20 minutes, the jury found: "That Joseph Richards came to his death owing to the negligence of C. Moorehouse, an employe of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

"And we also think the G. T. R. Co. somewhat negligent in failing to properly protect the lives of their employes."

RAILWAY RECEIPTS FALL OFF

Shrinkage May Mean That Smokers Are Developing Into Pedestrians.

Is a section of the smoking public acquiring the habit of walking to and from work, instead of using the street cars with their ban on the fragrant weed?

Perhaps not, but it is worth noting that the gain in gross receipts for March over March of 1910, is much less than for the latter month over March of 1909, a gain of $29,404, comparing with $42,536, or 8 per cent, as against over 13½ per cent.

The city's percentage of street railway receipts for March was $5[illegible], against $51,531 for March, 1910, or about $4400 more, while the gain of March, 1910, over 1909 was $11,300.

The figures are:

	Receipts	Perc'ge
March, 1911	$372,945.83	$35,941.83
March 1910	343,541.86	51,531.23
March 1909	301,005.95	40,244.70
March 1908	277,293.12	33,838.80
March 1907	267,721.05	32,126.53
March 1906	234,448.20	26,551.70

FARMERS ASK APPROVAL OF GOOD ROADS PLANS

York County Deputation Waits on Government—Prompt Consideration Assured.

Three hundred thousand dollars for the good roads movement in York County and how it should be expended was the theme before Hon. Dr. Reaume, minister of public works, and a York County deputation at the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon.

The York County representatives included Warden Bull, Reeve Pugsley, County Clerk Ramsden and Herb Lennox, M.L.A.

The county officials were armed with plans and documents and urged the minister of public works to give speedy approval to the plans so that the farmers of East and West York and the citizens of Toronto might have the earliest possible benefit of the appropriations granted.

Hon. Dr. Reaume promised prompt consideration, but pointed out that some deliberation was necessary. The grant of $100,000 by the legislature, $100,000 by the city and the two equal amounts of $50,000 by East and West York, involved the duty of ascertaining clearly that the money was equitably distributed.

Hon. Dr. Reaume said that to satisfy himself fully on the point, he might deem it necessary to send government engineers over the district to make a report. This would, however, probably be the only cause for delay.

FELL IN MILL RACE

Extraordinary Experience of Son of Ingersoll Blacksmith.

INGERSOLL, April 11.—While playing with some companions at the edge of Partlo's Pond, little Ray Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Jackson, aged 6 years, fell into the mill race, and but for the prompt action of John Devlin, he probably would have drowned. This mill race flows under a double house, and the lad was quickly carried by the current out of view. Mr. Devlin rushed from his blacksmith shop into the cellar of the house and pulled up some timbers which form a covering for the race, succeeding in pulling out the child, who apparently was none the worse for his experience.

WILL STUMP NEW BRUNSWICK.

OTTAWA, April 11.—(Special.)—Instead of spending Easter at their homes in British Columbia, George H. Cowan, M.P. for Vancouver, and A. S. Goodeve, M.P. for Kootenay, will stump New Brunswick next week along with eastern members in opposition to the reciprocity agreement.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Many happy returns to Walter Duncan, inspector of detectives, born in Scotland 48 years ago. Joined the Toronto police force Jan. 3, 1888. A man who has made many enemies and more friends in a long record of the successful detection and suppression of crime, and the habit of universal courtesy and kindness in the face of foul and fair weather.

EASTER DAY HATS.

The Dineen Company is showing a complete assortment of English and American men's hats for Easter wear. The display includes fibres by Henry Heath of London, England, makes to His Majesty, and Dunlap of New York, who makes the best hats in America.

Opinions of the Critics.

The dramatic critics of the city all agree that Miss Billie Burke, who is fulfilling a week's engagement at the Princess this week in "Suzanne," has a most magnetic personality. Miss Burke is one of the brightest artists ever seen on a Toronto stage.

PONTOON TOOK CRUISE IN LAKE

Broke Away From Work at Intake and Tug Brought It Back to the City.

Consternation reigned at the island between 6 and 7 p.m. yesterday, when one of the big iron pontoons, 30 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, being used in repairs to the intake, and which had been sunk, suddenly up-ended, and, like some mighty leviathan of the deep, went cruising away to the westward.

W. H. Randall, assistant of Waterworks Engineer Fellowes, at once phoned to the city for the tug Nellie Lee, belonging to the Weddell Contracting Co.

The tug had a merry chase and did not succeed in bringing up alongside of the pontoon until the heavy sea had carried the latter near the western gap, a distance of a mile and a half. Here it was lassooed and towed back to the wharf at the foot of John-street, where it will remain until the lake becomes calm enough to sink it once more.

The reason the pontoon, which is one of the four sunk to raise the 150 foot pipe, came to the surface is supposed to be that it was not sufficiently filled with water when the rough weather drove the force of men away from the work on the lake early Tuesday morning. They are sunk by letting in water which forces out the air. Then, when they are attached to the object that is to be raised, the water is replaced by air. The men were engaged in forcing the water out when the rough weather drove them ashore. It is believed that this pontoon had enough water forced out to cause it to rise to a poit where the waters of the lake were disturbed by the sorm and cas thus carried away from the chains which moored it to the pipe.

POWER CELEBRATION PLANS

Banquet Will Be Followed by Electrical Display and Speeches.

The probable program of the hydro-electric celebration on May 2 was briefly outlined at the meeting of the legislation and reception committee yesterday afternoon. The meeting at Massey Hall, originally planned, has been dispensed with and the proceedings will open with a dinner to the visitors from the other municipalities in the power ring, Hon. Adam Beck, Sir James Whitney, the members of the Ontario Cabinet and the ex-mayors of the city, at the King Edward Hotel.

From the banquet hall the party will adjourn to the city hall and the electrical display will be opened, after which there will be speeches from a platform erected in front of the city hall, and the civic building will be open until 10 p.m. Bands will be stationed in the corridors.

The committee will confer with Gen. Cotton at noon to-day in the mayor's office to arrange for a military turnout for the coronation celebration on June 22.

A recommendation will also be sent on to council after the meeting to be held to-morrow evening for a representation by the city at the coronation ceremonies in England.

The report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with the police commissioners with reference to the by-law to have slow-moving vehicles keep to the kerb was referred back to have the chief of police embody in it certain assurances which he made verbally regarding a common-sense interpretation of the bylaw.

SEVEN YEARS FOR CAUSING DEATH OF HER CHILD

Pearl Smith, whose Infant Was Found Dead in Woods Near Barrie, Sent Down to Kingston—Charge Reduced From Murder to Manslaughter.

BARRIE, April 11.—(Special.)—In one hour and fifteen minutes from the time that Pearl Smith, trembling with emotion, entered the court-room, assisted by Mrs. Beeson of the Salvation Army and an officer of the law, charged with the murder of her infant, the case was closed and sentence passed.

She was given seven years in Kingston penitentiary.

Precisely at 4 p.m. Crown Prosecutor Frank Arnoldi addressed the jury, rehearsing the incidents connected with the case, from the time the girl left the Salvation Army Hospital in Toronto until the time of the inquest on Feb. 9.

The first witness called by the crown was Mrs. Beeson, matron of the hospital, who stated the girl had come to the hospital, and, after staying three weeks, returned to Collingwood with her child. Witness also stated, in answer to a question by crown counsel, that the clothes shown her at the post-mortem examination were the ones supplied by her when Pearl Smith was leaving the hospital. Asked if there was any other way she could identify the child, she replied she could identify the child by marks on chin about the size of a pin.

Gordon, a lad of 13, told of finding the body on Feb. 4 while going thru the bush on his way to fish. The evidence of Dr. Alex. McFaul, the coroner at Collingwood, and Dr. McKay, who conducted the post-mortem examination, corroborated the evidence given at the inquest. Constable William Smith gave evidence as to the taking of the body to Trott's undertaking rooms. He stated he was directed to the spot by the boys Gordon and Shaw, and found the child lying under some trees in the woods, about ten feet from the path, covered with snow, with the right hand protruding from beneath.

Reduced Charge to Manslaughter.

At this point counsel for the prisoner, with the consent of the crown prosecutor, asked that his lordship would change the indictment from that of murder to a charge of manslaughter, and in that even his client would change the plea of not guilty in the case of murder to guilty for the lesser charge. His lordship at once proceeded to change the indictment, as he considered the ends of justice would be as well served.

In pleading on the charge of manslaughter the counsel for the prisoner stated that the girl in her distraction had placed the child on a doorstep in the hope that some one might take it in, and after standing at the corner, some distance away, for about half an hour, she carried the babe away, again wandering about from one place to another until she reached the trees where the child was found. She had noticed two men approaching, and had placed it there in the hopes they would see it and carry it away. After being away for some time she was mistaken in the place and found no child there, and this had caused the death of the child.

In addressing the prisoner his lordship stated it was necessary that she should realize the enormity of her crime, that thru gross negligence she was responsible for the death of the child.

The Judge's Charge.

"The crime of abandonment is not uncommon," said the judge. "This is the second case of this kind that has come up in this county during the past year. A girl that will live this kind of life must be punished, and it is necessary that you should be punished, not only for yourself, but as an example to the public. I must remind you that the court can sentence you to imprisonment for life on this charge, or for a shorter term," said the judge, "but I do not intend to give you a severe sentence in this case."

His lordship then told the prisoner that he was glad to see the Salvation Army had interested themselves in her case, and he felt sure they would follow her and care for her while she was in prison as well as when she came out. If she would be guided by their prayers and advice she would be able, while still a young woman, to regain her place in decent society after leaving prison.

Col. G. W. Bruce, K.C., prisoner's counsel, thanked his lordship for the leniency shown.

On hearing the sentence the young woman broke down completely and left the court-room crying bitterly.

SPANISH ENGINEERS HERE

Looking Over Irrigation and Railroading in America.

Four Spaniards, representing the Spanish Government in America in the engineering line, arrived in the city late last night and registered at the Walker House. They are touring the United States and Canada to study out the methods of irrigation and railroading used here, and to discover what will be best for adoption in their own country.

Three of the party are civil engineers, and the other is a mining expert. They left Spain some six months ago, and have been some two months in New York. They are all young fellows and bear the following names: Jou Tolana, Teezy Schana, Ignacio de Rotarche, Enrique Molesum. After leaving Toronto they will make an extensive tour of the southern and western states.