

uesday,
gust 20,
31
choose
mem-
mem-
w.
business
fit we
of this
be a
nce of
ege of
of the
in this
We
5.00—
ke that
That's
less to
ain de-
as as
er the
ents
ed quarterly
Committee of
half-yearly
poration
IPIEG
nada
M.P.
C.
ager.
EST
AST 25
PER
HITE
if impossible send
for reply.
and Toronto Ste
2 p.m. to 8 p.m.
July and August
and WHITE
roto, Ontario
12.28 12.22 12.22
12.19 11.13 11.13
Midling up
Sales, 60
asp.
to J. G. Beatty
important advance
market un-
stock and R.
meeting of
next month and
have been dis-
about 20 points
delivered, but
its effect on
can be removed.
movement of
to be able to
application to
outside of Texas
proved in a very
the month of
ugar.
12-iron-Quet-
ery. Tin-Dull;
peter week; do-
lined quiet.

OFFICE TO RENT
Two rooms, 12x12 and 12x25, in Home Life
Bldg. in A1 condition; steam-heated.
Excellent light from eastern and south-
eastern. Best operator service in city.
Immediate possession. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 26 Victoria

27TH Y Senate Reading Room
Fine and comparatively cool.
SENATE P O

The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1907—TWELVE PAGES

**"Maltese Cross" Interlocking
RUBBER TILING**
The only one of a special feature as well as the
great variety of beautiful and effective designs.
THE GUITA PERCIE & RUBBER MFG. CO.
of Toronto, Limited

ONE CENT.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS FEATURED IN THE NEW CONSERVATIVE PARTY PLATFORM

R. L. BORDEN ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY OF PARTY IN COMMENCING AT HALIFAX HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR OF CANADA RECOMMENDS CONTROL OF UTILITIES CORPORATIONS

Great Franchises Should Be Operated For Public Benefit—Systems of Telephone and Telegraph Should Be Nationalized—Restoration of Western Public Lands.



R. L. BORDEN, K. C., M. P.—Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, Who, Last Night in Halifax, Opened a "Campaign Tour," Which Will Carry Him Across the Continent.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Speaking to an audience of about 2000 people R. L. Borden opened his Canada tour in this city to-night at the Empire rink from the same platform on which Hon. G. E. Foster delivered his famous "Dance, you beggars, dance," speech in the 1900 campaign. For a beautiful August night the gathering was a large one, and a noticeable feature was the unusually large number of ladies present. Before the meeting Mr. Borden held a reception, at which he met many leading Conservatives. Whatever may have been the feeling against the leader after the so-called salary grab, it has been well repressed, and the party was well represented. His reception to-night was equally as good as that previous to the 1904 election, but minus the fireworks. The people were there, but apparently not to cheer. They came to hear and Mr. Borden said in every word Mr. Borden said and went home with R. L. Borden occupying a higher position in their estimation and with brighter hopes for the future of the party.

Previous to Mr. Borden's speech the time was occupied by Dr. R. C. Weidon, who ran against Hon. Mr. Fielding in the by-election last fall. He said it was up to the Conservatives to rise up and get a hustle on. The old party was not yet dead, and it was confident that at the next election the Conservatives would have the support of a large number of honest independent Liberals. John C. O. Mullins, Mr. Borden's colleague at the 1904 election, followed.

Mr. Borden spoke for nearly an hour and a half. His style was slow and deliberate. It was an elaboration of the different planks of the Conservative platform, or, as he styled them, articles. On several occasions he met with applause. Particularly was this marked when he dealt with the article concerning the dealing with public domain and with the treatment of public franchises. His enunciation of the Conservative policy on these matters was well received.

He was followed by Mr. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, who captivated the gathering in a brilliant style, full of fire, humor and satire. He ridiculed the claims of the present administration. His reception was truly remarkable, and while speaking at a late hour he was repeatedly urged to go on. Where Mr. Borden failed to elicit applause, Mr. Bergeron succeeded, and where Mr. Bergeron spoke seriously all the time, Mr. Borden used ridicule in his attacks.

Mr. Borden's Address.

Mr. Borden spoke as follows:

It is fitting that I should give to you some statement of the attitude and policy of the Conservative party with respect to certain great questions. Time compels me to leave for future meetings many extended arguments in their favor. The same consideration obliges me to postpone to-night necessary criticism of the misgovernment

Conservative Platform.

- 1.—Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- 2.—Appointment of public officials upon considerations of capacity and personal character, and not of party service alone.
- 3.—More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thoro publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes, and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters; to expedite the hearing of election petitions, and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof; to provide for a thoro investigation of corrupt practices, and, if necessary, to appoint an independent prosecuting officer, charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefor, and to enforce the laws so amended.
- 4.—A thoro and complete reformation of the laws relating to the civil service, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission, acting upon the report of examiners, after competitive examination.
- 5.—Such reform in the mode of selecting members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative legislative body.
- 6.—A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants, and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
- 7.—The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit, and under such conditions that a reasonable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- 8.—The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partisan control or interference.
- 9.—The development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and consequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and the market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thoro system of cold storage.
- 10.—The reorganization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission, with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thoro and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.
- 11.—The establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones, under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in these enterprises.
- 12.—The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and the inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost, of a system of free rural mail delivery.
- 13.—A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles and commodities that can be advantageously produced or manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer, as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- 14.—The promotion, by negotiation, legislation and other constitutional means, of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
- 15.—The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- 16.—The unimpaired maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

Beck Is Needed in Ontario To See Cheap Power Through

other been switched away by the corporations. You see what has already happened to our Mayor Judd.

"But how could the corporations be concerned even if Mr. Beck did run for a federal seat?" asked The World.

"The electrical trust believes Mr. Beck is got out of the way, even if being tempted by a larger field of influence, it will be comparatively easy for the trust to juggle the Ontario power policy to suit its purposes. With Mr. Beck at the head of the campaign, however, and the people confident in his ability and integrity, the electrical trust sees nothing but public ownership and benefit for the people. The trust does not like that."

"There is only one thing for Hon. Mr. Beck to do, and that is to stay in local politics until cheap power is an absolute fact. To do otherwise would be to wreck the most promising political career in Ontario."

Meanwhile Mr. Beck is saying nothing. He expects, when Mr. Whitney returns on Aug. 27, that the power policy will be ripe for further progress.

What mostly offends the Conservatives is the suggestion that Hon. Mr. Beck would care to go into the federal arena when the Ontario power policy, originated and carried on by Mr. Beck, has yet fully to be consummated.

A prominent Conservative, speaking to The World to-day, said: "I don't think there is anything in this rumor that Hon. Mr. Beck intends to get out of provincial politics and try for a federal seat. He has made his reputation and staked his public career on the Ontario power policy, and for him to mean that he has not been sincere in the past."

"The people of the Province of Ontario look to Mr. Beck to give them cheap power. If he draws out of the night before the victory is won, the suspicion will arise that another public ownership man has some way or an-

BANK MANAGER WEALTH MUSN'T PROTECT GONE; MANY SCARED WHEN A CORPORATION OFFENDS FROM RIGORS OF THE LAW

Little Italy Wrought Up Over Losses—Ginetta Italian Bank Closed and A. Ginetta is Wanted.

Little Italy has a "bank scandal," and the detective department has a warrant for the arrest of A. Ginetta, manager of the Ginetta Italian Bank, 100 West Front-street. He is charged with the theft of money deposited with him for transmission to Italy. The total amount involved in many complaints is over \$20,000.

All the money may have been sent to Italy, but as is shown in a number of cases the forwarding has been delayed for months.

Trouble has been brewing for months. The bulk of the money was deposited in March, April and May, and the senders settled back to await the thanks of grateful families at home. They never came, and the waiting Italians became restive. Complaints were made at the offices of "the bank," but according to the complainants complaints were not popular and those who made them were driven from the doors of "the bank" with threats and abuse.

Finally the warrant was sworn out and application made for many more. Then Mr. Ginetta disappeared and he said by his countrymen to be "across the line."

Scores of sons of Sunny Italy gathered about "the bank" yesterday, but they were not admitted. The doors were closed, and as is usually the case in such a situation, did any police officer of the reasons for the closing of the doors appear.

The crowd frustrated between "the bank" and the city hall, where Inspector of Detectives Duncan was deluged by bunches of Spanghetta talk which the efforts of Michael Basco, Italian Agent Sacco, the Glionnas and Rev. G. Merino, pastor of the Italian Church, who mingled the trouble, once cast but little light.

Last night Inspector Duncan received a call from one of the directors of the New York Company, of which "the bank" is a branch, and which has a similar institution at Port William. This gentleman produced books of account showing that several of the sums complained of had been received by the company and sent to Italy, but that while these amounts were paid in here in April they had not been received in New York until the end of July, nor did the books cover all cases. The New York company, however, declared that his company would willingly deposit a sum sufficient to cover any discrepancy.

Crown Attorney Corley had heard of the matter. In fact he had been at work on it for weeks. He had notified the Canadian Bankers' Association of the fact that the Ginetta concern was violating the Banking Act in the use of the word "bank" in its name, having no Canadian shareholders. The penalty for this offense is a fine of \$1000 or a year's imprisonment. He has received no reply. Mr. Corley states that even if the moneys received were only retained for months and finally transmitted, a technical theft has been committed.

"Many of the Italians are in a state of frenzy. In several cases all the savings of a year's frugality, such as Canadians cannot practice, are involved. In one case brought to the notice of the detective department the sum was \$2000.

AGRICULTURE HAGUE IS GIVEN FISHERY CASE

American Government Decides to Let Tribunal Settle Newfoundland Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The American Government, which has taken the lead at The Hague Peace Conference in endeavoring to promote arbitration, will be responsible for giving The Hague tribunal the most important case yet submitted to it, in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, which undoubtedly will be taken there as a result of the negotiations conducted in London between the foreign office and the American ambassador, Whiteley Reid.

Both the foreign office and the embassy maintain diplomatic reserve, but it has been learned from unquestionable sources that the proposal, which was made by the American ambassador, had reached an impasse.

Finally Mr. Reid made a proposal to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, having the authority of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to do so. After a week or two of consideration the British Government accepted the proposal, and proposed that for another year, while the matter was under arbitration, the fisheries should be conducted as they were last year, under the same modus vivendi.

There has been delay in concluding the arrangement. While the British Government has secured the assent of Sir Robert Borden, the president of the arbitration tribunal, Sir Robert, undoubtedly, will be reluctant to accept the modus vivendi, which he opposes strongly last season. However, there is little doubt that the agreement will be entered and that the fisheries during the new season, beginning next week, will be conducted on the same methods as the last.

President Roosevelt Says That Jurists Are Too Apt to Sympathize With Prosecuted Corporations.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt made some important statements in his address to-day at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod memorial monument, which is to be an imposing structure commemorating the first landing, within a few feet of its base, of the Pilgrim Fathers on American soil.

"There will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued," declared President Roosevelt; "no let up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this government—the people, thru their governments and agents, or a few ruthless and determined men, whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastwork of corporate organization."

The president declared that the government would undertake no action of a vindictive type, and, above all, no action which would inflict great or unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole. He said that the government's policy in its ultimate analysis meant "a healthy and prosperous expansion of the business activities of honest business men and honest corporations."

Referring to the present troubles in the stock markets, the president said: "I have received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a worldwide financial disturbance. On the New York stock exchange the disturbances have been particularly severe. Most of it I believe to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States, and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be that the determination of the government, in which gentlemen will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government, and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing."

No Change in Policy.

"That they have misled many people into believing that there should be any reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude."

"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor, but I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken, and will undertake, no action of a vindictive type, and, above all, no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole. Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends."

In dealing with those who offend against the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws the department of justice has to encounter many and great difficulties. Often men who have been guilty of violating those laws have not acted in criminal fashion, and if possible should be proceeded against criminally; and, therefore, it is advisable that there should be a clause in these laws providing for such criminal action, and for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine. But, as is well-known, in a criminal action the law is strictly construed in favor of the defendant, and in our country, where both judge and jury are far more inclined to consider his rights than they are the interest of the general public; while in addition it is always true that a man's general practices may be so bad that a civil action will lie when it may not be possible to convict him of any one criminal act.

"There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellow countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how evil his general life, is acquitted of some one specific crime."

None Beyond Reach.

"Many men of large wealth have been guilty of conduct which, from the moral standpoint, is criminal, and their misdeeds are to a peculiar degree reprehensible because those committing them have no excuse of want, of poverty, of weakness and ignorance to offer as partial atonement. When in addition to moral responsibility these men have a legal responsibility which can be proved so as to impress a judge and jury, then the department will strain every nerve to reach them criminally. Where this is impossible, then it will take whatever action will be most effective under the actual conditions."

"In the last six years we have shown that there is no individual and no corporation so powerful that he or it stands above the possibility of punishment under the law."

Still "Undesirable."

At one point, President Roosevelt departed for a moment from his address as previously laid out, to remark: "As I have said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remain true."

GRAND TRUNK IS BLAMED. Railway Declared Criminally Negligent at Haw Inquest.

The G. T. R. were declared criminally negligent by a coroner's jury at the city hall yesterday for not fencing in or displaying danger signs at their property at the foot of Brock-street, where Little Violet Haw was drowned. They held that death was otherwise accidental.

TREATED SQUARELY. C.P.R. Operators in Toronto Decide Not to Strike.

C.P.R. telegraph operators held a meeting at the Aberdeen Hotel last night to discuss the situation and consider several communications received from the union. It was unanimously resolved that as the C.P.R. had treated them squarely all thru the trouble they would continue to work and take no active part in the strike.

INDIANS FIRE ON CONSTABLES

Wound 2 Resisting Arrest—An Armed Force Sent From Pembroke to Make Capture.

PEMBROKE, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—In attempting to arrest an Indian on the Golden Lake Reserve, two Pembroke constables were fired upon by a party of Indians, with the result that the constables had narrow escapes. Both were slightly wounded.

A special force of constables was despatched from here on the noon train to-day to affect the arrest of the notable Indians.

The constables are heavily armed. There are 100 Indians on the Golden Lake Reserve, and they have always been considered industrious and peaceable.

The quiet of the reserve was disturbed on Friday last, when an Indian named Sarazan arrived on a visit. He tarried too long at the wine and the firewater on Saturday, and this roused his savage nature to such a pitch that he made a violent assault on one of the Indian women, a Mrs. Seymour, lacerating her face and beating her badly. Word was sent to Pembroke, and Constables Young and Dixon were sent out to arrest the Indian. When the constables arrived at the house Dixon called out to the inmates to open the door. They replied they would not, but would shoot any person who attempted to get in.

While Young was endeavoring to break open the door, Dixon tried to gain an entrance thru the window. Almost immediately there was a fusillade of bullets, one of which tore Dixon's chest. Dixon fell to the ground. When Young came to Dixon's assistance he fired again and one bullet pierced the constable's hat, grazing his forehead.

At the house was occupied by a number of armed parties and Constable Dixon was wounded. The constables decided to return to Pembroke for assistance.

Your Wedding Flowers.

See Jennings' roses; beautiful blooms on long, stiff stems. 123 West King-street. Phones Main 7216 and Park 1237.

Hotel Municipal, Del Prentiss, proprietor. An ideal stopping place for exhibition visitors. Everything first-class at moderate prices. Write and have your rooms reserved.

JEALOUS WIFE'S REVENGE. Winnipeg Woman Charged With Poisoning Rival Girl.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Catharina Godnyuk and her mother, Annie Wasow, are lodged in the police station, charged with an attempt to poison Rosa Fischer, while in addition, it is believed they endeavored to poison the husband, Frederick Godnyuk. They were thought to be jealous of Rosa Fischer, and it is known they had a violent quarrel with Godnyuk.

BODY CRUSHED UNDER PIANO David Dawes, Piano Mover, in Critical Condition at Western.

While lifting a heavy piano at 163 Westmoreland-ave., yesterday, David B. Dawes of 88 Elliott-street, an employe of Mason & Risch, lost his footing, the instrument descending on his body, nearly crushing him to death. His body was paralyzed from the shoulders down. He was taken to the Western Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

JEALOUS WIFE'S REVENGE. Winnipeg Woman Charged With Poisoning Rival Girl.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Catharina Godnyuk and her mother, Annie Wasow, are lodged in the police station, charged with an attempt to poison Rosa Fischer, while in addition, it is believed they endeavored to poison the husband, Frederick Godnyuk. They were thought to be jealous of Rosa Fischer, and it is known they had a violent quarrel with Godnyuk.

BECK IS NEEDED IN ONTARIO TO SEE CHEAP POWER THROUGH

other been switched away by the corporations. You see what has already happened to our Mayor Judd.

"But how could the corporations be concerned even if Mr. Beck did run for a federal seat?" asked The World.

"The electrical trust believes Mr. Beck is got out of the way, even if being tempted by a larger field of influence, it will be comparatively easy for the trust to juggle the Ontario power policy to suit its purposes. With Mr. Beck at the head of the campaign, however, and the people confident in his ability and integrity, the electrical trust sees nothing but public ownership and benefit for the people. The trust does not like that."

"There is only one thing for Hon. Mr. Beck to do, and that is to stay in local politics until cheap power is an absolute fact. To do otherwise would be to wreck the most promising political career in Ontario."

Meanwhile Mr. Beck is saying nothing. He expects, when Mr. Whitney returns on Aug. 27, that the power policy will be ripe for further progress.

What mostly offends the Conservatives is the suggestion that Hon. Mr. Beck would care to go into the federal arena when the Ontario power policy, originated and carried on by Mr. Beck, has yet fully to be consummated.

A prominent Conservative, speaking to The World to-day, said: "I don't think there is anything in this rumor that Hon. Mr. Beck intends to get out of provincial politics and try for a federal seat. He has made his reputation and staked his public career on the Ontario power policy, and for him to mean that he has not been sincere in the past."

"The people of the Province of Ontario look to Mr. Beck to give them cheap power. If he draws out of the night before the victory is won, the suspicion will arise that another public ownership man has some way or an-