

**CATTLE INDUSTRY
HOPE OF CANADA**

L. C. Fritch Sees Greater Development Possibilities Here Than in U.S.

BIG MARKET FOR MEAT

Developing in Northwestern States Where Wheat Has Ousted Cattle.

"Canada has a greater future before her than the United States," declared L. C. Fritch of Chicago, who leaves the position of Chief Engineer of the Chicago Great Western Railway to become assistant to Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, when he arrives in Toronto.

The energetic railway official, who comes to Canada with an enviable record of achievement with not only the Great Western but also the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, said he had come to Canada to become a Canadian and to work for Canada's future.

"The future development of Canada is assured because she has greater possibilities than any other country on the globe," said the new Canadian Northern official. "She has the people who are possessed of energy which, together with her unbounded resources, make a combination that cannot be beat. In fact, Canada has resources that are capable of taking care of a population greater than that of the United States, and these have only been touched to about ten per cent. as yet."

He considered that one of Canada's greatest possibilities would be found in the cattle industry. The grazing land in the northwestern states had been taken over by wheat, and the result had been that the cattle industry had gone back in that country. The demand for meat was of course, heavier than ever, and the Canadian northwest was to solve the problem. In fact, so much of the land in the prairie provinces awaited the hand of development that Canada was destined to become not merely one of the leading cattle countries, but the bread basket of the world.

The development of Canada would be more rapid in the near future than that of the United States, and hence the reasonable assumption that the development of the railways of Canada would be ahead of the American roads.

Referring to the proposed five per cent. increase in freight rates which is now the most important question the railways of the United States are facing, he expressed the belief that permission to make the increase would be granted. Although the price of labor and materials had increased enormously during the past ten years, the freight rates had remained practically stationary. The result was that the railways would have to sacrifice service to leave a main over cost operation. The business men of that country now having to face the fact that the increase in rates was little doubt but that the increase in rates would follow.

Fire Danger Lessened. In regard to agitation for steel cars, which has manifested itself in the United States, and which is also being felt in Canada, he said that the steel underframe car was the practical solution of the question. The railways of equipping their systems with all steel cars, but would, if given time, be able to adopt the steel underframe car. A number of the American railways were now equipping their systems with steel. With the modern steam heating system and electric lighting now used, the danger of fire in case of wreck was greatly diminished, while with the steel underframe the cars would remain intact in the event of a collision.

**CREPEAU TARDY IN
SERVING HIS WRIT**

Unless Action is Taken Today, Writ Will Be Declared Invalid.

Canadian Press Despatch. MONTREAL, March 30.—If Jules Crepeau, secretary of the Canadian labor union, does not go ahead with his \$25,000 libel action against Edward Beck, he must proceed with the service of the writ tomorrow. Otherwise the writ will become null and void.

Such was the ruling handed down today by Justice Beaudry in a petition filed by Mr. Beck, who charged in his weekly that Crepeau had obtained money and promised his influence to obtain contracts.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell who also was mentioned in the article, has followed up his criminal suit against Mr. Beck with a civil action against the newspaper, who circulated copies of the paper.

**MINERS ARE ON STRIKE
FOR MINIMUM WAGE**

One-Hundred and Seventy Thousand Out at Leeds This Week.

LEEDS, Eng., March 30.—Thirty-five thousand coal miners in the Yorkshire pits laid down their tools today demanding the introduction of a minimum rate of wages. Notices have been handed in by a further 25,000 and these expire at the latest on Thursday. Later it was announced that another 100,000 miners had given notice to quit their work, bringing the number up to 170,000.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has given its support to the strike and a long struggle is expected.

VICTIM OF DRINK

LONDON, March 30.—Charles Otto Pells was found dead in bed this morning shortly before 6 o'clock by John McIntosh, 355 Riddell street, with whom he was rooming, having been brought from starvation and acute alcoholism.

**BEST IMMIGRANTS
COME TO CANADA**

Thomas Howell Says Australia Only Gets the Skimmed Milk.

MANY FARMERS COMING

A Big Season is Expected by C. N. R. Immigration Commissioner.

"Canada is getting the cream and Australia the milk," was the way Thomas Howell, commissioner of immigration for the Canadian Northern Railway, looked upon this season's immigration situation, when seen by The World yesterday, on his return from a winter's campaign in the British Isles.

He stated that owing to the fact that agricultural workers and domestics were practically Canada's sole immigration wants, those who undertook the work of sending them here sought exclusively for those accustomed to such pursuits. To this could be added that the Dominion is getting only the better quality of these. With the assistance of the government of that country is offering, it is the rule for charity organizations to send the poorer classes to Australia.

"The eyes of the British people are watching," he said, "to see how Canada passes through the effects of the financial stringency. If the Dominion experiences a reasonably good season this year, with good crops to back it up, next year should far outstrip all previous immigration records."

The commissioner considered that despite all that may have been thought to the contrary, the total immigration figures for this year would compare well with those of last. As illustrative of this he said that the Canadian Northern liner Royal George, on which he was traveling, had taken 440 of the best of British immigrants, the majority being agricultural workers and domestics. The Royal George had been in the Canadian northwest for more than 700 of the same class.

Referring to the feeling in England regarding the Irish question, he said that the general opinion seemed to be that the crisis had been passed, and that a general election would not be forthcoming for another year.

**ROGERS NEED NOT
SEEK RE-ELECTION**

Procedure Adopted by Asquith Caused Temporary Flurry at Ottawa.

**STATUTE PROTECTS
And Cabinet Shuffles in Canada Are Consequently Quite Valid.**

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, March 30.—The report from London that Premier Asquith had announced that his acceptance of the portfolio of war would vacate his seat in the house of commons created a mild sensation for the moment, as cabinet ministers have been frequently transferred from one department to another without going back to their constituency for re-election. Thus Hon. Robert Rogers was transferred from the department of the Interior to the department of public works.

The most famous case of the kind, of course, was the transfer of Mr. Brown to the department of the Interior, and the question of the location of the capital, resigning and Hon. Geo. Brown was entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet. He asked for a dissolution, and this being refused by the governor-general, his government lasted just twenty-four hours, and Sir John and colleagues returned to power to avoid vacating their seats, and thus giving the Liberals a majority in the house. The returning ministers took different portfolios from those which they had held before, and then subsequently made an exchange, by which they resumed their old positions.

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This double shuffle, which was denounced at the time by Brown and his followers, was justified under a Canadian statute which is said to be still in force. In short, the British law in Canada is modified by statute, but for a few hours this afternoon and evening the capital, resigning and Hon. Geo. Brown was entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet. He asked for a dissolution, and this being refused by the governor-general, his government lasted just twenty-four hours, and Sir John and colleagues returned to power to avoid vacating their seats, and thus giving the Liberals a majority in the house. The returning ministers took different portfolios from those which they had held before, and then subsequently made an exchange, by which they resumed their old positions.

In announcing that King George had signed his approval of his assumption of the war portfolio, Premier Asquith concluded:

"I have taken the law to the highest legal authorities to obtain their opinion, and all the lawyers are agreed that I must resign from the house of commons. I therefore, in accordance with the law, retire from the house until my constituents shall have expressed their approval of my acceptance of this office."

In a brief personal statement Col. Seely told the house that he was not different from the other members of the cabinet on any point of policy or principle. He said he had pressed his resignation because he was not the intention, but he had been a bargain with the army officers regarding the service they should render to the crown. He said that Sir John French nor Sir John Ewart had intended making such a bargain.

Reason for Resigning. Col. Seely said he did not wonder that the house had resented the idea that there should have been such a bargain. He said that the circumstances were such that he felt it his duty to resign, and that it was clearly the duty of the secretary for war to do the same, in order that it might never appear that a minister of the crown had made a bargain with crown servants regarding what should be done.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition thought it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish home rule bill, in the absence of the premier, but Premier Asquith remarked that he would be at hand if advice was wanted, and he left the house, which Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, assumed the leadership. In the course of his speech Col. Seely said: "Grave issues have been raised which may mean that the whole army system may have to be recast."

Ministerial cheers greeted the remark, which was interpreted as suggesting the democratization of the army.

The debate following Premier Asquith's withdrawal was tame. Frederick E. Smith, Unionist for the Walton division of Liverpool, renewed his attack on the government, and hatched a conspiracy against Asquith. "It was Napoleonic," said there was no Napoleon," he said. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said that the plotting had all been done by the opposition who tried to seduce the army. He quoted from a speech he had made in the house of lords, where he had stated that he would refuse to serve against Asquith.

**ASQUITH TAKES SEELY'S POST
APPEALS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS**

Dramatic and Sensational Developments in Imperial Parliament Follow Retirement of Seely and Generals French and Ewart — Premier Absent Two Weeks.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, March 30.—A series of sensational in the house of commons today in connection with the army crisis reached its climax with the announcement by Premier Asquith that he himself would assume the portfolio of secretary for war, vacated by Col. Seely. He added that he would retire from the house of commons until his constituents in East Fife re-elected him.

The premier's absence from parliament will not last longer than two weeks, as his re-election for the Scottish division he has represented ever since he entered parliament is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The decision of the premier was wholly unexpected and momentarily overshadowed the retirement of Col. Seely. Field Marshal French, Adjutant-General Ewart, and the other members of the cabinet were brought back to the original cause of the ministerial crisis by the admissions of Viscount Morley in the house of lords, where he had stated that he would refuse to serve against Asquith.

Col. Seely's resignation has been accepted. This was the euphemistic expression by Premier Asquith in announcing that his war secretary had paid the penalty of his indiscretions in adding to the cabinet document the two paragraphs which have aroused such feeling as threaten the existence of the entire cabinet.

The first intimation received by members of parliament that Col. Seely had definitely retired from the cabinet was when he entered the house and took a seat in the back benches instead of among his late colleagues.

The paragraphs which caused the crisis were those contained in a memorandum written to Brig-General Hubert Gough and the officers serving under him in Ireland, that they would not be called upon to fight for Asquith against the Ulster Unionists.

They contained the following: "The government must retain its right to use all the forces of the crown in Ireland and elsewhere for the maintenance of order and support the civil power in the ordinary execution of their duty, but it has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to suppress or crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the home rule bill."

These guarantees were afterwards repudiated by the cabinet, and this was taken as a rebuff by Field Marshal Sir John French who, as head of the imperial general staff, was virtual commander-in-chief of the army, and by Sir John Ewart, the adjutant-general to the forces. The two generals immediately resigned, and all efforts made by the government to keep them in the cabinet failed to induce them to change their minds. Their resignations were made definite today.

Premier Asquith's further announcement that he himself would take up the portfolio of secretary for war came in the nature of a surprise. Having announced his intention to take up the office he never intended to retire from the house of commons in accordance with the law "until it pleases my constituents to sanction my return."

Ovation for Asquith. When Premier Asquith entered the house he was greeted with a great ovation from the members of the opposition. He shortly afterwards rose before the crowded chamber to make his promised statement on the army crisis.

The premier said that after full consideration Field Marshal French and Adjutant-General Ewart had persisted in their desire to depart from the office, and in the public interest he deeply deplored the decision of these gallant officers. "I cannot speak too warmly or gratefully of the loyalty and devotion with which they have served the state and the army, and will, I hope, continue to serve."

The prime minister went on to tell the house that Col. Seely had informed him, to his great regret, that he felt bound to take the same course as the secretary for war, and his resignation was accepted.

Reputation of Asquith. Answering other questions, Lord Macaulay said that the "rumor" in the army, advanced in some Radical and Labor quarters, that "there has been no discussion of orders in connection with the recent events by any officer or man in Ireland, and discipline has been exemplary," he said.

Viscount Morley also admitted that the government had promised to send Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and two divisions of troops stationed in Ireland "to enable him to maintain law and order in support of the civil power."

LLOYD GEORGE ILL. LONDON, March 30.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, was taken ill at 11 o'clock today, and passed the week-end playing golf. The chancellor, it was stated, would be unable to participate in the crisis today on the situation brought about by the resignations of the army officers, who refused to march to Ulster against the Unionists, and the power of Mr. Lloyd George had been greatly relied upon by the government.

IMPERIAL OIL IN ROCKEFELLER GROUP. Ohio Would Bar It Out as Subsidiary of Standard Oil.

Canadian Press Despatch. COLUMBUS, O., March 30.—Judge Dillon of the common pleas court today granted an alternative writ ordering Attorney Gen. Hogan to institute proceedings to oust the Standard Oil Co. and its subsidiaries, including the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada, from doing business in Ohio. The case is set for hearing April 20.

The suit was instituted several days ago by George H. Phelps, an attorney of Findlay, O. Phelps alleged that the Standard Oil Co., Ohio Oil Co., Buckeye Pipe Line Co., Solar Refining Co., and the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada are being operated in this state in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Valentine trust act.

Mr. Hogan had announced an investigation that he would not institute the proceedings demanded by Mr. Phelps. The issuance of the writ by Judge Dillon will force him into court to resist the Phelps application.

DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL. CHATHAM, Ont., March 30.—The jury today brought in a verdict to the effect that Gus Sturges, who was killed on the "Pere Marquette" Railway, near Eberts, a few days ago, met an accidental death. No blame was attached to the railway company.

WALTER SNELLING KILLED. BRANTFORD, March 30.—Word has been received here of the death of Walter Snelling, formerly assistant steward of the Brantford Club, in a motor accident near Sudbury. His last word was "Richards," the pet name of his lady friend, Miss Richardson, Terrace Hill street, this city.

**MURDERED GIRL
KNEW OF WEDDING**

Estrean Says Annie Garlock Paid His Passage to Canada.

PLEA OF INSANITY

Man Who Murdered Girl May Be Out of His Mind.

(Continued From Page 1.)

which they would not give. After that Annie treated Isaac more or less as a joke, and tried to get rid of him. She met her cousin and started keeping company with him. This riled her lover.

On the day of the tragedy he wrote to his mother in Russia saying that he was going to take his life on that day at 3 o'clock. He then went to the grocery store to buy an orange, and while there accidentally met Annie. He left the store with her and the pair walked down the street. He asked her again to marry him, but she refused, and he then pulled the revolver and shot her. The state-ment he did not mention anything concerning his supposed marriage in Russia.

Married in Russia. Lea Levinski, 527 Palmerston avenue, who visited the prisoner while he was in the hospital, was requested to tell what he had told her concerning his marriage to Annie. According to the witness' interpretation of the man's statement to her, Annie Garlock did not write to Estrean for some time after she arrived in Canada, and as he was deeply in love with her, he began to act so queerly that his mother feared for him, and begged him to get married to a girl in his own country. At first he would not hear of such a thing, but he was finally prevailed upon by his mother to do so. A short time before the date set for the wedding, he asked the girl to release him from his promise, offering to give her all the presents that he had bought for the wedding, and to pay for her trousseau. He gave as his reason for not wanting to marry her, the fact that he did not love her, while he did love a girl in Canada.

The Girl Insisted. The girl was not willing to release him, but told her mother, and if afterwards he was not satisfied they could go to the rabbi and get a divorce. He had lived with the woman for about three months after the marriage, when he received a letter from Anna asking him to come to Canada. This he did. The witness was unable to state whether he had first procured a divorce, or intended to get one. The main point brought out was, however, that he had written to Annie and told her that he was married, but she had still asked him to come to Canada.

Did Not Intend Murder. T. C. Robinson, who appeared for the prisoner, questioned the witness regarding the mental condition of Estrean. From Lea Levinski he learned that he had been somewhat very queer in his behavior, but did not appear to know that Annie was dead. In questioning Dr. Yellowlegs, Mr. Robinson made the point that the main thing in the man's mind on the day of the tragedy was the fact that he was going to commit suicide and that the doctor had merely been incidental. The doctor also admitted that any man who commits suicide is temporarily insane. From Mr. Robinson's line of questioning, it would appear that he will enter a plea of insanity when the prisoner comes up for trial.

Dr. E. H. Frankish, who performed the post-mortem, stated that four bullets had entered the body of the girl, and the death had been due to shock and hemorrhage. It took the jury only a few minutes to arrive at their verdict.

**ACCUSING HUSBAND
HIMSELF ACCUSED**

Bigamy Charges and Counter Charges Cause Stir at St. Kitts.

ST. CATHARINES, March 30.—When arraigned before Magistrate Campbell today charged with bigamy on the basis of his wife and child, and with drinking while on the Indian list, William Fennell of Thorold surprised the court by declaring that the woman, who had been his wife for four years ago, passing herself off as a widow, whereas her husband, Edward Bradley, is still alive. The woman did not deny this statement, but declared that he was fully aware of the facts. She added to the sensation by declaring Bradley, whom she had not seen for some years, had been thrice married and at present has another wife and family. The case was adjourned until Wednesday night when the magistrate will hold an investigation into the marital affairs of the parties.

HOWARD PARK EPWORTH LEAGUE. At the annual meeting of the Howard Park Methodist Church Epworth League last night the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Rev. E. B. Lancelotti; president, E. C. Roberts; secretary, Miss Lancelotti; treasurer, C. W. Duff; Christian Endeavor department, Geo. H. Woods; missionary department, Miss S. Cranley; literary and social department, Miss M. Joyce; citizenship, J. W. Little; flower department, Miss W. Lancelotti; pianist, Miss T. Eames.

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**PEEL REGIMENT TO
BECOME CITY CORPS**

Thirty-Sixth Will Recruit From Entire City West of Bathurst Street.

SITE FOR AN ARMORY

Has Already Been Chosen—Lieut.-Col. Windeyer Probably to Command.

That the 36th Infantry Regiment, previously known as the Peel regiment, has been changed into a city regiment, was the announcement of a party of the officers of the 36th who arrived home from Ottawa, after having interviewed the minister of militia. The change has been under contemplation for some time, but was announced only yesterday afternoon, and indeed no official statement will be made until after the camp at Niagara in June.

The officers of the regiment were recruited from the Counties of Peel and Dufferin, 75 per cent of its officers were Toronto men, and when the new organization comes into force those officers resident outside Toronto will be added to the house of lords, where he had stated that he would refuse to serve against Asquith.

No official announcement has as yet been made, but the officers' names which have been mentioned for command are: Lieut.-Col. Windeyer (tenure of one year), Major W. H. Hedges (second in command), Major F. J. Hamilton, Capt. W. J. Kenyon, Adjutant, Capt. A. J. McCausland, Paymaster, Major O. Heron. The remaining vacancies will be filled by selected company officers of the present regiment now residing in Toronto. Col. Windeyer, who has had command of the regiment for the last five years, has served continuously for the past 24 years, and is a most popular and efficient officer. Major W. H. Hedges has been in the militia for 20 years, and has seen 13 years' service with the 56th.

The regiment was organized in 1866 and has always been recognized as one of the most efficient of the rural forces of the province. The removal of the regiment into the city meets with the approval of the senior officers of Toronto, and it is considered that there would have been no real loss of the regimental spirit, which will be the entire city west of Bathurst street.

The officers who went to interview the minister of militia stated that they had received excellent promises as to what they might expect in the way of permanent armories. It is understood that a site has already been chosen, but no announcement will be made for some time yet. The present temporary quarters at the corner of Keele and Dundas streets are of canvas, and are thought to be sufficient to meet the needs of the new regiment until the permanent accommodation is provided. The work of putting will be entered upon almost immediately, and the officers are enthusiastic of making the 36th a most effective city regiment. Col. Windeyer is a rural regiment, as the change will not be officially made until after the date of the annual camp.

CITIZENS ORGANIZE TO PROTECT CITY'S NAME. ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—An organization of prominent citizens of this city has been set on foot having for its object the protection of the name of Atlanta. The organization claims to be an unfair and unjust attack upon the morals of the people of Atlanta. The object in view as stated in the platform of the Citizens League is to set forth the truth regarding Atlanta. This platform alleges that, recently, elements have appeared which, whether so intended or not, serve only to disrupt and destroy the city. The object of the league is declared to be the restoration of sanity, conservation, tolerance and just recognition of the rights of all. It will keep pace with civic affairs and inaugurate and aid movements which safely and temperately seek to oppose the parading of social vice and irrational and irresponsible sensationalism. The official statement of the organization "stands for the fanaticism and hysteria." It is proposed to go actively into politics, openly and aggressively. The organization has been called forth, apparently, to join issue with the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

MESSENGERS BANQUETED THE TWELFTH ANNUAL. The messengers of the legislature held their 12th annual banquet in C.O.F. Hall last night, about fifty attending. T. H. Hanna was toast master.

In proposing "The Empire," Capt. Cope and his associates, who were spending too much money on the headquarters of the legislature, on the question of taxation, he said that the people of Canada were freer than were the people of the old country.

"Canada" was proposed by R. F. Forbes as responded to by N. Sweetman, while "The Legislature" was ably handled by Adm. Kennedy. W. J. Carter proposed "The Sessional Staff," and L. Polle, H. L. Tisdale, and Messrs. Payne and Lane responded to it.

A splendid musical program was rendered.

THREE-CENT FARE IS SUSTAINED IN TOLEDO. Federal Court Judge Refused to Grant Injunction Asked by Railway.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 30.—Judge John M. Kilts of the federal court today refused to grant the injunction by which the Toledo Railway and Light Company sought to prevent the city from enforcing the three-cent fare ordinance passed recently by the city council. The judge held that relief should be sought in the state courts.

THREE HUNDRED FOREIGNERS WORKING AT GALT. GALT, March 30.—A canvass of the town shows the total foreign population, permanently employed and residents to be over three hundred, as follows: Armenian 39; Russian 68; Hungarian 27; Italian 17; Greeks and Bulgarians 12; Chinamen 25; Jews 40; Armenian women and children 12; Russian women and children 12.

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