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TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 22 1908—TEN PAGES

28TH YEAR

PROBLEMS FOR THE TEACHERS

Dr. Embree Doesn't Believe in Sidetracking Culture for Utility.

The general meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, which began its annual meeting yesterday in University Convocation Hall, was presided over by the president, Dr. L. E. Embree, inspector of city high schools, and was well attended. Among those on the platform were: Hon. R. A. Pyne, minister of education; President Falconer of the university, Chancellor Burwash and Prof. Ballantyne. The addresses were of an interesting and helpful character.

Hon. Mr. Pyne, who was cordially received, said that the Ontario Government had turned its first attention to the teacher. In order to increase the facilities for training teachers, new normal schools were decided upon. He hoped soon to see four of them established. The government believed that the teachers and inspectors were insufficiently paid and took steps to secure for them greater remuneration, in the confidence that the people would not object to providing the means.

The minister of education confided that he had been day-dreaming. The vision before him was that of a Canadian national series of readers. He believed that such an institution would be a great unifying factor and would do much toward developing a national spirit of patriotism. Correspondence with other provinces with regard to the matter was in progress.

The Hand and the Brain.

Inspector Embree deprecated the idea that boys and girls must make their own problems as a preparation for the work of a world where problems not suited to their inclinations had to be confronted. Practical subjects were necessary as a training for social service, but the subjects that made for culture were still necessary to a complete education. The old prejudice in business against college-bred men was passing away, and they were becoming more in demand among business trades.

The teacher should be the monitor and guide of the child and in the process of acquiring knowledge. The strength of the child's mental and moral fibre gained in the process.

The speaker doubted whether the results of a decade of kindergarten work justified the claims made for it, and some of the methods of working, exhausting to the nervous energy of teachers, should be revised. Displays of kindergarten and manual training work tended to produce a wrong notion as to the main object of such training. The speaker considered there was less mental discipline in making a box than in translating an ode from Horace.

Too Much Specialization.

There was a regrettable tendency towards intense specialization in colleges, from which many students graduated with limited knowledge. Examinations should not be condemned in entirety, as when properly conducted they were an important educational factor; and, in most cases, a fair test of the amount of knowledge assimilated by the student.

Speaking of the increasing proportion of emale teachers, Inspector Embree said that women were indisputably the best teachers in primary classes, but that the older boys should be largely under the control of men, and the older girls under the control of women, while the more advanced courses for boys and girls should be differentiated to suit their different temperaments and the different purposes of their education.

Danger Both Ways.

President Falconer thought that the work of educational specialists might be too intensive, and thus narrow the horizon of the students. There was a danger of loss of proportion. On the other hand, there was often the weakness of trying to cultivate too much ground, especially since Canadians were so alert and receptive. A shallow readiness to respond to questions should be guarded against, and effort made to secure more thoughtfulness and mastering of subjects. Canada's excuse for educational defects, that the country was a new one, was one that would not serve long, and the nation must soon begin to hold its own in intellectual power and muscle.

ACCEPT WAGE SCHEDULE.

Longshoremen Will Not Strike at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., April 21.—(Special.)—All the labor troubles in this port are now definitely settled as far as this season is concerned, the longshoremen deciding to accept 27 cents per hour for day work and 32 cents for night with a bonus of two cents for all those who work thruout the season.

In Quebec, however, the men still hold out for 37 cents. Next week Vice-President McNicoll will go down in person and see what he can do in the matter.

The shipping men here do not think the C.P.R. will bring the Empresses up to Three Rivers.

HANNA BY ACCLAMATION.

Probable Result of David Milne's Withdrawal.

SARNIA, April 21.—(Special.)—David Milne, Liberal candidate in West Lambton to oppose Hon. W. J. Hanna, announce dto-day that he had dropped out of the race. The minister may, therefore, be returned by acclamation, as Mr. Milne was regarded as the strongest opponent available.

Increased Mayor's Salary.

LONDON, April 21.—(Special.) — Mayor Stevely's salary was to-night increased by the council from $1200 to $2000.

MYSTERIOUS DELAY IN NEGOTIATIONS

After Ten Days of Spasmodic Conference Steel-Coal Dispute Remains as Unsettled — Apparently—as Ever.

Deep mystery surrounds the movements of J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Company, and James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Company.

Mr. Plummer said last night that he had not seen Mr. Ross at all yesterday and that matters were exactly as they had been.

Mr. Ross would not say anything.

People more or less in touch with both gentlemen, however, were of the opinion that there had been a conference of some kind in Byron E. Walker's office, at the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Walker said that he was not in a position to say anything in regard to the negotiations that are going on.

Mr. Plummer said that the negotiations would probably be renewed today.

What the cause of the delay is neither of the principals would say. They have both been here ten days now. They are both very busy men.

If there was no hope of a settlement they would long since have decided it. If there is ground for a settlement, what's the cause of all the delay and the carefully studied carelessness of the status of the negotiations as made public?

PROGRAM OF HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT QUEBEC

Affair Will Excel in Magnificence Anything of Kind Ever Seen Before.

QUEBEC, April 21.—(Special.)—The tercentenary committee has finally adopted the following order for the grand historical procession, illustrating the progress of Canada from barbarism to the termination of the French regime.

The procession will accompany Champlain when he arrives in port on his ship, thru the streets of the city, and to the foot of the monument of Dufferin terrace, where the Prince of Wales will be in readiness to declare the fetes officially open.

The procession will be headed by men of the watch and heralds at arms, costumed in the time of Champlain. Then will come Jacques Cartier, accompanied by his 110 sailors, preceded by a cross and the arms of France. Next will be Francis I. surrounded by his court, all correctly costumed. Then follow Demonts, Champlain, Pontgrave, the three chiefs of the expedition which founded Quebec, followed by the crew of Champlain's ship, the "Don De Dieu."

Henry Fourth, Sully and the court of France are next in order, and then come Dollard and his 16 French comrades at Long Sault. Next follow, in the order given, discoverers and founders of Towns of Joliett, La Salle, Maissonneuve, etc., a cavalcade, representing De Tracy, with his suite, composed of 24 guards, and four companies of the Regiment of Carignan—Sallieres, Duluth and the coureurs De Bois, Frontenac with the sovereign council, and his staff and guards, etc.; Mlle. De Vercheres, accompanied by her brothers and followers, and groups of Indians. Montcalm and Levis heading the different French regiments, and Wolfe and Murray at the head of the English troops; Guy Carleton and the principal officers of the regular troops, and Canadian militia; defenders of Quebec, in 1775, and De Salaberry and his 300 voltigeurs De Chateauguay.

A few minor changes have been made in the official program, providing that five distinct representations of the grand pageant will be given, the first being on Tuesday July 21, and the last on Friday, July 31, so that visitors at any time during the fetes will have an opportunity to view it. Champlain day will be Thursday, 23rd, the day after the prince's arrival. The grand fireworks and illumination of the fleet occur the same night, and the Royal Society of Canada meet on the evening of the 22nd to read eulogies of Champlain in both languages.

ITALIAN CRIMINALS.

Justice Lavergne Scores Low Class Foreigners.

MONTREAL, April 21.—(Special.)—In passing sentences to-day, aggregating 112 years, on a number of criminals, many of them Italians, Justice Lavergne said:

"For the last year or so crime seems to have become epidemic among Italians of the lower classes. Men with the worst of records in the old country invade our shores and lead here a life of crime. Examples should be made so that the others will not want to do likewise. I could sentence the prisoners for life. One of them has shot at five men, wounding four, and there is no doubt that he intended to kill."

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES.

OTTAWA, April 21.—(Special.)—A return tabled to-day shows that the government has received since 1896 from sales of land in Manitoba $1,075,451 in cash and $209,475 in scrip; in Alberta, $1,455,715 in cash, and $237,036 in scrip; in Saskatchewan, $1,743,753 in cash, and $158,303 in scrip.

WANT STREET EXTENDED AND A RAVINE PARK

About 300 ratepayers met in the schoolroom of Clinton-street Methodist Church last night and appointed a strong delegation to wait on the board of control this morning. They will advocate the extension westerly of Ulster-street and Harbord-street and the purchase for a park by the city of the ravine at Crawford-street.

Ald. Whytock and Keeler addressed the meeting.

10,000 C.P.R. MEN ON EDGE

New Working Schedule May Provoke Serious Disagreement.

MONTREAL, April 21.—(Special.)—There are two labor leaders in the city in the persons of Jas. Summerville of Moosejaw, second vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, and Fourth Vice-President Gallivan of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union from Winnipeg, and they are evidently here with the objects of watching the action of the C.P.R. in connection with the crisis which they alleged is in the air.

In fact they allege that if the company's new schedule is put in force ten thousand men will go out. It is believed by those closely in touch with the situation that a strike of the mechanics over the whole length of the railroad would involve several other branches of the railway's employes. It is taken as significant that the eastern "car men" are free to strike at any time, and their western comrades are bound by contract only till July 1.

If between now and May 1 no agreement is reached between the Canadian Pacific and its men a solution may be found by calling in the power of the Investigation of Disputes Act, tho that would have to be done before the first of May. A prominent member of the union is responsible for the statement that if the decision of the government commission were against them, the men would strike, as they were determined not to work according to the proposed schedule of the company.

MARINE INVESTIGATION.

George Watson and J. L. Perrin Will Act as Counsel.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21.—(Special.)—Mr. Borden interrogated the minister of marine concerning counsel appointed to act in connection with the investigation before Judge Cassels. Whom did they represent? Had counsel been appointed to represent Messrs. Courtney, Fyshe and Bazin, whose report was to a certain extent under review by the new commissioner?

Mr. Brodeur stated that George Watson, K.C., and J. L. Perrin, K.C., had been appointed to assist Judge Cassels. It had been intimated to him that Judge Cassels desired counsel to assist him.

Further questions elicited the information that the appointments were made at the request of the judge. "These particular gentlemen," said Mr. Brodeur," were not suggested. I don't know—I think Mr. Watson was mentioned by Judge Cassels."

Mr. Courtney and his colleagues would not re represented at the enquiry, the minister said.

"Is Mr. Watson," asked Mr. Northrup, "the same man who was appointed by the late Ontario government to investigate the West Elgin election?"

Mr. Brodeur did not know as to that.

CENSURED BY JUDGE.

Put Evil Ideas in Youth's Head, Says the Court.

CHATHAM, April 21.—(Special.)—Thomas Bissell of Dover, aged 17, faced Judge Houston this morning on a serious charge, brought against him by the parents of a girl under 14 years of age, who claimed she had been wronged by him. On account of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, judgment was reserved until May 28.

Samuel Eagleson, aged 46, who employed Bissell, came in for a severe censure from the court. It seems that Eagleson had been in the habit of telling the boy of his own escapades and gallantries, and the judge blamed him for putting evil ideas in the young man's head.

IN VICTIM'S HOME CITY.

Moir, the Fugitive Soldier, Seen at Stratford.

STRATFORD, April 21.—Moir is in this city. This is the definite story which has come to the ears of the police.

Moir is believed to have reached the city last night. He limped and seemed desperately foot-sore and tired.

Moir had the nerve to visit a hotel this morning. He called at 6 o'clock and asked for breakfast. It was too early. He was given a handout. No one recognized him at the time.

Moir was anxious to secure a drink and offered to pay a good price for some whiskey, but is understood to have been refused.

CARRICK IN PORT ARTHUR.

Mayor of City Nominated by Conservatives.

PORT ARTHUR, April 21.—(Special.)—At the convention of the Conservatives of the riding of Port Arthur, Mayor Carrick was selected as a candidate in the provincial election.

Mr. Carrick was elected mayor by a large plurality over Messrs. Horrigan and George Mooring. Both of these men are mentioned as his opponents, Mooring as an independent and Horrigan as the Liberal candidate.

NOT A GOVERNMENT PLAN.

"No such scheme has been brought to my attention either as a member of the government or otherwise," declared Premier Whitney yesterday, when the report was referred to him of the suggested building of a line to connect the T. and N. O. Railway and the Canadian Northern system.

STOP PAYMENT!

OLD MAN ONTARIO: No, Mr. Whitney, I have no millions for the man who is tricky with my municipalities and treacherous toward me.

SENATE HAS ITS USES SHOULDN'T BE PARTISAN

Hon. G. W. Ross Shows the Canadian Club That Upper Chamber Has Been Maligned.

Senator Ross entertained the Canadian Club last night with an exhaustive consideration of the question of senate reform and stated his preference in the event of such unnecessary interference with an almost perfect institution for a method of partial election and partial appointment of senators. Mending was a more reasonable proposal than ending it, which could only be the result of some strange revolution.

He specially appealed to young Canadians to maintain the stability of the constitution. There was no place in Canada for the anarchist or the socialist, or for such panics of legislation as disordered Europe and America at times. The senate was an integral part of the stability of things.

Mr. Ross pointed out the limitations of the Canadian senate as compared with that of the United States. The latter has the power of making appropriations, of imposing tariffs, or ratifying treaties, of recommending appointments, none of which were possessed by the Canadian body.

Of 5209 bills passed in 41 years by parliament the senate had to review them all. They were not, therefore, idle. They had amended 967 and rejected 113, so they could not be accused of obstruction. Nor could the senate be accused of partisanship, and the senator exhibited figures to show the impartiality with which party bills were treated.

"A senator is recreant to his trust if he allows party views to prevail over the cold justice of the situation," was an applauded sentiment.

If the senate rejected bills of the commons it was true that the commons also rejected their own bills. He also argued that when it was shown that provincial rights had suffered in the senate it was time enough to make a complaint.

The senate was regarded as a retreat for defeated politicians.

"Have you no bowels of compassion? Is there no place where a defeated member of parliament can find shelter?" he enquired amid loud laughter. But of 29 members of parliament in the senate only 14 had been defeated.

"That is a majority of one—and I know what small majorities are (renewed laughter) against the view that defeated members go to the senate." Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George Brown, Sir George E. Cartier had all been defeated, anyway, and no one could say the senate did not represent public opinion when the public changed its mind as often as it did.

He showed that the composition of the Canadian senate furnished a much greater variety of men than the Washington senate does. They had 67 lawyers, Canada 19; one journalist, Canada 3; 5 agriculturists, Canada 18; one doctor, Canada 7; 8 manufacturers, Canada 19.

He would not deprive the crown of the power of rewarding able men by making the senate an elective body, nor did he consider the appointments should be made for party purposes. The senator should feel as independent as the judge on the bench.

There was no urgency for senate reform, but the senate might take up questions like the enlargement of trade relations, public health and such matters.

Next week the annual meeting of the club will be held and Prof. H. Austin Aikins of Cleveland will speak.

BUILDERS' LABORERS HAVING A SLACK TIME

Only Fifty Per Cent. Are Working —Request for Increase In Wages is Refused.

It was reported at the Builders' Laborers' Union meeting last night that the first request for an increased scale of wages had been turned down by the bosses, who gave them to understand that the outlook for work this season was not encouraging. The union, however, appointed a scale committee, with instructions to negotiate for a conference with the committee from the Master Builders. The present rate ranges from 25 to 30 cents per hour. At present there at 1145 members in good standing in the union, of which number only about 50 per cent. are working. The union decided to celebrate Labor Day at the usual time instead of May 1, as proposed by certain local branches of organized labor.

TRANSMISSION LINE IS REALLY IN SIGHT

Progress Being Made Toward Accomplishment of the Power Program.

Hon. Adam Beck was in Hamilton last night with Hon. J. S. Hendrie, A. F. Lobb and Engineer Sothman of the hydro-electric commission. The power situation was discussed with the city council and officials and Hon. Mr. Beck will be in town to-day.

As far as can be learned at Queen's Park everything is going smoothly in the preparations for the completion of the power scheme. The provincial treasurer has completed the signing of his $2,000,000 of treasury bills and they have been despatched to England. The bills are in denominations of £500 and £1000. So there is money in the treasury for the transmission line.

It will not be long before the municipal contracts are signed, and the lawyers are all satisfied and licking the document into shape. By the way, it was reported that Brantford had dropped out of line. This is not the case. The notice sent to the city solicitor to attend the meeting of solicitors miscarried, otherwise he would have been present. As soon as the contracts are signed tenders will be called for the erection of the transmission line, and another great stride will have been taken in the plan of providing cheap power for the people of Ontario.

The money has been provided. The contracts are about ready to sign. The transmission line is in sight.

JURISDICTION EXTENDED.

ALBANY, April 21.—The senate to-day passed the Page bill, extending the jurisdiction of the public service commission over telegraph and telephone companies, ferries and stage lines.

The bill now goes to the assembly for concurrence.

MORE CONDEMNATION OF QUEBEC BRIDGE CO.

Appendix of Report of Royal Commission Laid on Table of the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, April 21.—(Special.)—A further appendix to the report of the royal commission which enquired into the collapse of the Quebec Bridge has been laid before parliament. It amplifies the previous condemnation of the Quebec Bridge Company's methods, pointing out in the first place that the method adopted by the company in providing tenders by issuing a general specification and calling upon contractors to prepare plans in accordance therewith was not in the best interests of the work. Owing to the financial weakness of the company, contractors had little assurance that they would get any returns for their expenditure of time and money upon preparation of plans.

The latter task should have been entrusted to engineers independent of any contracting or manufacturing company. "An error of judgment made by the Quebec Bridge Co.," say the commissioners, "was the selection of an engineer who did not possess special knowledge and experience to prepare the specification."

This specification, however, was accepted by the government engineers and formed an essential part of the agreement whereby the government was to bonus the company to the extent of $1,000,000.

After contrasting the specifications of the bridge with those of the Forth and the Blackwell's Island bridges, the commissioners conclude that the specifications of Quebec Bridge called for material slightly lower in ultimate strength than that used in any of the other bridges, while the bridge itself had the longest span of all.

"The specification thruout shows that the whole subject was not considered with sufficient care, not only from a technical standpoint, but from a practical or business standpoint as well. Inconsistencies are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of precise definition pervade the whole."

SHOT AT CABRERA.

President of Guatemala Republic Almost Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Thru United States Ambassador Thompson, at the City of Mexico, the state department was informed to-day of the attempt on the life of President Cabrera, in Guatemala City yesterday, as he was going to the National Palace to receive United States Minister Heinke.

While the president was entering the palace several shots were fired and one of them hit the president in the finger. The country is tranquil.

LENGTH AND THE COST.

Transcontinental Railway Figures Tabled.

OTTAWA, April 21.—(Special.)—The estimated length of the Transcontinental Railway, as given in a return moved for by Mr. Borden and tabled to-day, from Winnipeg to Quebec Bridge is 1345 miles, and from Quebec Bridge to Moncton, 460 miles. The estimated average cost per mile is $63,425. This does not include the cost of Quebec Bridge.

Farmer Hanged Himself.

MITCHELL, April 21.—(Special.)—Charles Smith of Fullarton Township went out to the barn, tied a rope around his neck and jumped from a beam. He was found dead an hour later. His mind had been unbalanced.

BERGERON MORE ZEALOUS THAN THE POPE

So Sir Wilfrid Laurier Said in Debate on School Question Started by Lavergne.

OTTAWA, April 21.—(Special.)—Mr. Lavergne (Montmagny) to-day moved adjournment to discuss a matter of "urgent public importance," but Deputy Speaker Marcil, who was in the chair, was not convinced of the urgency and required the mover to produce 20 members who desired the issue raised.

Mr. Lavergne had on his side of the house young Lorenzo Robitaille of Quebec, but 18 Conservatives rose in their places. Thus was a new school question flung into the debate of parliament.

What Mr. Lavergne proposed to discuss was that on April 13 he asked if the government was aware that chapters 2 and 25 of the statutes of Saskatchewan respectively, "An Act for Raising Money on the Credit General Fund of Saskatchewan," and "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Maintenance of Secondary Educational Sections," contained clauses contrary to the educational clause of the autonomy act of 1907, and if it was proposed to disallow said acts. Mr. Aylesworth returned the monosyllabic "No" to each question.

The first point, said Mr. Lavergne, was that the government did not know if the statutes were ultra vires or not, and would not disallow them. He complained that the minister of justice had not taken trouble to look into the laws. When the Province of British Columbia saw fit to exclude a few Asiatics the house saw the government jump up immediately and disallow the act, yet it seemed that 40 per cent. of the people of Canada were less, in the estimation of the government, than a few Japs who had come to the country against the will of a whole province.

It was a fact that the minority of Saskatchewan thought that the statutes were in contravention of the rights granted them by this parliament two years ago.

Mr. Lavergne was not offering a legal opinion, but it looked to him that the rights of the minority were being jeopardized. "If," he said, "confederation is to go on this way, that there is a superior race and an inferior race, and a superior religion and an inferior religion, I will say that confederation has seen better days."

Aylesworth Conciliatory.

Mr. Aylesworth replied, first regretting that his answers to questions of Mr. Lavergne should have been deemed pert. What he had intended to say was that the government was not aware that the statutes of Saskatchewan were opposed to the provisions of the act constituting the new province. The subject had been given most careful consideration. The minister of justice proceeded that after careful consideration of the statutes, Mr. Lavergne himself, an able counsel, was not able to state that they were illegal. All that Mr. Lavergne could say was, they had a distinct flavor of illegality. But the statutes were not to be disallowed for a flavor. Unless it could be clearly seen that provincial legislation overlapped the limits of jurisdiction fixed by section 92 of the British North America Act, there should be no interference by his excellency in council. The advisability of a provincial act, its justice or injustice even, did not give cause for disallowance.

As to the legislation of British Columbia, it had not been disallowed by federal authority, but declared invalid by decree of the courts.

The insinuation hurled across the floor the other day that he himself had been suspected of being a Roman Catholic was a personal attack that he might have been spared, and one which he was not aware he had ever given anyone the right to make.

Mr. Bergeron declared that the substitution of clause 16, number 2, for clause 16, number 1, had opened the door to just the sort of evasion from which the minority were now suffering in Saskatchewan.

The legislation of the province was certainly not in the spirit of the intention of parliament on passing the autonomy bill. Mr. Bergeron complained that a French Liberal organ in Montreal, "which was not in partnership with the truth," had accused him of having gone to Saskatchewan to stir up the racial and creed questions to defeat the attorney-general, Mr. Turgeon.

Was French and Catholic.

The fact was that he had carefully avoided interference in provincial affairs; indeed, he had postponed a meeting in order not to interfere, yet he had been approached by French-Canadian Catholics, who told him that while they did not approve of Premier Scott's course on the autonomy bill, they would have to vote for Turgeon because he was a French-Canadian Catholic. He wanted to know if, in defending Saskatchewan legislation, Sir Wilfrid was aware that he was defending the principle of compelling Catholics to pay taxes to schools which their children could not attend. Was this state of affairs in Sir Wilfrid's mind when he changed clause 16, number 1, to cause 16, number 2. He hoped not, altho it might have been in the minds of Messrs. Sifton and Fielding. Was the papel ablegate told when he accepted the new clause that this would be a result of the operation.

"Do I understand that the educational clause was submitted to the ablegate?" asked Col. Hughes.

"I leave it to my hon. friend's intelligence when I tell him that it was explained to the ablegate," replied Mr. Bergeron.

Mr. Lavergne was surprised at the result. What would he say to find that when Premier Roblin was trying to do his best for the minority in Manitoba,

Continued on Page 7.