

## The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

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### HIGH FINANCE AND THE BRITISH INVESTOR.

This matter of the British Empire Trust Company's attack on the credit of the Canadian municipalities ought to be followed up vigorously. The company is one of the subsidiary concerns organized by Mr. William Mackenzie and his allies for the double purpose of assisting their predatory raids on public franchises in Ontario and elsewhere and inducing British investors to purchase the securities of the various railway, land, light, power and street railway companies they have been promoting in the Dominion, South America and elsewhere. These foreign enterprises have been mainly financed with Canadian money, thus withdrawing from the country funds which should properly have been devoted to the upbuilding and extension of home industries and services and which, had they been left in the country, would have been of incalculable advantage during the recent financial crisis.

The concern of the directors of the British Empire Trust Company for the welfare of the British investor is really touching and would be highly commendable were it unbiased and sincere. But when it is seen that the "ill-edged securities" they recommend to the unsophisticated Briton are those of companies in which they are personally concerned, the advice tendered becomes anything but disinterested and correspondingly tainted. And these worthy gentlemen, who have a fine Ciceronian flow of language at their command, when they descend on the waste-fulness of Canadian municipal authorities, are particularly careful to avoid explanation regarding the over-capitalization and stock manipulation that characterize their Canadian and foreign enterprises and thru which they hope to make real their anticipated millions.

Toronto has had a good deal to do with Mr. William Mackenzie and the ring of financiers whose well-laid schemes to tie up its public utilities and services are just now in various straits. Besides completely, as they have been at the polls thru the determination of the citizens to free themselves from the exactions of an overbearing monopoly, they have not lost hope that what they have failed to do directly they can accomplish indirectly by destroying the credit of Toronto and the other Canadian municipalities in Britain. When the British Empire Trust Company says in its pamphlet that their powers are extended much too easily, it really means that they can obtain from the legislature the same authority that the British Parliament has for years granted to British cities. And the "ill-considered enterprises" the company talks about are the public utilities and services which the same ring of financiers declare when it comes to be the most productive and profitable of investments. The people of Toronto should keep all this in mind. It is a striking proof of the length to which the apostles of high finance will go to gain or retain their hold on public franchises. And it should make the citizens all the more insistent and determined to reclaim all their public services and utilities at the earliest possible moment.

### BRITISH CABINET MAKING.

Now that the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith has been confirmed in the premiership, interest will centre in the nature and extent of the cabinet readjustment that must necessarily follow. These will be closely scanned not alone on their merits, but because they afford an indication of the influence the change in the leadership will exert on the policy of the party and the relationship of its various sections to each other. At this stage and with a session of parliament well on its way, it is unlikely that any very extensive reconstitution of the cabinet will be attempted. The work of the session has already been outlined and the principal measures are now before parliament with the exception of the old age pension scheme, which was under the new premier's special charge and of which he will probably undertake the exposition and defence. Whatever variation of policy may be made will therefore be by way of modification, and whether there is to be this or not will to some extent be gathered from the aspect of the new cabinet.

Altho the resignation of a prime minister does not necessarily involve that of his colleagues, it is customary for ministers to place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of his successor. It is recognized that the new premier is entitled to a free hand in the selection of his lieutenants and should be allowed an opportunity to strengthen his cabinet wherever he may deem it necessary. If the forecast of The London Daily Chronicle is to be accepted, the only minister to be dropped is Lord Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies, who, it is said, will be replaced by the Earl of Creve, Lord Rosebery's son-in-law, but who latterly has been somewhat out of touch with the plowman of the lonely

furrow. Lord Elgin's tenure as imperial minister has not been wholly sympathetic, possibly because of his doctrinaire tendencies. Lord Creve, on the other hand, is conspicuous for his tact, and he has been actually, though nominally, the government leader in the house of lords. If Mr. Winston Churchill goes to the board of trade, the colonial department will have entirely new chiefs in both houses.

Mr. Lloyd-George has been steadily gaining ground both as president of the board of trade and in the country, and his leadership of the radical section of the party would receive official acknowledgment by his following Mr. Asquith as chancellor of the exchequer, a post almost involving the reversion of the premiership. This rapid promotion has been won by not only able but brilliant administrative quality, endorsed as it is by the confidence of the leading financial interests of London. This last is not the least of Mr. Lloyd-George's claims to promotion, which, if it comes to pass will especially welcome to the Principality of Wales, where he first plumed his political wings. Another of The Chronicle's forecasts is the transfer of Mr. McKenna, the present education minister, to the admiralty, vice Lord Tweedmouth, given the honorary post of lord president of the council. Mr. Runciman is said to be slated for the board of education, and if so, it will be taken as an indication that an attempt will be made to establish a modus vivendi with the Church of England. A very few days will, however, show whether The Chronicle's forecast was given with authority or was only a speculation.

### HINDOO IMMIGRATION.

According to the cable despatches the imperial government has agreed to take the steps necessary to deter the emigration of natives from British India to Canada. This outcome of Mr. Mackenzie King's mission is undoubtedly the best solution of the difficulty, at once meeting the reasonable desire of British Columbia, to remain a distinctively white community and obviating unpleasant reflections on Canada's lack of imperial sentiment. It never was particularly clear why Canada should have been singled out for special animadversion when other British states have been much more peremptory and much less considerate in enforcing a policy of exclusion. But the British press appears regularly to regard the Dominion as bound to exhibit a positive superabundance of self-sacrificing patriotism, an attitude due, perhaps, to the constant too quite imaginative dread of the political influence of the United States.

This nervous tension concerning a possible gravitation of the Dominion towards union with the republic is not very complimentary to Canadians, the in another sense it may be taken as an acknowledgment of the important place Canada holds in the imperial policy. A little consideration, however, would enable British journalists to realize that the surest way of stimulating anti-imperial feeling is to question the right of the Dominion to refuse admission to any immigrants whose presence might tend to impair the national ideal. That right being conceded, the only possible solution is that which looks to the Indian Government to regulate native emigration by directing it into channels where it does not conflict with other and more important interests.

### SKATING AT BROCKVILLE.

Bequest of \$1000 to Sick Children's Hospital.

BROCKVILLE, April 8.—(Special).—A new record for late skating was established here to-day, when the big arena was again thrown open to the public and over 600 enjoyed a two hours whirl on perfect ice. There was rain and sleet during the day.

### NEW SCHEDULE FOR 2 YEARS.

Probable Settlement of Winnipeg Difficulty.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—(Special).—A meeting of the street railway employees will be held after midnight to hear the report of the special committee which has been conducting negotiations with the company regarding wages, hours and other matters of mutual agreement.

The old schedule expires to-morrow, and it is anticipated a new schedule for a term of two years will be arranged without any great difficulty, both sides being well disposed towards adjustment.

Mackenzie King Gratified. LONDON, April 8.—(C.A.P. Cable).—W. L. Mackenzie King said in an interview: "I cannot speak too highly of the cordial and sympathetic manner in which the colonial, India and foreign offices received my representations. A complete exchange of views has been effected."

### An April Snowstorm.

MONTREAL, April 8.—This city was in the midst of a heavy snowstorm to-day. During the night the thermometer declined to several degrees below the freezing point, and at eight o'clock this morning the snow began falling.

## PALL MALL

CIGARETTES

The Connoisseur's Choice.

## STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Mr. Borden Criticizes Some One-Sided Features of the New French Treaty.

OTTAWA, April 8.—(Special).—Further criticism of the proposed direct steamship line to France and of the new French treaty was heard to-day, when the house went into committee on the bill to amend the Ocean Steamship Subsidies Act. This bill, authorizing \$5555 per trip for a maximum of 36 trips yearly between Canada and France, makes a total subsidy of \$200,000.

Mr. Brodeur, replying to Dr. Sproule, said that the contract provided that the steamships shall be provided with coal stores, and that freight rates shall not be higher than between U. S. and French ports.

It was pointed out by Mr. Monk that there was little likelihood of sending Canadian butter or cheese to France.

The minister replied that the steamships would also call at London.

Mr. Henderson raised the question whether French goods could be shipped via Great Britain would be admitted at the minimum tariff the same as if imported direct from a French port.

The finance minister replied that it had been thought wise to have it so arranged.

It was pointed out by Mr. Borden that this was an unfair concession. Under the treaty France would impose a tariff on indirect importations from Canada, while Canada would have to grant the full benefits of the minimum tariff to indirect as well as direct shipments.

Mr. Fielding replied that under the treaty Canada retained the right to impose a tariff on indirect importations, but it was not the policy of the government to impose such a tariff.

This, Mr. Borden observed, sarcastically, would be a great consolation to Canadian shipping interests.

Mr. Fielding explained that indirect shipments would only be admitted thru England.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that we could not assure the steamship company that may receive the subsidy a return cargo from France, and it might therefore be impossible to get good terms.

Mr. Monk spoke of the need of more commercial agents in France if results were to be had from the treaty.

Mr. Fielding said Canada had an agent in Paris and it might be advisable to appoint more.

The bill was passed.

### Judge Will Address Jury Briefly

—Eloquent Address of State Prosecutor.

DETROIT, April 8.—(Special).—To-morrow Peter Bowin will move his case. Both Assistant Prosecutors and Attorney Kennedy had completed their arguments to the jury when court adjourned to-night. To-morrow morning Judge Phelan will read his charge to the jury.

The judge said to-night that this would not occupy more than 20 minutes, and that the jury should be in their room ready to begin the deliberation of the case by 9:30.

He freely offered with no takers after the adjournment of the court to-night that the jury would not be out after dark.

Assistant Prosecutor Grose's address to the jury was an eloquent effort. He reviewed in detail every bit of testimony contributed by the forty-six witnesses for the prosecution. He pointed out the discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses for the defence. He made a statement of the facts of the case in his own words.

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## MR. HARCOURT OBJECTS THAT THERE'S A HURRY

Premier Disables His Mind and Three Bills Are Given a Second Reading.

Three government bills were introduced and given a second reading at six o'clock last evening. Hon. Mr. Foy's bill was simply a verbal copy of the rules promulgated by the high court judges and which appeared in yesterday's paper, and affected procedure only.

Hon. Mr. Hendrie introduced a bill to amend the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act. It makes clear that the board will not in any way interfere with contracts or agreements between street railways and municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Beck introduced a bill to validate certain bylaws passed and contracts made pursuant to the act to provide for the power of certain municipalities. The bill will validate the bylaws carried in 1907 and the contract with the Ontario Power Co.

The minister replied that the bill was intended to validate the bylaws carried in 1907 and the contract with the Ontario Power Co.

Mr. Harcourt was astounded at the premier sitting quiet while three important bills were read a second time. He said that the session, when only a few years ago he strenuously objected to the same thing. They were most important bills, and they were rushed thru a second reading without being printed.

Premier Whitney was prepared to stay as long as his friend chose. Mr. Harcourt said that he was the last man to stand up and lecture the government when he sat by at two in the morning when some of the richest assets of the province had been voted away by his former colleagues, sometimes by clauses concealed in bills with which they had no connection, and he had said never to word.

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## EATON'S FRIDAY BARGAINS

One of the most important bargain days in the year because of so many Spring requirements—so many things needed before Easter. You'll find this a most helpful list if you appreciate money saving—and what live man and woman doesn't. **COME EARLY.**

**Ribbons**  
Fancy, exclusive designs, Dresden, autumn leaf designs and bouquet effects, 5 to 7 inches wide. Regularly 45c to 65c a yard, for... 39c  
Tartans, many widths and qualities, almost every spring shade, 3 1/4 to 5 1/4 inches wide, also some black and white. Regularly 17c to 25c a yard, for... 15c

**Gloves**  
Women's, kid and mocha, two dome fasteners, triple stitching on backs, seams, palms or oversewn, guage fingers, brown, green, mode, red, black, and fawn. Regularly \$1.00 and \$1.50, for... 75c  
Men's, capeskin, outside seam, Bolton thumb, guage fingers, double clasp, sizes 7 to 7 3/4. Regularly \$1.00, for... 50c

**Hosiery**  
Men's and Women's, fancy embroidered black cotton, stainless dyed, double heel and toe, seamless. Friday bargain, a pair... 15c  
Women's and Children's ribbed black, cashmere, 6-fold or inviolate spliced knees, double soles, all sizes. Regularly 35c to 50c a pair, for 25c  
Boys' and Girls' ribbed black cotton, extra spliced knees and double sole, heel and toe, seamless, sizes 6 to 10. Regularly 18c to 25c, for... 14c

**Dress Goods**  
Suits, broadcloths and venetians; suitings, chevrons, monotonous, shades and overchecks, in best shades; broadcloths and venetians—52 inches wide, navy, green, brown, red, grey, tan, Alice, Copenhagen, old rose, fawn and black. Regularly \$1.00 to \$1.50 a yard, for... 85c  
Fabrics for spring and summer, wool delaines, plaids, shepherds' checks, tweeds, lustrous, cashmeres, etc., splendid assortment of colors. Regularly 27c to 50c a yard, for... 19c

**Silks**  
Black, White and Cream taffets in heavy and chiffon weights. Black French peau de sole, louisienne, palette de sole, armure de chene and merveilleux, fancy broadcloth and chiffon taffets. Regularly 85c to \$1.25 a yard, for... 69c  
Tartan, in black, white, cream and all colors, and plain colored taffets and fancy suitings silks in odd colors. Regularly 50c to 75c a yard, for... 33c

**Wash Goods**  
Lawn and Nainsook, tucked and hemmed, some with insertion. Regularly 30c to 50c a yard, for... 21c  
Prints, English and Canadian, 28 to 36 inches wide, fast dyes. Regularly 9 1/2 to 15c a yard, for... 7 1/2c

**Misses' Wear**  
Suits, striped Panama, navy, brown and green. Prince Chap coat, inside collar of white pique, eleven-gored skirt with fold, sizes 14 to 18 years. Friday bargain... \$1.50

**Women's Wear**  
Walking Skirts, French venetian cloth, black, navy, brown and green, pleated with circular folds. Regularly \$3.75 to \$5.00, for... \$2.49  
Coats, imported cravenette, fawn, Oxford and bronze, full length, semi-fitted. Regularly \$7.00, for... \$4.99  
Petticoats, mercerized black saten, accordion-pleated flounce with strap-plunging, gathered frill and underplie, lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Regularly \$1.00, for... 69c  
Waists, white lawn, all-over embroidered, long sleeves, trimmed cuffs, three-quarter sleeves, trimmed cuffs, buttoned back or front, sizes 32 to 42. Regularly \$2.50, for... \$1.39  
Waists, white lawn, embroidery and lace, long sleeves, trimmed cuffs, three-quarter sleeves, trimmed cuffs, buttoned back or front, sizes 32 to 42. Regularly \$2.50, for... \$1.39

**Children's Dresses**  
Japanese Silk, Mother Hubbard style, yoke embroidered silk insertion with silk embroidered frill, skirt with embroidered, insertion, tucked and tucked. Regularly \$1.00 to \$1.50, for... \$1.99  
Japanese Silk, Mother Hubbard style, yoke embroidered silk insertion with silk embroidered frill, skirt with embroidered, insertion, tucked and tucked. Regularly \$1.00 to \$1.50, for... \$1.99

**Men's Clothing**  
Suits, imported English clay twill worsted, single or double breasted, navy blue or black, spring styles, well tailored, Italian cloth linings, sizes 36 to 44. Friday bargain... \$5.67  
Suits, tweed, dark patterns, double-breasted, Italian lined, sizes 36 to 44. Regularly \$6.00 to \$7.00, for... \$3.69  
Trousers, solid worsted, neat, dark patterns, side and hip pockets, good trimmings, sizes 32 to 40. Regularly \$2.00, for... \$1.78

**Boys' Clothing**  
Suits, two-piece Norfolk and three-piece, dark shades of domestic tweeds, Italian lined, knee pants, sizes 31, 32 and 33 only. Regularly \$3.00, for... \$1.59  
Suits, Norfolk style, medium shades of English tweeds, coats box pleated, knee pants, sizes 24 to 28. Regularly \$3.00 to \$3.50, for... \$2.29  
Suits, sailor blouse style, dark grey tweed, double-breasted, deep collar, separate front, knee pants, sizes 21 to 25. Regularly \$6.00, for... \$3.68

**Curtains and Draperies**  
Curtains, Nottingham and fish net, 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long, green, double-breasted, floral, scroll and medallion, double-twisted threads. Regularly \$1.50 and \$1.75 a pair, for... 98c  
Tapecurtains, 40 inches wide, 3 yards long, knotted fringe top and bottom, reversible, light and dark green, brown and green, red and green, double-breasted, floral, scroll and medallion, double-twisted threads. Regularly \$3.00 and \$3.50 a pair, for... \$2.25  
Window Shades, cream opaque cloth, sizes 37x70 inches, good spring rollers, trimming hand-made linen lace or insertion, brackets and tassels. Regularly 75c and \$1.00, for... 40c  
Art Cretonne, English goods, Oriental, conventional, floral and art nouveau effects, in fawn, brown, green, red and terra cotta colorings, 30 inches wide, for curtains, cushions and light upholstery. Regularly 12 1/2 to 15c a yard, for... 10c

**Men's and Children's Headwear**  
Men's Hats, derby, fedora, Alpaca and soft shapes, genuine fur felt, call and Russia leather sweatbands, silk and trimmings, black, brown, fawn and grey. Regularly \$1.50 and \$2.00, for... 75c  
Children's Hats, felt sailors, medium and large brim, cord and ribbon bands and bow at side, navy, beaver, cardinal. Regularly \$1.00 and \$1.25, for... 45c

**Men's Furnishings**  
Shirts, colored negligee, some pleated fronts, new patterns and colors, sizes 14 to 17 1/2. Regularly 59c to \$1.00, for... 47c  
Shirts, blue English Oxford and black saten working shirts, collars attached, double sewn seams, sizes 14 to 18. Regularly 90c, for... 83c  
Underwear, imported natural wool, spring weight, natural or blue shade, sizes 34 to 42. Regularly 75c, for... 50c  
Suspenders, men's and boys', elastic web, leather and mohair ends, some boys', Brownies, police and fireman styles. Regularly 15c, for... 9c  
Neckwear, men's and boys', four-hands and shield bows. Regularly 12 1/2 to 15c, for 25c or each, for... 8c

**Wall Papers**  
Glimmer, combinations of wall, border and ceiling. Regularly 7c and 8c a roll, for... 4c  
Gilt, 9-inch border and ceiling, many colors and patterns. Regularly 9c and 10c a single roll, for... 5c  
Gilt, for lower rooms, 18-inch frieze and fancy ceiling. Regularly 10c to 12c a single roll, for... 6c  
Embossed Gilt, brown, cream and grey colorings, rich shaded frieze. Regularly 13c a single roll, for... 8c  
Parlor and dining-room papers, 18-inch shaded frieze, good colorings. Regularly 20c a roll, for... 11c

**Floor Coverings**  
Axminster and Wilton Carpet, Oriental, floral, chintz, self and conventional effects. Regularly \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard, for... \$1.39  
Tapecurtains, English, sturdy wearing quality, bright, pretty patterns. Regularly 85c to 1.00, for... 69c  
Inlaid Linoleums, remnant lengths from 2 to 10 square yards.