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CZAR DISSOLVES SECOND DOUMA

Justifies Act as One of Necessity

TO CHANGE THE ELECTORAL LAW

Crisis Induced by Refusal of Parliament to Surrender Conspirators is Terminated by Dismissal of the Members.

EVERY PORTION OF RUSSIA NOW GETS REPRESENTATION

The dissolution of the Russian Douma arises directly out of the refusal of that body to consent to the demand made upon it by Premier Stolypin that it permit the arrest of a number of its members on the charge of conspiring against the state, and does not come as a surprise. In fact, it has been freely predicted ever since the lower house met in March that its dissolution was only a question of time, and the many official denials that the Douma would not be dissolved never carried conviction.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Emperor Nicholas this morning affixed his signature to an imperial ukase abolishing the douma and ordering that the election of members to its successor, which was to meet Oct. 14, was to be held under the new election law, which provides against the "submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses."

This act constitutes a virtual coup d'etat and overrides the specific provisions of fundamental laws of the realm, solemnly proclaimed by his majesty on the eve of the convocation of the first douma, which declared that the electoral law could never be changed without the consent of parliament itself.

This breach of the constitution is justified by the great law of necessity, the emperor's advisers holding it impossible under present conditions to secure a parliament capable of cooperating harmoniously with the crown to rescue Russia from anarchy and revolution.

The session of the council of ministers, at which the decision to dissolve parliament was reached was a long one. It lasted from 9 o'clock Saturday night until late this morning. The ministers had agreed upon the terms of the ukase before midnight, however, and a draft of the ukase was taken immediately to Peterhof, where the emperor affixed his signature.

The news of the dissolution was received shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, but the meeting of the cabinet was continued until the arrival of the signed document. This document was delivered by Premier Stolypin into the hands of the official printers, for publication in the Official Messenger, and The Rossia to-day.

Taken Quietly.

The news of the dissolution of the second douma was received thruout St. Petersburg with tranquility. Thanks to the precautionary measures taken by the authorities order prevailed to-day in this city and in no place in Russia so far as is known were there any serious disturbances. No reports of disorder in the interior have been received up to midnight.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workmen are anticipated to-morrow, but the authorities are not alarmed over this. They profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high.

An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated, but a spirit of confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

The officer in command of the troops in front of the palace to-night informed the Associated Press that he had orders to disperse any crowds collecting without parley and not to spare the bullets in case of necessity.

Revolutionists Escape.

During the night nine of the sixteen social democrat leaders, specifically named in the government indictment, including Prince Tzertzereteli, and M. Dzhaparidze, were taken into custody. The other seven succeeded in eluding the elaborate provisions made for their arrest.

An imperial ukase was issued today proroguing the council of the empire until Nov. 13.

The new election law is regarded as a masterly piece of gerrymandering, avowedly designed to reduce to a minimum the representation on the register of those classes of the population in which hostility to the government has been chiefly evident.

As a result of the various changes the new douma will number 442, instead of 524, and the extension of the suffrage to the workmen, for which Witte was responsible, is practically nullified, direct representatives of the workmen being retained in only six provinces.

The Reasons Why.

The ukase is accompanied by a manifesto setting forth the motives which led the emperor to dissolve the douma.

His majesty adverts to the douma's rejection of temporary laws, its refusal to condemn terrorism, the delay in ratifying the budget, the open revolutionary spirit of a large portion of its members, the abuse of the right of interpellation, and finally, the failure of the douma to comply immediately with the demand for exclusion of the 55 Social Democrat members charged with conspiring against the present regime.

These various evils are ascribed to defects in the electoral law, consequently the emperor decided to change the basis of suffrage so that every part of the Russian population should be represented in the lower house of parliament.

The representation of the non-Russian nationalities, the manifesto continues, should be decreased, in order to prevent these delegates from becoming a decisive factor in purely Russian questions, and elections in the frontier regions, where the standard of civic

Continued on Page 7.

THE CZAR TO HIS PEOPLE

Impossible to Provide New Electoral Law With Duma Not National in Its Spirit.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Following is the text of the emperor's manifesto:

"We, Nicholas II., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that, in conformity with our order and instructions since the dissolution of the first Douma, our government has adopted a series of successive measures to pacify the country and establish the affairs of state in regular course.

"The second Douma convoked by us was summoned to contribute, according to our sovereign will, to the pacification of Russia, principally by the work of legislation, without which the life of a state, and the perfection of its administration, is impossible; next by an examination of the budget of revenue and expenditure, which ensures regularity in national finance, and, finally, by the national use of the right of addressing interpellations to the government with a view to establishing everywhere truth and justice.

"Entrusting these tasks to the elected representative, the nation placed upon them by that very trust, a heavy responsibility, and it was their sacred duty to use their rights in wise labor for the welfare and the strengthening of the Russian state. Such were our ideas and desires when we gave to the nation new principles for the life of the state.

Tendency to Disrupt.

"To our sorrow a considerable section of the second Douma failed to justify our expectations. It was not with the will or desire to strengthen Russia and perfect her new administration that many of the delegates of the nation set to work, but with a manifest tendency to augment her troubles and assist in the disruption of the state.

"As a consequence of the activity during these periods of the Douma, which constituted an insurmountable obstacle to fruitful labor, a hostile spirit was introduced into the Douma itself, which prevented the union of a sufficient number of its members desirous of working for the interests of the country.

"For this reason the Douma either failed to discuss important measures that were drawn up by her government, or delayed their discussion, or else rejected them, not even recoiling from the rejection of the laws which punished the open support of crimes, and particularly the disseminators of trouble, having evaded condemnation for assassinations and acts of violence.

"The Douma did not lend its moral support to the government in the restoration of order and Russia continues to suffer the shame of an epoch of crimes and disasters.

Plot Against Czar.

"Lastly, an act was committed unheard of in the annals of history. The judicial authorities discovered a plot by a section of the Douma against the state and power of the czar, but when our government demanded the exclusion, until judgment had been passed on fifty-five members of the Douma implicated in the crime, and the arrest of those among them most compromised, the Douma failed to carry out immediately the lawful demand of the authorities, which admitted of no delay.

"All this compelled us by ukase to the senate to dissolve the second Douma, believing, however, in the patriotism and national spirit of our people.

"We find the cause of failures on two occasions of activity in the douma in the fact that owing to the work and imperfection of the electoral law, the legislative institution was composed of members who were not truly representatives of the needs and desires of the people; consequently, while leaving in force all the rights granted to our subjects by the manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, and the fundamental laws, we have decided to modify the procedure in choosing elective representatives of the people to the douma in order that each section of the people may have its own representatives.

Limiting Representation.

"The douma was summoned to strengthen the Russian state and ought to be Russian in spirit. Other nationalities forming part of our empire ought to have representatives of their needs in the douma. But they ought not to appear, and shall not appear, in such number as will make it impossible for them to be arbitrators on questions which are purely Russian.

"Within the confines of the state, where the people have not attained sufficient civic development, the elections to the douma must be temporarily suspended.

"All these lectoral modifications could not have been introduced in the customary legislative way, by the douma, whose composition is recognized by us to be unsatisfactory, by reason of the imperfection of the procedure for the election of members of the douma. It is only to the power which gave the first electoral law—the historic power of the czar—that the right of abrogating that law, and replaced it by a new law belongs. 'God has given us the power of the czar over our people. It is before His throne we shall answer for the destinies of the Russian state. Believing this, we have made a firm resolution to carry on to the very end the great work begun by us of the reformation of Russia.'

"We give Russia a new electoral law, and order its promulgation in the senate. From our faithful subjects we look for united and vigorous service in the direction indicated by us, country, whose sons have been in all times the firm support of its strength, its greatness and its glory.

"Given at Peterhof.

"(Signed) Nicholas."

FIRST BLOW IN FIGHT TO SETTLE DISPUTE BREAKS MAN'S NECK

Englishmen at Stratford, After Quarrel in Hotel, Resorted to Blows With Tragic Consequences.

STRATFORD, June 16.—(Special.)—Noah Hill, an Englishman, is dead, and his companion in drink, Harry Lockyer, is in jail, charged with murder, as the result of a fight which took place here Saturday night between the two men, who were both under the influence of liquor.

The men were drinking together, but in the heat of an argument their friendship ceased, and they decided to fight it out in rear of the skating rink.

The men who, before participating in the fatal battle, said they were going to have an "honorable fight," repaired to the chosen spot, took off their coats, shook hands, and, in the presence of two witnesses, faced each other.

Two blows only were struck, the first being an apparently harmless one, and the second fatal. Hill struck Lockyer first, and the latter returned a severe blow, hitting Hill under the chin. He fell without uttering a sound, and no doubt died instantly. The blow had broken his neck.

Frank Morris and George Chapman were eye witnesses.

Soon after his arrest, Lockyer was brought before a magistrate and charged with murder. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

Both men have wives and families. They were immigrants from the old country.

BORDEN CALLS MEETING OF LEADING PARTY MEN

Will Discuss Plan of Action For Coming Campaign To-Day in Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 16.—(Special.)—R. L. Borden, M.P., has called a meeting of senators, members of the house of commons, and leading party men to meet him at the Windsor Hotel here to-morrow.

Among those already on hand is Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Roblin ministry. It may now be stated on authority that Premier Roblin and his lieutenant can agree upon a plan of action for the forthcoming federal elections.

The present premier will remain at the head of the Manitoba locals, and while Mr. Rogers will accept a nomination for a federal seat the whole force of the local government will be worked with the object of giving the Conservatives a solid deputation from that province.

NOVA SCOTIA PREMIER IS BURNED IN EFFIGY

Middleton Citizens, Amid Jeers and Hisses, Treat Premier Murray Same as Paul Kruger.

MIDDLETON, N.S., June 16.—(Special.)—A most remarkable demonstration of popular indignation was witnessed here last evening, when, amid jeers and hisses, the incensed citizens of Middleton burned Premier Murray in effigy on the town square.

Never before has Middleton been so stirred, and Premier Murray is only the second personage to enjoy such distinction at the hands of said Middletonians. The other recipient of this treatment was Paul Kruger at the time of the South African War.

The immediate provocation for outburst was a letter received by the board of trade from the premier's deputy. For eleven mopths the citizens have been asking the government either to give effect to their vote on incorporation, taken on July 15, 1906, and which resulted in a majority of sixty-five in favor of the proposition, or to explain why the gazetting was delayed.

Yesterday's letter brought the curt information that the town could not comply with the law, without any explanation as to wherein its non-compliance lay, and the above demonstration was the result.

LISTENED TO BAND THEN TOOK NAMES OF THE PLAYERS

Sunday Music at Island May be Echoed in Court—Programs Were Both of Sacred Selections.

There was a band at Hanlan's Point Sunday afternoon and evening and a big crowd of people enjoyed it notwithstanding the fact that during the intermission in the afternoon Officers Chapman and McKinney of the morality department swooped down upon the aggregation of musicians and wrote down each of their names.

This step was taken under the new Lord's Day Act, and what further action will be pursued is in doubt. Only sacred music was played, and the musicians claim positively that their services were rendered voluntarily. Manager Solman of the Toronto Ferry Company said that he did not consider it necessary or proper that he should prevent a band of clever artists playing sacred music on the island every Sunday if they wanted to. He said the island company was not paying the men for it, and even if they were he did not consider that the letter of the Lord's Day Act was being violated, as he understood that none of the men were following their usual week-day avocation in playing in the band on Sunday. The musicians yesterday did not wear any uniform, but they were practically the Public School Cadets Band, formerly known as the Army and Navy Veterans' band.

Players Not Paid.

The leader was Albert Hartman, Lisgar-street, who, in conversation with The World, said he was totally opposed to the playing of secular music on the Sabbath day and always had been. He is a well known musician and his father was the first bandmaster in the British army to be made a doctor of music while in the service. This was in the 17th Lancers. Mr. Hartman remarked that the call from the police was hardly unexpected, but he failed to see where any of his bandsmen had been guilty of misdoing. He has for years been foreman of the Heintzman piano factory at the Junction. He stated very emphatically that none of the players were being paid for the Sunday performance, but he intimated that they were "putting out a sprat to catch a mackerel," meaning that there will be a lot of music to be made at the island this summer, and that those who render it gratuitously on Sunday will not naturally be overlooked when the week-day engagements are being considered.

Manager Solman had nothing to say in this connection, but he was in decided good humor.

The names taken by the police were: J. Doonan, W. McFarlane, H. Fricker, Joseph Latchford, C. Clark, C. Taylor, H. Hahndon, F. Tabb, P. Carey, N. Hendricks, W. B. Mason, J. Liston, J. Paulton, A. Tye, Charlie Martin, W. C. St. John, W. Allen, W. Benson, A. Spicer, A. Williamson, J. R. Lodes, Thomas Williams, Charles Rountree, W. Caswell, F. C. Taylor.

Afternoon Program.

The afternoon program was made up of the following selections, which were apparently heartily enjoyed:

Silver Trumpets, grand sacred processional march ..... Viviani
Solitude ..... Mercadante
Intermezzo—"Sinfonico" ..... Mascagni
Paraphrase—"Nearer My God to Thee" .....
"King of Eternity" ..... Hartwell Jones
Angel Serenade ..... Braga
"Hallelujah Chorus" (Messiah) .Handel
"Vital Spark" (introducing "Oh Death, Where Is Thy Sting, Oh Grave Thy Victory?" .....
"The Lost Chord" .... Sir A. Sullivan
"Priests' War March" from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn

The evening program was of a similar nature, and the audience joined in singing "Nearer My God to Thee."

"When the matter is officially brought to the attorney-general's department it will be promptly considered upon its merits," said Premier Whitney, who, in conversation with The World, declined to discuss the question further.

Not on Corley's Advice.

City Crown Attorney Corley was also seen, and he said that he didn't know anything about it at all. The police had not acted in the matter on his advice.

FIVE HOUSES BURGLARIZED.

LONDON, Ont., June 16.—(Special.)—Five burglaries were committed last night at Strathroy, but in none of the cases was much booty secured. The homes entered were mostly of prominent people.

It is thought that the burglars are the same gang as visited Glencoe in the middle of last week.

Railways Must Follow New Uniform System

Interstate Commerce Commission Promulgate Act Passed at the Last Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of congress, the interstate commerce commission have promulgated a uniform system of accounts, which must be followed by railroads. It will go into effect July 1 next, and after that time monthly reports must be filed by the railroads. The system was prepared by Henry C. Adams, statistician for the commission, who has devoted many months to the work.

Formal depreciation charges are set up in operating expenses for all classes of equipment. The purpose of these depreciation charges is that the cost of a particular month or a particular year shall be assigned to the earnings of that month or that year, and thus enable a correct statement of net revenue from operations.

The definition of betterments and additions will also result in keeping the cost of improvements out of operating expenses, and, therefore, of excluding them from the cost of performing current business.

Another feature of the new classification of operating expenses is that the expense of soliciting traffic is separated from the expense of hauling the traffic.

All of these classifications have been worked out with assistance and co-operation of the railway accounting officers. The significant feature is that the accounting officer of each carrier is made personally responsible for the application of the rules of accounting promulgated by the commission. This is regarded by the commission as the most important step that the federal government has ever undertaken, in the development of administrative supervision over a quasi public business like that of the railways.

Misses Skene and Virtue Move Up in the Great Race

DISTRICT NO 1

Standing of the First Thirty-One Candidates in the City of Toronto.

Miss Lizzie McGregor, The Robert Simpson Company	331,724
Miss Eleanor E. Skene, Foresters' Temple	272,397
Miss M. E. Virtue, C.O.O.F., Manning Chambers	271,114
Miss Ida Vandemark, Cashier Williams' Cafe	266,695
Miss Ethel Vogan, 1032 West Queen Street	253,183
Miss Florence Stevenson, The Labor Temple	227,535
Miss Mabel Hodgson, 123 Roncesvalles Avenue	226,931
Miss Rhoda Gardiner, The T. Eaton Company	207,618
Mrs. H. E. Hurd, 905 West Queen Street	195,166
Miss Nellie Sabine, 502 West Queen Street	119,412
Miss Ethel Woodward, 138 Shaw Street	113,242
Miss Della Harmer, St. Charles Hotel Office	108,572
Miss M. Johnston, 276 Carlton Street	106,154
Miss Katie Batton, The S. H. Knox Company	76,721
Miss Bertha Smith, The Traders Bank Building	76,473
Mrs. A. H. Riggs, High Chief Companion, A.O.F.	60,303
Miss Edna V. Huston, 147 Portland Street	59,502
Miss Kate Parkin, 243 Beatrice Street	53,977
Miss Mabel Schuch, 360 Wellesley Street	53,000
Miss Pearl J. Wilson, 332 Concord Avenue	47,243
Miss A. M. Law, 82 Sydenham Street	34,592
Miss Annie Curran, 163 Church Street	27,822
Miss Vera Weeks, 614 West Queen Street	24,388
Miss Annie Mearns, 1364 West Queen Street	22,706
Mrs W. A. Gardiner, 982 Yonge Street	20,334
Miss Olive Crane, 1086 Shaw Street	18,328
Miss Mary Adams, 63 Marlboro Avenue	18,440
Miss Alice Donovan, 14 Bank Street	17,627
Mrs. T. P. Wood, 19 Olive Avenue	15,368
Mrs. James Richardson, 143 Morse Street	13,236
Miss F. Hood, 109 West King Street	9,659

DISTRICT NO 2

Standing of the First Six Candidates in the City of Hamilton.

Miss Minnie Corner, The Slater Shoe Company	143,033
Miss Olive Board, 103 Pearl Street	135,293
Miss Maud Smith, 253 Bold Street	67,344
Miss Minnie McGill, 88 Steven Street	58,234
Miss Annie Morrow, 211 Caroline Street	44,506
Mrs. M. Wickins, 119 East King Street	29,171

DISTRICT NO 3

Standing of the First Twenty-Three Candidates in the Province of Ontario at Large.

Miss M. Allin, Whitby	178,211
Miss T. E. Richardson, Oshawa	174,585
Miss Sarah E. Flanagan, Kingston	131,622
Miss A. J. Scott, Barrie	114,958
Mrs. H. F. Mann, Alliston	111,953
Miss Victoria Patte, Brantford	106,481
Miss Josie Beynon, Hagerman	102,962
Miss Clara A. Moore, Acton	75,985
Miss Birdie Thompson, Peterboro	72,682
Miss Minnie Rayson, Brampton	71,948
Miss Deedie Smyth, Toronto Junction	67,765
Miss Clara Sproule, Schomberg	60,320
Miss Fannie Bryan, Whitby	59,638
Miss V. Atkinson, Thistletown	44,113
Miss Jessie L. Robertson, Haileybury	35,125
Miss Bertha Wright, Allandale	30,621
Miss Alice Hopkins, Dovercourt	29,892
Miss Halward, Cannington	22,291
Miss Inos Pearce, Darlington	20,804
Miss Edna Boyes, Pickering	20,732
Miss Essie Ross, East Toronto	19,733
Miss Gladys Henderson, Seaforth	18,378
Miss Zella Jones, Uxbridge	12,657

In district No. 1 (the City of Toronto), there has been a great shake up in the standing of the contestants since Monday last.

Miss McGregor still holds first place in the race, but Miss Eleanor E. Skene and Miss M. E. Virtue closed the week with a terrific rush, and during the coming week bid fair to make the present leader strain every ounce of energy to hold her present position in the contest.

The labor element of the City of Toronto with a mighty effort have responded to the call of the Labor Temple representative. Miss Stevenson has jumped from eighth to sixth place, passing Miss Hodgson and Miss Rhoda Gardiner of the T. Eaton Co.

In district No. 2 (the City of Hamilton), the battle of ballots between Miss Minnie Corner, the Slater shoe store representative, and Miss Olive Beand, remains the same as last week, with the exception that Miss Board is in a little better position to overcome the present leader.

In district No. 3 (in the Province of Ontario at large), the event of the week was the rapid advance of Miss A. J. Scott of Barrie, who only entered the contest last week, and has jumped from 13th to fourth place.

Once more Miss Allin of Whitby has managed to secure the lead, despite the determined onslaught of Miss T. E. Richardson of Oshawa. The keen rivalry between Whitby and Oshawa is remarkable. Separated by a few miles these two towns with one-fifth of the population of several of their rivals, promise to make a great race.

But thirty-one more working days remain between now and the close of the contest. On Aug. 1, 1907, eleven Ontario women will set out on a trip of a life-time.

AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED BY "CANADA"

Caught Fishing Illegally Near Shutin Island and Brought to Time.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 16.—(Special.)—The first seizure this season by the Canadian fishery protection cruisers was made on Saturday, when the "Canada" captured the schooner Lewis E. Prescott of Boston for taking mackerel within territorial waters.

The American fleet of about thirty sail was after the mackerel, which were schooling very thick along the coast, the fish being close in shore. The "Canada" was cruising near the three mile line off Schutin Island, ten miles east of Halifax. Her commander saw two vessels, one, if not inside the line, yet were close to it. The other was two miles within the limit and not more than one from Schutin Island. By using glasses he saw the crew taking mackerel.

The cruiser bore down on the Prescott, which did not attempt to escape. Captain Knowlton boarded her and took the vessel as a prize and towed her into Halifax and notified Ottawa. She has about 100 barrels of mackerel on board.

The Prescott is a vessel of eighty-four tons, and worth twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE MISSING WITNESS.

Second Porter in St. Lawrence Hotel Located at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, June 16.—(Special.)—John Chapman, the missing witness in the Emmerson-Crockett case and who was a porter at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, in June, 1906, left to-night for Fredericton, N. B. to testify for the defence, having been served with a subpoena yesterday.

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UNIVERSAL PEACE LIKE STAR IN HEAVENS

Too Far Above the Mundane Sphere Ever to Be Attained by Nation.

RUSSIA'S MESSAGE

Casts Damper at Opening of Hague Conference—M. Nelidoff Chosen President.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The keynote sounded by M. Nelidoff, on behalf of Russia, at opening on Saturday of the second international peace conference, was a crushing blow to the pacifists. There was no mincing of words when he deprecated the idea of ultimate disarmament and the inauguration of a regime of universal peace was relegated to the limbo of dreams.

M. Nelidoff described this idea as a star floating far above this mundane sphere, to be always striven for but never attained. Nations, like individuals, he said, quite frankly, "are human, and not the most perfect judicial system ever invented could put an end to strife and violence.

"When honor and vital interests are at stake," the speaker declared, "regardless of consequences, neither the former nor the latter will recognize any authority except personal judgment and personal feelings.

Stripped of its fine phrases, the speech of M. Nelidoff is considered a deliberate warning to the conference to keep down to the plane of the earth, to continue the work of the first conference in the direction of alleviating the horrors of war and narrowing the chances of conflict by opening wider the door of arbitration and to aim toward "conciliation and justice," but not to go further. The view that the powers should study the question of lightening military establishments with which the first conference concluded its labors was not even mentioned.

Causes Offence.

The speech, however, at least clears the atmosphere and shows that Russia is determined to try to keep the conference within her program, and that so far as the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments is concerned she lines up with Germany and Austria on her side.

In face of this initial reverse it remains to be seen what the powers favoring a consideration of a reduction of armaments will do. The delegates who insist that this subject must not be allowed to drop, no matter whether it it possible to make an actual step in the direction of limitation or not, manifest some resentment. They say that they would not have been dissatisfied had Russia steered clear of the subject altogether, but they expressed the opinion that this bold attempt to influence the conference against consideration of the question of limitation is highly improper.

Permanent President.

A perceptible coldness seemed to spread thruout the hall during the latter half of Nelidoff's speech, and the round of applause at the conclusion of his remarks seemed cold and perfunctory. However, the suggestion of Dr. VanTets Van Goudrian, the Netherlands foreign minister, that M. Nelidoff should assume the permanent presidency of the conference was unanimously agreed to. The following friendly message was proposed, to be despatched to the czar:

"At the commencement of its labors, the second peace conference lays at the feet of your majesty its respectful homage and expresses to your majesty its profound gratitude for having taken the initiative in continuing the work begun in 1899.

"The conference begs your majesty to believe in its desire to work with all its strength to accomplish the deli-

Continued on Page 8.

THE TIME HAS COME.

Now do you believe it, eh? The straw hat time is here. Take full advantage of it. See Dineen's and you can be sure that you will get a satisfactory hat of the very neatest and newest variety. Ask to look at the $7.50 panama special. Canada's greatest hat store, Yonge and Temperance-streets.

NO. 54. Not Good After 12 o'Clock Noon June 24, 1907

Trip to London Ballot

THIS BALLOT GOOD FOR 1 VOTE

For _____

District No. _____ *Address* _____

County _____ *City* _____

When fully filled out and received at The World Office by mail or otherwise on or before expiration of date shown above. **Not good after that date.** Void if name voted for has not been properly nominated. No ballot will be altered in any way, or transferred, after being received by The World.