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## PETERBORO HAILS BORDEN AND ROBLIN

### Leader Says Laurier Discounted Public Conscience In His Advice to the Woolen Manufacturers.

## MANITOBAN REITERATES CHARGES AGAINST GLOBE

PETERBORO, Sept. 25.—(Special).—R. L. Borden and Premier Roblin today invaded the first Liberal stronghold on their Ontario tour. This is the home of Hon. James Stratton, who is the Liberal candidate in the west riding of Peterboro, and to say that the reception to the Conservative leaders was warm would not do justice to the occasion.

The opera house was crowded with the solid electorate of the city and surrounding country. Preceding the meeting there was a procession from the hotel, headed by the 67th Regiment Band and a number of torch-bearers. Mr. Borden in his address did not refer to the Roblin-Macdonald controversy, but Manitoba's premier did, reiterating the allegations made at Massey Hall. He added that his charges were not against Editor Macdonald personally, but against The Globe newspaper.

James Kendry, ex-M.P., the chairman, in opening the meeting, warmly attacked Mr. Stratton, who, he said, had never won an election except by the numbered ballot and treasury. He had made this the most corrupt riding in the country.

H. Burnham, the Conservative candidate, made a charge of grafting and false swearing against his opponent, Mr. Stratton, in connection with the amalgamation of the People's Life Insurance Co. of which Mr. Stratton was president, and the Home Life. Mr. Burnham recounted the Macdonald-Pattison evidence given during the insurance enquiry, and concluded by saying:

"I can't believe that you will send a grafter to catch the grafters at Ottawa."

Three principles of Protectionism—The honesty of Mr. Borden was most cordial, a great part of the audience rising and waving tiny Union Jacks, while the band played "The Maple Leaf."

He spoke of the responsibility resting upon the electors, and said that the government was not to be elected or re-elected by any means other than the people desired or deserved. If the people followed their leaders in the violation of the three principles of Protectionism, the time would come when democratic institutions would be thrown aside and we would seek some more autocratic form of government.

Mr. Borden explained the presence on his platform of provincial cabinet ministers, saying they had the right to resist federal aggression, which had been too prominent during recent years at Ottawa.

The Liberal party, Mr. Borden proceeded, had deliberately violated the pledge they had made to the people when in opposition, contrasting this with the action of Sir John Macdonald, who had made his pledge to inaugurate the N. P.

On the subject of clear elections Mr. Borden said he had laid down as one of the planks on the Liberal platform the reformation of the electoral laws. He had urged his Conservative friends to see to it that no corrupt methods were employed and to take precautions against election thieves. Quoting the premier's words, "No man can be half as honest as Mr. Borden talks," he observed, "I say that any man who has such a record as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter may well doubt his own honesty. But let him speak for himself and not for the honest conscience of the people of this country."

Consensus, Woolens and Politics. Dealing with Sir Wilfrid's advice to the woolen manufacturers to make shoddy goods in order to compete with the British exporters, Sir Wilfrid had told the woolen men that "if the Canadian conscience is too severe, that is not business."

## HOT SHOT

The Crow's Nest Coal charge of Hon. Mr. Roblin has brought dismay into The Globe office; it may be into The News office. But it has left the Conservatives unscathed. As far as they are concerned they are free. In no way is Mr. Borden or his friends involved. What Mr. Roblin said the other night has been said before; but it has been said at this stage in so dramatic a way and under such dramatic circumstances as Rev. Mr. Macdonald has created that the whole electorate will insist on the truth from Mr. Willison. Conservatives have no fear of the truth.

## Up to Mr. Willison To Exonerate "Globe" Or Back Up Roblin

### Editor Macdonald So Seriously Impressed by Manitoba Premier's Charges That He'll Resign if Convinced.

## CAN THE TALE UNFOLD OF CROW'S NEST BARGAIN

The political campaign has taken on a spectacular phase. Premier Roblin's charge, made in Massey Hall on Wednesday night, involves the reputation of The Globe and Robert Jaffray, and his associates behind The Globe.

It involves more. It involves the veracity of Premier Roblin, the conscience of Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Globe and indirectly the memory, the morals and the manhood of J. S. Willison.

What now does Mr. Willison say, who has been cited chief witness by Mr. Macdonald? Premier Roblin has been heard.

What now does Mr. Willison say, who has been cited chief witness by Mr. Macdonald? Premier Roblin has been heard. "I charge The Toronto Globe that they used their influence to rob the country that Robert Jaffray and his associates behind The Globe might get the money in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal lands and railway."

The Rev. J. A. Macdonald in yesterday's Globe repeats that if that charge is true he will resign from the editorship of The Globe.

Further he says: "If the one man who knows the facts at first hand, and who can speak with unquestioned authority, Mr. J. S. Willison, managing editor of The News, if he will affirm that charge to be true I shall resign."

Premier Roblin replied to Mr. Macdonald yesterday, in an interview with The News, that one thing is for J. S. Willison, former editor of The Globe, to affirm that charge to be true.

He awaits the Proof. Apparently Mr. Macdonald has an open mind. He has heard the charge. He holds it is not proven, but he agrees that if Mr. Willison, who, if any one knows, he knows the truth or the falsity of the charge—if Mr. Willison will affirm the charge to be true, then he (Mr. Macdonald) will resign from The Globe.

Mr. Willison was editor of The Globe from 1896 to 1902, and directed its policy at the time of the alleged agitation of The Globe in the interest of Robert Jaffray and his associates. The case has thus been put up to Mr. Willison.

Last night with the charge and the reply before him, Mr. Willison said nothing in the columns of The News. Mr. Willison's failure to answer can be interpreted to mean:

(1) That he is taking his time to think it all over and to refresh his memory, or

(2) That what Premier Roblin said against The Globe directors, viz., "The Globe did use its influence as a medium of public opinion (when edited and directed by Mr. Willison) to induce the government to rob the people of Canada in order that Mr. Jaffray and his associates might get that money," is true, and that Mr. Willison knew it to be true in 1896 and ever since; then, but has refrained from telling the truth to the people, or

(3) That Mr. Willison never did and doesn't now know anything about it.

(4) That it is not true. In a nutshell the situation is: If Mr. Willison says the charge is true Mr. Macdonald resigns from The Globe. What does Mr. Willison say? Mr. Macdonald's reply to Premier Roblin reads as follows:

## ROBLIN'S CHARGE

My charge is that coal lands in the Crow's Nest Pass passed into the hands of men behind The Globe newspaper, and that they gave no consideration to the people, and by virtue of the influence of The Globe, there was handed to men who controlled it, by the government, at least \$1,500,000.

## "Witness" Speaks of It As Raid

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—(Special).—The Daily Witness, the Quebec organ of Liberalism, in discussing the Macdonald-Roblin controversy, says:

"It is known to all men that The Globe at the time referred to bioscoped out with broadside after broadside, demanding the subsidies in question. It was known that the principal promoters of the Crow's Nest deal were supporters of the Laurier Government. It was understood that the same men financially controlled The Globe. The principal of them was the president of The Globe Company."

"No one could question that The Globe was injured in standing and reputation by this heretofore raid, which bore no resemblance to newspaper advocacy of a public interest and was simply the pushing of a private interest. That that raid did anything to turn public opinion in favor of the deal, we cannot imagine, with such an intelligent and high-minded public as that to which The Globe addresses itself. The effect must have been precisely the opposite, and must have greatly weakened the allegiance of many of the party which The Globe supported."

An illustration of the then editor of The Globe, who was up till then—shall we say—after that, striking an iron horse, and the demolition that ensued a score of lives were crushed out and a score of persons were injured, several probably fatally.

The freight flagman failed to signal the passenger train in time to prevent the collision, it is said, because of the blinding snow.

The express car telescoped with the smoking car, and most of the fatalities and injuries were of persons in the latter car. The express car was raised over the platform of the smoking car and the superstructure swept the seats and killed, striking on his head, Milo Holloway, a brakeman, was killed.

All in Tangled Heap. The smoking car debris was hopelessly mixed with heads, bodies, legs and arms, presenting a horrible sight.

In one place seven bodies were so slightly wedged together that they were separated only with great difficulty. It was impossible to succor the wounded without tramping on the dead.

The known dead are: Col. Bowenson of Utah, John Cawain, Billings, Mont.; Lon Anderson, Hardy, Mont.; Lorenze A. Stewart, Dean, Mont.; H. C. Comble, Minn.; E. L. Rymock, Denver; D. H. Barnes, Seattle; C. A. Kosick, Anacosta, Mont.; Ora Babcock, Billings, Mont.; S. Chingdon, Chico Springs, Mont.; Charles E. Johnson, Denver, district passenger agent Nickel Plate Railroad; George Battersock, Anacosta, Mont.; John Ryan, Cushing, Okla.; Milo Holloway, Billings, Mont.; Schemman, address unknown, and four unidentified coal miners.

Among the injured are: R. A. Rickers, Billings, Mont., may die; Jan S. Westerman, may die; Sam Slomowitz, both legs broken, may die; Anton Boweitz, Helena, may die.

Wrecking and relief trains were sent out from Livingston and Billings. The freight, which was an extra west-bound, in charge of Conductor Hickey, was heading into the east end of the siding on short time when the passenger train, running into the blinding snowstorm, struck it.



OLD MAN ONTARIO: It wouldn't be so roily if that corporationist frog wasn't always in it.

## COLLIDE IN SNOW STORM FIVE BROKERS UNDER ARREST

## SCORE DIE IN WRECK

## ELIVEN QUEBEC SEATS AND BORDEN WILL WIN

## Hon. Mr. Borden Speaks Seriously at Liberal Convention Where "Split" Seemed Imminent.

## Climax to the Failure of A. O. Brown & Co.—A Theft of Securities is Alleged.

## THE SUNDAY WORLD

## LABOR'S APPROVAL

## NORTH BAY COUNCIL ENDORSE W. F. MACLEAN AND THE WORLD.

## SOMETHING FOR THE COLLEGE BOY

## Case With Crest and Colors of School Embroidered Upon Them at Dinner.

## ST. PAUL FIRE DEPARTMENT TO-NIGHT SENT AN ENGINE AND SEVEN MEN TO RUSH CITY, WHICH IS 64 MILES NORTH OF HERE, ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

## IMPORTANT TIMBER CASES.

## COSTLY BOND SHIPMENT.

## NEVER A WORD ABOUT THE STRIKE

### Strikers Decided Not to Intrude—Georgian Canal Live Topic, But Laurier Gives No Hope—Murphy Speaks.

NORTH BAY, Sept. 25.—(Special).—The striking Canadian Pacific machinists did nothing to-day to mar the success of the reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They decided, upon consideration, that the prime minister on the occasion of a visit in which he was welcomed by the town council, board of trade and his French-Canadian compatriots, should not be made the object of any embarrassment which might alienate the sympathies of their own friends in North Bay, and at a time when negotiations have been indicated with the hope of bringing the men and company together again.

The strikers also withdrew their pickets to permit the strikebreakers to attend the meeting unhampered if they wished.

In consequence, during the three long hours of speaking, not one word was uttered concerning the strike, nor was a single interruption ventured. While the province listened for an echo of possible violence or disorder the men proved their powers of self-restraint and diplomacy. The suggestion made as a method of rapprochement in The World some days ago, and which was taken up in the prime minister's message to Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and the union leaders, has strengthened the position of the member for South York, that the act must be modified so as to put the men on an equality.

Just at the moment Sir Wilfrid arrived at the platform a temporary grand stand leaning against the side of the rink collapsed and two hundred people were precipitated from a few feet to the ground. No one was seriously injured. Care was taken that the platform should not be overcrowded, lest the prime minister and his colleagues should have a similar experience.

Four addresses were read to the premier from the town, board of trade, French-Canadian citizens, and Nipissing Liberal Association. A reference to the importance of the Georgian Bay Canal.

In reply to this Sir Wilfrid said frankly that the country's resources were not sufficiently buoyant to permit of immediate consideration of the project. When the country's resources would permit, this would be the first project to be given consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in splendid voice, but did not introduce any new matter.

His lieutenant, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, discussed the issues in French. Chas. Murphy, ex-M.P., a member of the cabinet, represented the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion.

Mr. Murphy's Position. "This fact," he said, "only adds to the obligations that I feel have been imposed on me by receiving such unexpected proof of Sir Wilfrid's confidence, and I therefore decline to accept this occasion to make a public acknowledgment, not only of my gratitude, but also of my sense of the responsibility that devolves upon me as the cabinet representative of the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion."

And in this connection, Mr. Chairman, let me say that my conception of the duties of the office that I have been called upon to fill is that while in the public mind I may at present be regarded as the representative of a section of the population, I consider the interests of that section to be identical with the interests of the people as a whole, and my further view is that I can render no better service to the people by laboring to promote that better understanding between all classes of the community with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name and fame will always be inseparably connected.

"In other words, I want to be a Canadian in the broadest sense of the term, and I want the people from whom I have sprung to continue to be foremost in every good work that will promote national harmony and national progress."

All Speak Well of Him. P. McCool, president of the Nipissing Liberal Association, presided, and E. A. McCool, the candidate, was the first speaker. C. N. Smith and Hon. G. F. Graham did not cover any new ground, but made an excellent impression.

P. McCool referred to Sir Wilfrid as "the first gentleman of the empire," and pronounced him "the greatest Christian statesman Canada has ever seen."

Bishop Scollard occupied a seat on the platform, but did not take part in the meeting.

There is not a college boy in Toronto who is not proud of the college crest and colors, and who would not like to wear them on his school cap. Dineen's at Yonge and Temperance streets, realize this, and have prepared a special blue serge cap with the college emblem, and colors embroidered in silk just above the peak. St. Andrew's College, Harbord-street, Collegiate and the Model School are among the selections to be made to-day. Call at Dineen's and see them.