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30TH YEAR.

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REV. DR. MILLIGAN RESIGNS HIS PASTORATE

Owing to Ill-Health, Must Give Up Active Work After 34 Years at Old St. Andrew's—Will Retain His Connection With the Church.

"I shall never get well until I am freed of the great responsibility of the active work of the church, and in justice to the congregation I must press my request to be relieved of that responsibility."

In these words, Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan, for 34 years pastor of Old St. Andrew's Church, Jarvis-street, indicated that he is fixed in the resolve, intimated to the board of managers several days ago, to give up his charge.

The pastor's request will come before a congregational meeting on a week from to-night, and, as his decision is a final one, reached, as he says, after very serious deliberation during his recent five weeks' stay at Atlantic City, there is no choice other than to accept it.

Dr. Milligan has expressed a desire to become pastor emeritus, an honorary position similar to that which Rev. Dr. Parsons bears in relation to the work of Knox Church. Such an office would release him from the exacting duties which have steadily undermined his health for years. He would be free to preach when he felt capable of the effort, and to travel as he might desire for his health's sake.

Altho Dr. Milligan has been absent for protracted periods owing to his need for change and relaxation, his services are held in such high esteem that the management board is exceedingly reluctant to permit him to pass from his active pastorate. Some of the members have suggested that he be allowed a year's leave of absence, in the hope that he might recuperate sufficiently to resume the burdens, but Dr. Milligan is quite assured in his mind that the time has come when he must finally relinquish the heavier responsibilities.

Will Go Abroad.
He will leave for the Orkney Islands early in June, and will not return before October, with the possibility that it may be next spring before he returns, as he may later spend some months at Bournemouth or Torquay, England. His physician, Dr. H. B. Anderson, who is an elder of the church, will support Dr. Milligan's position. While it was not until March, 1909, that Dr. Milligan suffered a severe nervous collapse, it is no secret that he has been subject to nerve disorders for years. As long ago as 1885, he was advised by his physician, the late Dr. James E. Graham, that he should only preach one sermon a day. Dr. Milligan is known as a peculiarly in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ILL HEALTH CAUSES HIS RETIREMENT

Ontario's Problems

The long spell of rainy weather—now three weeks—finds the country water-soaked, save and except where the drains have been laid. There is more greenness than growth in sight. There has not yet been one warm rain and the rush forward that follows. But with a let-up in the rainfall and a spell of heat the outlook for the farmer and gardener and fruit-grower will suddenly brighten.

Speaking of the drains: what an improvement a four-inch tile drain would be on either side of the average country road! Lack of drainage is the greatest drawback to this Ontario of ours to-day. It costs our people more money in poor crops and more discomfort than anything else. And yet it is the one thing that the average farmer neglects or does badly, and the road-maker avoids. The municipalities may not be able to gravel and macadamize their roads: it is an easy thing to drain them and to have them nearly always dry.

The test of this Ontario is its ability to maintain its people in comfort and in a physical condition to reproduce themselves. That test has not yet been established. Our farms are going back in many places; the first families are dying out or migrating—the present apparent prosperity may be due simply to an influx of new population and borrowed money. Let us get it into our heads that Ontario needs drainage and good roads more than anything else if she is to be great and her people happy. The struggle against nature by slipping by it instead of facing it.

Yes, nature is severe in these parts, whether it be rain or winter snow or shine. Drainage of the farm lands and drainage of the roads means good crops and getting about made easier. Soaked lands and soaked roads mean paralysis. But there is something more: if our people are to survive the struggle, the good roads idea must be extended into improved traction in and out of the towns by suburban trains on the steam roads, by electric roads, both daily, putting the people of the town in living and constant touch with the country and the country with the town. Health of body and success on the land in a place where the struggle with nature is so persistent, depend on city and country interchanges by means of reliable traction. The success of the country parts of Ontario absolutely depends on living, constant touch with the accumulated supplies in the towns and city by reliable, well-protected traction—and rails and cars alone can supply such traction to the people at large, irrespective of climate. This living touch ends at the limits of many of our cities and towns, and most of what we have ends on Sundays.

So we've got (1) drainage, (2) roads and traction as absolute necessities. What next? The thing that is reliable, that is heating. We believe the heating of the immediate future is electrical energy. We have used up our wood and we have to import coal. We have enough water, and distributed to every house, to give all our inhabitants clean and healthy, cheap and convenient heating for all our people. But the monopolists are after it, as the coal barons and the railways have grabbed the anthracite of Pennsylvania the way our houses are heated in the cities, even more so in the country, that so many of our people die off their energy falls away. Every day now sees some improvement in electrical heating, and the future will see more. Are we of sufficient political courage to put it up to our public men to keep our water power for the people?

Successful life comfort, reproduction of the race, even in this comparatively blessed Ontario, depend on drainage roads and traction, house-heating more than on anything else, and these things ought to be the main or first concern of government. Are they? Our public revenues ought to find their first outlet in these directions. Do they?

And yet, with these three great major drains before us, converted into energy by one of them hardly touched, there are deputations and men who are looking for easy jobs besting the government to set up two more universities—yes, three or five more if we admit the principle of their claim—in this Ontario! At best and directly a university only benefits a few—its hundreds of students. Good roads, drainage, cheap and wide-distributed electrical energy benefit two millions of people—the many, not the few, and every day in the year, not for a short time. Hadn't we better urge Sir James Whitney's government to really get after the real problems, not these fantastic ones of education? Let us make the country livable in before we over-educate it!

ASK REFERENDUM INSTEAD OF ELECTION

Unionists Revive the Plea, But Asquith Will Be Hard to Convince—His Majesty Will Likely Follow Advice of His Ministers.

LONDON, May 1.—(New York Tribune Cable).—The long holiday for the politicians may be the King's working time. Both he and the Queen had paid income taxes at the rate of 14 pence on the pound before the meeting was signed. This was the practice of Queen Victoria, and they have followed it, altho the treasury has no power to levy on the crown. The example set by them will be enforced by an army of tax collectors, and the deficit in the treasury will disappear, and the budget issue with it, from politics.

The constitutional question will remain, and the crown will be drawn into politics, unless peace can be arranged between the houses during the next month, and the sovereign alone has the prestige and authority for attempting to do it. Both the Unionists and the Moderate Liberals will be glad to have him undertake this difficult task, especially as their leaders are convinced that another general election will leave the relations of the parties virtually unchanged. The treaty was won or lost, and John Redmond holding the balance of power. It is an easy inference that the King is not pleased with the situation, which might have been averted if his warnings last autumn respecting the suspension of the budget had been heeded. Otherwise there is no evidence of the royal intentions.

Unionists Urge Referendum.
There has been a revival of talk of a referendum on the Unionist side as a practical method of meeting the difficult situation. It is urged, with not a little plausibility, that the government veto to bill, who are rejected by the lords, can be sent to the country by a special referendum, and that the nation will have the authority for settling the dispute between the houses without a general election. The Radicals have raised the objection at once that a general election would not be averted if the referendum should go against the government, since parliament would be dissolved in that event. A special referendum would require the passage of a bill, and Premier Asquith is not likely to propose it when the Nationalists, the Advanced Radicals and the Labor movement are all dependent on to support it. A referendum in reality is a Unionist device for avoiding a premature appeal to the country, and deferring the issue to the next election. It is a better chance of winning another hundred seats than there is at present. The earnest Radicals perceive this, and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Redmond and the general election on the veto issue, with the understanding that five hundred peers shall be created if the coalition triumphs. The financial situation is a special referendum, which the masses are not likely to comprehend.

King Will Accept "Advice."
The King is certainly respecting the King's intervention: First, he will not be hurried or flurried by the politicians on either side, and, second, he will not depart from the constitutional principle of acting on the advice of the responsible ministers of the crown. He did not consult Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, but he did consult Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith advised him to do so, and he is not likely to suggest a round table conference without the prime minister's initiative. His wishes are great weight to the judgment of Lord Estlin, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Rosebery and Lord Knollys, but these gentlemen are not likely to be of much weight in his constitutional advisers.

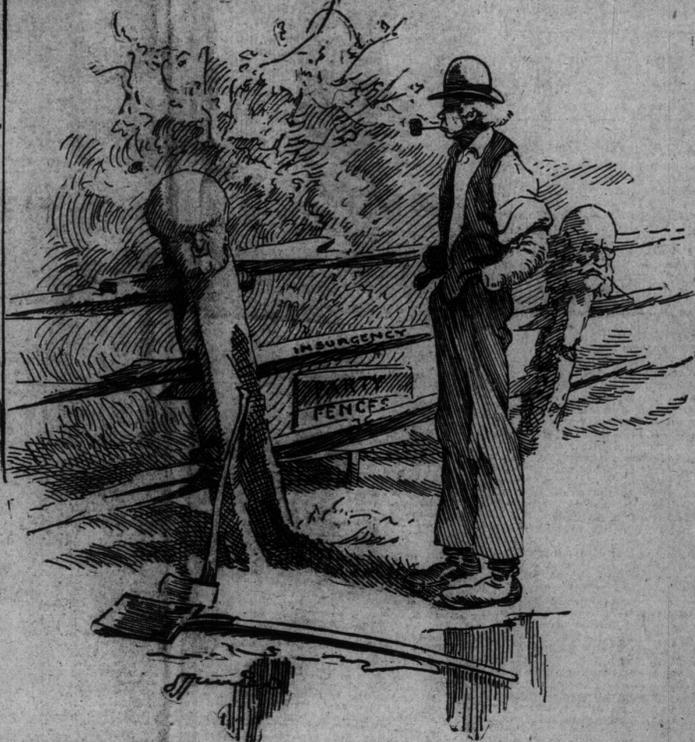
What is probable is that his influence will be properly exerted. It is the direction of a statesmanlike adjustment of the existing difficulties, and that affairs will take their course if he finds mediation. Mr. Asquith does not want a referendum or any compromise, and Mr. Asquith, if he succeeds in keeping Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour united, will probably stand out for royal guarantees, with an election in July. Even Lord Milner has lost his fighting power, and opinion among the Unionist lords is shifting from the rejection of the veto bill to its adoption with a referendum rider.

The Veto Bill.
The house of lords' veto will be submitted to the house of lords when parliament reassembles on May 26. There are six clauses in the bill. They contain nothing new or novel, but the preamble foreshadows that action will be taken later for the reform of the house of lords, with which the resolutions do not deal. It says that it is intended to substitute a second chamber, constituted on a popular basis, instead of an hereditary basis. Such a bill, containing a preamble declares, cannot immediately be brought into operation. Provision is also made for limiting and defining the powers of the new second chamber.

Premier Asquith has gone to Gibraltar with Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Balfour has started on a series of country house visits.

LEG TORN OFF.
PORT ARTHUR, May 1.—(Special.)—Rellan Carmichael of Collingwood, a deckhand on the steamer Westmount, had his left leg torn off at the knee by being caught in a cable on deck while decking at Port Arthur elevator. His life was saved by the crew promptly applying a tourniquet to stop the flowing blood.

SPRING WORK



FARMER LAURIER: I've got some straightening to do here, by gum.

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND IN RUINS OF HOTEL FIRE

Identifying the Dead Streets Thronged With Curious Visitors From a Distance.

CORNWALL, May 1.—(Special.)—A large staff of men worked all day Sunday delving into the mass of brick, mortar, stone, iron girders and other debris of the ruins of the Rosmore Hotel, searching for bodies of those who lost their lives in Friday morning's holocaust. This work was authorized at a special meeting of the town council on Saturday, and was carried out by men employed by the corporation under the direction of their mechanical superintendent, Chas. Launt. As the result of their efforts two more bodies were found, which are believed to be those of Mrs. W. Taylor Archibald and Benjamin Fielding, the Sterling Bank accountant. Mrs. Archibald's rooms were directly over the C.P.R. telegraph and ticket office. In the debris beneath a quantity of bones were found and nearby a brooch which was recognized by her son as the aged lady's property. A bunch of bank keys found with the remnants of another body discovered to-day indicate that they are those of Mr. Fielding. The six bodies found up to yesterday were believed at first to be the White girls and the Gray family, but the autopsy conducted by Dr. Algure leads to the belief that Mr. Gray is still missing, altho his son, the body first believed to be Mrs. Gray's, proved to be that of a woman, and everything points to it being that of Mrs. Greener, widow of the man who lost his life in the Windsor Hotel fire last year.

One of the other bodies found is believed to be that of Charles Gagne, a young man who was killed by a stick pin found nearby. Summed up, according to the opinion of the local authorities, the bodies found are Mrs. Archibald, Mr. Gagne, Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Gray and her little daughter, and Misses Mary and Jane White, daughters of the late Oliver White. The funeral of the latter will be held Monday morning at St. Columban's Church and cemetery. The calamity was referred to in nearly all the local churches, and on Monday morning a requiem high mass for the deceased will be sung at St. Columban's Church by Very Rev. Vicar-General Corbet.

The streets in the burned section were crowded all day with citizens, along with hundreds from the surrounding country, as well as many from points in New York State, the steamer Sirius running an excursion from Massena.

SIR RICHARD WON'T BUDGE
And Now Fisher Wants Strathcona's Job in London.
OTTAWA, May 1.—(Special.)—Sir Richard Cartwright has flatly refused to resign the leadership of the government party in the senate, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was destined to be his successor, has put up another proposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding himself. It is learned that he has asked the premier to name him as successor to Lord Strathcona, Canadian Commissioner in London. It is not thought, however, that his request will be granted.

Commercial Union? Oh, No!

President Taft's Prospective Trade Treaty With Canada is of a Kind We Don't Want.

President Taft at Buffalo on Saturday, addressing the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club, said: "Another thing Buffalo is especially interested in is this country's dealings with Canada. Canada is a rapidly growing nation. I'm glad to say that our negotiations with the Canadian authorities over the tariff have had a peaceful solution, and that there is to be no tariff war. You know we Americans have a fairly good opinion of ourselves. I dare say we really believe we are just as big as we really are. The Canadians, however, think we lack a sense of proportion once in a while. The Canadians are great with resources and energy, and if we are wise we are going to have them join us in closer commercial union and neighborly feeling, as closely as possible. By so doing we will benefit both countries."

If President Taft thinks, as by the above statement, that he can regenerate the old commercial union movement of Erastus Wiman, he will be greatly disappointed. There is one thing the Canadian public-to-day will have nothing to do with, and that is the proposal for commercial union with the United States. Canada has achieved her tariff independence at too dear a cost to lose it by a commercial union treaty with her neighbor. Commercial union, in the end, means annexation, as every Canadian knows.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY
Movement to Boost it Among Liberal Members of Parliament.
OTTAWA, May 1.—(Special.)—It is learned that a movement is on foot in parliamentary circles, principally, if not wholly among the Liberals, to procure a substantial increase in the Speaker's salary. At present the speaker gets a special allowance of \$4000 a year, his sessional indemnity of \$2500, and perquisites in the form of free quarters in the parliament buildings, attendance, etc., which must be the equivalent of a considerable sum. It is understood that the government so far is not convinced of the possibility of according to the round robin which is being circulated.

KING APPROVES OF READERS.
Sir James Whitney has received through the governor-general copy of a despatch from Lord Crewe colonial secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a set of the new Ontario readers sent to the King and the Prince of Wales. His majesty highly approves of the motto adopted on the front of the readers, and his royal highness expresses interest in the practical knowledge contained in the volumes and comments upon the choice of the flag as a frontispiece.
SIR E. S. CLOUSTON SAILS.
LONDON, May 1.—(Special.)—Sir Edward Scoble Clouston, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, sailed for home Saturday on the Mauritania.

MAY DAY PASSED OFF QUIETLY IN EUROPE

Paris Demonstration Called Off—Rain Quells Ardor of Italian Strikers.

PARIS, May 1.—May Day in Paris passed off quietly. The government had taken the strongest precautions and troops patrolled the Bois de Boulogne and boulevards, but their services were not required. The general federation of labor, in the face of Premier Briand's energetic attitude, did not attempt to carry out its threatened demonstration. Throughout the provinces also quiet prevailed. At Brussels. BRUSSELS, May 1.—The customary May Day parades in the various cities of Belgium passed off quietly. There was added significance to these parades in addition to the regular cause of the approach of the general elections, at which the socialists claim they have exceptional prospects of success. Labor Demands in Madrid. MADRID, May 1.—The laborites, in view of the pending general elections, made a feature of the May Day demonstrations, which, however, were orderly. In addition to a big parade, setting off many of the phases of political conditions, placards were posted about the city, announcing some of the demands of the party. These include an eight-hour day, the liberation of political prisoners, the re-opening of lay schools and the exemption of meat and codfish from customs duties.

Rains in Italy. ROME, May 1.—May Day disorders were feared here, where 60,000 masons are on strike; at Milan, where the strikers number 35,000, and at Bologna, where 10,000 men are on strike. While the meetings were being held, at some of which fiery speeches were made, torrential rains came down, dispersing the crowds and driving them to shelter. The government had taken extraordinary measures to maintain order. All traffic was stopped and the streets were strongly patrolled.

Decorated Graves. LISBON, May 1.—In commemoration of May Day the workmen made a pilgrimage to the graves of old leaders of the labor movement. There were no disturbances. Anarchists Flight Police. BERNE, Switzerland, May 1.—Processions were held in many cities in Switzerland to-day, but without disorder, except at Geneva, where a group of anarchists came into collision with the police. Several persons on both sides were injured.

In Hyde Park. LONDON, May 1.—May day was celebrated here by a demonstration of 20,000 workmen in Hyde Park. One hundred trade unions and socialist societies were represented. The proceedings were orderly. At Montreal. MONTREAL, May 1.—(Special.)—The socialist parade to-day with a red flag, net only two hundred respondents. Speeches were made in the Champ De Mars in Russian, English and French. There was no disorder.

PULPIT SUPPORT FOR Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Work of the Association Explained and Lauded—Secretaries From American Cities Are Here—Fund Will Exceed \$400,000 To-day.

RECEIPTS TO DATE

Citizens' Committee	15,500
Bureau of Y.M.C.A. Secs.	44,100
Young Men's Committee	1,600
Previously acknowledged	289,905
Grand total	351,105

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions for \$1000 and over were announced Saturday, and are included in the grand total:

E. J. Moore	10,000
Henry Ryrie	10,000
James Ryrie	5,000
Stuart Ryrie	5,000
Alexander Laird	5,000
John Firstbrook	2,500
A. F. Reid	2,500
J. H. Adams	1,000
Frank P. Wood	1,000
Stuart Laird	1,000
C. W. Chadwick	1,000
W. H. Macdonald	1,000
John F. Ellis	1,000
J. E. Atkinson	1,000
William Brown	1,000
A. R. Williams	1,000
Albion Hardware, Ltd.	1,000
Cavithie Mulock	1,000
H. Harmer	1,000
Charles C. Cummings	1,000

BUSINESS MEN'S COMMITTEE.

Name	Amount
G. H. Wood	225,100
R. W. Eaton	11,250
J. M. Godfrey	10,500
W. H. Macdonald	7,500
Thomas Bradshaw	6,140
Richard Southam	5,550
E. L. Woleen	4,600
E. D. Fraser	4,225
E. G. Herrick	3,750
Thomas Allen	3,500
Total	308,720

YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

A. G. Malcolm	825
A. H. Pescoe	700
W. H. Scott	687
J. H. Gould	650
F. G. Mara	590
L. A. Schoerke	545
H. Stach	500
A. A. Winter	430
W. H. Murray	415
W. H. Grand	375
W. E. Fraser	375
C. H. Ashley	367
J. V. Serling	357
H. Lavender	350
Total	5750

\$400,000 by noon to-day for the Y.M.C.A. building fund.
What does that mean?
About \$40,000 between Saturday's luncheon and Monday at one o'clock. The international secretaries have been astonished at what Toronto has done. Let Toronto show the stuff she is made of and go one better yet. Sunday was spent in meditation and rest by the members of the committees. The long stretch of a full week is before them, and in the next six days the final struggle of the Toronto will be attacked in earnest. Many of the pulpits in the city were, however, occupied by Y.M.C.A. secretaries and workers. In other churches pastors took up the theme—the great motto of the Y.M.C.A.—"Not to be ministered unto but to minister."
In addition to the regular church services there was a largely attended meeting of men in Association Hall at 4 p.m., at which John F. Moore, of New York, and H. E. Lewis, Cleveland, Ohio, were the speakers.
Mr. Moore said in part: "Now, in every time of great enthusiasm, we are not all agreed as to what constitutes the things really worth while in the life of an institute, and I wish to call your attention to the thing that is really worth while all the time. It is not to get a building, altho it is a great thing to get a building. It is a marvelous thing that this money should be poured out by the men of this city, but I have known Young Men's Christian Associations with stately buildings, and I have seen them grow cold and useless in the days of their prosperity, so I have longed for them to get back to their days of poverty, the days when they were doing the things really worth while. Being popular is not being worth while after all."
Popularity is ephemeral.
"I remember the day when the Young Men's Christian Association was not as popular as it is now. I can remember when it was the butt for every sneerer who wished to make sport of it."

Continued on Page 9, Column 1.
Maple Leaf Subscriptions Still Being Received.
The item in Saturday morning's World with reference to the Maple Leaf Milling Co. stock subscription is found to be misleading in as much as the subscription books at Cavithie Mulock & Co. are still open and subscriptions for stock are being taken for allotment.

A RETROSPECT.
May 2, 1670: Charles II. gave a charter to the Hudson's Bay Company.
May 2, 1774: The Earl of Dartmouth introduced the Quebec Act into the house of lords. It extended the boundaries of Canada westward to the Mississippi and southward to the Ohio. It also guaranteed to the Catholics of Quebec certain religious and civil rights.
May 2, 1818: Bishop Plessis of Quebec sent Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin to Red River.
May 2, 1822: First Protestant Church in Red River, St. Andrew's, was opened at Grand Rapids.
May 2, 1881: The C.P.R. broke ground for the great trans-continental railway.
May 2, 1882: The government passed the Civil Service Bill.

SOMETHING PECULIAR ABOUT THE FIELDING \$120,000 DONATION

Largest Contributors to Purse Were the Government Bankers and the Dominion Coal and Steel Company.

OTTAWA, May 1.—(Special.)—When Hon. W. S. Fielding received his gift of \$120,000 the other day there was a fairly general assent amongst Conservatives and Liberals alike that the donation was proper to a man who, while devoting his energies to public business, had tried to provide for his future, and with the danger that with change of government he would find himself in poverty.
The complexion of the news has changed, however. It has become known here that the largest contributors to the Fielding purse were the Bank of Montreal and the Dominion Coal and Steel Company. It is stated that the contribution of the Bank of Montreal alone was \$25,000. When it is remembered that the Bank of Montreal is the government's banker, with intimate relations with Mr. Fielding, and that bounties on steel have greatly advanced the considerations of the Dominion Coal and Steel Co., these bounties having been given at the instance of the minister of finance, the gift assumes the aspect of a business proposition.
The whole question, therefore, will be discussed in parliament to-morrow on the house being moved into supply. It is understood that Mr. Boyer of West Algoma will open the debate.

EARL GREY FOR MAYOR.
Earl Grey grows more and more into the good opinion of the people of Toronto—as a matter of fact, he is the most popular governor-general we ever had. Said one of the aldermen, after his visit here Friday and Saturday of last week: "He'd have no trouble in being mayor if he wanted the job."

Cigar Smoking Record.
T. W. Foster of Halleyburg writes: "Here is another smoking record for you. I lighted a 10 cent La Fortuna clear at 7:31 p.m., and kept it burning continuously until 9:17½ p.m., being 106½ minutes, beating the Picton man's record by 5 minutes, and the Washington man's by 12 minutes."

in a match on W. Rowles, J. Bottom row: to a position paid expenses after study is the of one young man thirty-day school. He found called thirty-day all that it is doing the genuine they require usay rude imitations of this young woman observed of being fitted to ver be really sat. Dressed in a she might have characteristic at its