

Queen St. W., \$7000

Will buy store and dwelling in good business district on north side of street, drive, good lot. Must be sold at once. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PROBS: Moderate winds; local thunderstorms; mostly fair and warmer.

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 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 Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, England. His plan, 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 independent man.

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 neglected to provide for his future, and with that danger that with a 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. Boyce 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 had no trouble in being mayor if he wanted the job."

Cigar Smoking Record. T. W. Foster of Halleybury writes: "There is another smoking record for you. I lighted a 10 cent La Fortuna cigar at 7:31 p.m., and kept it burning continuously until 3:17 1/2 p.m., being 106 minutes, beating the Picton man's record by 5 minutes, and the Washington man's by 12 minutes."

ILL HEALTH CAUSES HIS RETIREMENT

REV. DR. G. M. MILLIGAN. For over 34 years pastor of Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

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 in 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 municipal pallies 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 only 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 is our problem. We have contented ourselves 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 road-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 reliable, 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 city limits of many of our cities and towns, and most of what we have ends on Sunday.

So we've got (1) drainage, (2) roads and traction as absolute necessities. What next? The thing that is really the heart of the matter is 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 power, if conserved, converted into energy 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 by the way our houses are heated in the cities, even more so in the country, that do many of our people die off and 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, then, depend on drainage roads and traction, house-heating more and more, and these things ought to be the main or first concern of government. Are they? Our public revenues are their first outlet in these directions. Do they?

And yet, with these three great major drains before our people, and not any one of them hardly touched, there are deputations and men who are looking for easy jobs beseeching 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 yet, 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 full rate of 14 pence on the pound before the Finance bill 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 would 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, with twenty seats 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 bill, who 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 Labour party are all opposed to it. It is said, being made depended on to support it. A referendum in reality is a Unionist device for avoiding a premature appeal to the country, and deferring the decision until the election. The Radicals perceive this, and agree with Mr. Redmond that a general election on the veto issue, with the understanding that five hundred peers shall be created if the coalition triumphs, will be the best way of settling the special referendum, which the masses are not likely to comprehend.

King Will Accept Advice. The king is expected to respect 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 last autumn until 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 Esher, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Rosebery and Lord Knollys, but these confidential friends cannot take the place of his constitutional advisers.

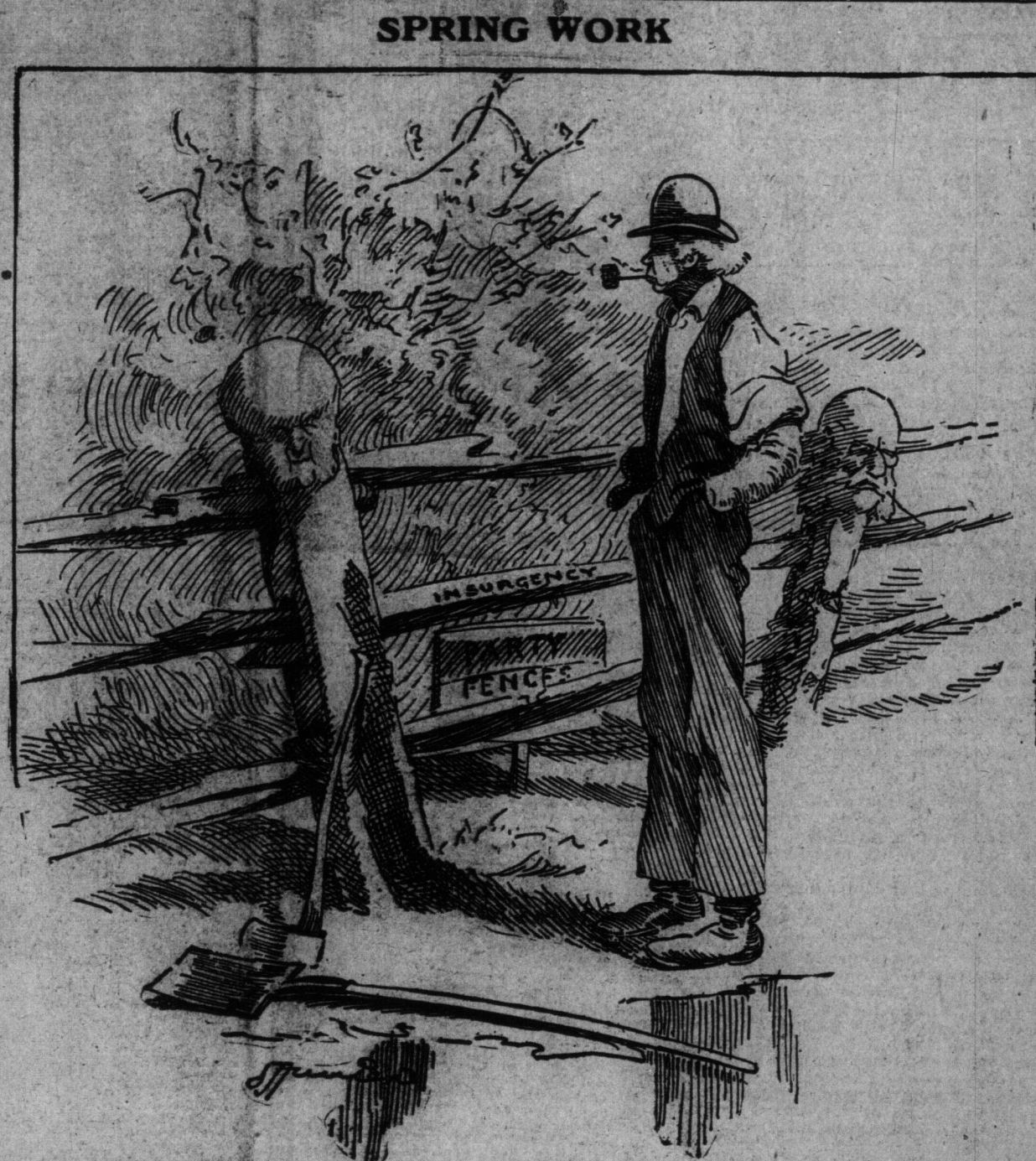
What is probable is that his influence will be properly exerted in the direction of a statesmanlike adjustment of the existing difficulties, and that affairs will take their course if he finds mediation impossible. Mr. Redmond does not want a referendum or any compromise, and Mr. Asquith, if he succeeds in keeping Sir Edward Grey and Mr. B. Balguy with him, 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, instead of an hereditary, basis. Such substitution cannot be made, and the bill 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.



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 Rosemont 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, and it is believed to be those of Mrs. W. Taylor Archibald and Benjamin Fielding, the Sterling Bank accountant. Mrs. Archibald's remains 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 identified that they are those of Mr. Fielding.

The six bodies found up to yesterday were believed at first to be the White and the Gray family, but the autopsy conducted by Dr. Alguire leads to the belief that Mr. Gray is still missing, also his son. The body 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, identification. It is said, being made 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 to 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 Corbett.

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.

SPRING WORK



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

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.—Sir Edward Seaborne 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 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 because 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 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 included 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 in 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 way. Speeches were made in the Champ De Mars in Russian, English and French. There was no disorder.

\$50.00 Per Foot

HIGH PARK BOULEVARD First lot on Indian Road 50 ft. No others for sale on street under \$60.00. Rare bargain. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

30TH YEAR.

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
Business Men's Committee 44,100
Young Men's Committee 6,670
Previously acknowledged 233,005
Grand total \$399,275

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions for \$1000 and over were announced Saturday and are included in the grand total:
J. S. Moore \$10,000
James Ryrie 10,000
Harry Ryrie 5,000
R. H. Ryrie 5,000
Alexander Laird 5,000
John Firstbrook 5,000
A. T. Reid 5,000
J. H. Adams 1,000
Frank P. Wood 1,000
Stones, Limited 1,000
C. W. Chadwick 1,000
E. L. McLean 1,000
John F. Ellis 1,000
J. E. Atkinson 1,000
William Brown 1,000
A. R. Williams 1,000
Alkenhead Hardware, Ltd. 1,000
Cawthra Mulock 1,000
H. Harmer 1,000
Charles C. Cummings 1,000

BUSINESS MEN'S COMMITTEE.

Names Amount
G. H. Wood \$25,100
R. W. Eaton 11,250
J. M. Godfrey 10,500
J. Henderson 9,000
Thomas Bradshaw 6,140
Richard Southam 5,550
E. L. McLean 5,000
E. D. Fraser 4,250
J. G. Herrick 3,750
Thomas Allen 3,500
Totals \$99,750
YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.
A. G. Malcolm \$ 825
H. H. Pascoe 725
W. H. Scott 697
J. B. Gould 606
F. G. Mara 590
L. A. Schoerke 545
E. J. Stock 500
A. A. Winter 430
W. McFarlane 415
E. P. Grand 375
W. E. Fraser 375
C. H. Ashley 367
J. V. Serinaga 357
T. Lawrence 350
Totals \$7,540

\$400,000 by noon to-day for the Y.M.C.A. What does that mean?

About \$40,000 between Saturday's luncheon and Monday at one o'clock. The national secretaries have been at what Toronto has done. Let Toronto show the stuff she is made of and go one better yet. Sunday is the day of 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 fund-raising struggle of Toronto will be attacked in earnest. Many of the pulpits in the city were, however, occupied by Y.M.C.A. secretaries and workers who were busy with the regular church services. The 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 R. E. Lewis, of 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 the prosperity, so I have longed for them to get back to their days of poverty, the days when they were 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 Cawthra 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.