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TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 17 1907—TWELVE PAGES

CHURCH UNION IS YET DISTANT COMMITTEE ADJOURNS FOR YEAR

Gratifying Progress Made But Many
Perplexities Remain—Sub-
Committee Reports on Training
for Ministry.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THEOLOGICAL COURSE

The joint committee on church union concluded its labors last night, with a feeling of satisfaction that much has been accomplished, but with the feeling that a great deal of consideration must yet be given to many important matters.

It was decided to hold the next meeting next September, and in the meantime the different ministers will be sent copies of the reports that they may find out the attitude of their congregations.

A committee was formed from each denomination, with Dr. Sutherland as convener, to get full information regarding funds and methods of administration. The committee members are: Dr. Radcliffe, Dr. Somerville, Rev. W. D. Armstrong, Thos. Sedgwick, President Falconer, John Patterson, Rev. Dr. R. D. Fraser, Methodists—Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, Rev. Dr. W. S. Griffin, Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. H. H. Fudge, Mr. Ed. Garney, Jud. Chesley, Congregationalists—Dr. Warriner, Rev. J. S. Daly, Mr. T. B. Macaulay.

Judge Forbes, seconded by Mr. Chester Massey's motion, said it was the aim of the union to build a church of righteousness, truth and holiness, whose God is the Lord.

Candidates for Ministry.
The important changes made in the report on ministry were in relation to the training for the ministry. No candidate for the ministry will be received unless he has been first recommended by a body corresponding to a session, quarterly board, or a local church. The duty of enquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs, and general fitness of candidates for the ministry shall be laid upon the examining body. The duty of enquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs, and general fitness of candidates for the ministry shall be laid upon the examining body. The duty of enquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs, and general fitness of candidates for the ministry shall be laid upon the examining body.

Training for Ministry.
The second report on ministry received last night related the training for the ministry and was wholly new. It read as follows:
1. The attainment of a B.A., including Greek, to be followed by three years in the study of theology. During the course of the first two years, twelve months must be spent in preaching. (2) In cases where the B.A. degree is unobtainable there shall be two alternative courses of training from university matriculation. (a) Three years at least in arts, followed by three years in theology. During the course of the first two years, twelve months must be spent in preaching. (b) Two years preaching under the supervision of a body corresponding to a district meeting or presbytery, with appropriate studies, and four years of a mixed arts and theological course in college. (4) Suggested curricula: (1) Three years in arts training, (as in (2) A), English language and literature, three years. Two languages, one of which must be Greek, systematic theology, logic and ethics, one language; any one option from the arts course. Theological course—Homiletics, pastoral theology, systematic theology, New Testament, language and literature, Old Testament literature (English Bible), church history, Christian ethics and sociology.
2. The following is suggested as a comprehensive course in theology from which may be selected subjects sufficient to constitute the three years' course in theology under 3 (1) and (2) (a): Old Testament language and literature, including textual criticism, exegesis, Biblical theology, Old Testament history and Old Testament canon; New Testament language and literature, including textual criticism, exegesis, New Testament history, introduction, New Testament canon, English Bible, church history; in each, systematic, systematic theology; apologetics, including philosophy of religion, history of religion, and comparative religion; Christian ethics and sociology, Christian missions, practical training, including preparation and delivery of sermons, preparation for and conduct of public worship, the administration of the Sacraments, church law, the art of teaching and Sunday

Substantial Progress But Much Still to Do

Moved by C. D. Massey, seconded by Judge Forbes, and resolved:
"That this joint committee on the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, on the completion of this, its fourth session, feels that there is abundant occasion for thanksgiving to God, in view of the brotherly intercourse again enjoyed and the spirit of candor, patient deliberation and mutual regard and concession that has characterized all the proceedings of the session."
"The practical unanimity in the decision of the committee affords a fair prospect that, in due time, the matters in hand may be submitted by the various churches, under their constitution and usages, to their people and their courts for their consideration."
"We are persuaded that decidedly substantial progress has been made towards the end in view, and that such solutions of difficult problems have been found, so far as we have prosecuted our work, as to enable us to affirm our conviction that the proposed union appears to be practicable."
"When we consider the difficulties and perplexities that must be expected to arise in an effort to bring into one the systems so various and of so long standing, we may well be gratified at the unanimity which has obtained."
"The questions of doctrine, of the different policies and modes of administration, of the tenure of property (of the benevolent funds especially, such as the aged and infirm ministers' and widows' funds), the publishing interests, the college and educational works, and the legislation necessary to give effect to the union and secure all the interests involved, have heavily taxed our most experienced men and clearest thinkers, and must continue to demand their utmost attention till satisfactory conclusions shall have been reached."
"Such and kindred questions which have arisen demand also the earnest and prayerful attention of all our people, and the exercise of due patience till this great work, in the providence of God, shall have been completed."

FOREIGNER WAS A LOSS ABOUT BRIDGE

Wrote Concerning the
Quebec Structure and
Asked for Tele-
graphic Instruc-
tions.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—On the very day of the Quebec bridge disaster, a letter was received at Phoenixville from Mr. Yenser, the actual foreman in charge of the work, asking for telegraphic instructions as to whether or not he was to continue work on the structure in view of the defective chord. This fact was sworn to by Mr. Milliken, who was in Phoenixville at the time, and who immediately called up Yenser on the long-distance phone to learn from him that, believing there was no danger, he had continued operations. Yenser is one of the victims under the debris of the bridge. One of the day's witnesses, L. Nance, had a marvelous escape when the structure collapsed. He ran a small electric engine on the top of the bridge gird, he was in the water almost before he knew what had happened. He was picked up by a small boat. When asked to point out defects in the structure, he said his attention had been previously drawn to defects in the structure, but he had continued working because he did not care to be the first man to walk off the work.

Haoul Lafrance said he had noticed a crack in one of the bridge plates two or three weeks before the collapse. It was 18 or 20 inches long and as wide as his little finger. His cousin, a blind man, who had since left for the lumber shanties in Ontario, had drawn his attention to it. He noticed it on three different days. When asked to point out its location on a plan he indicated a different position to that given by former witnesses. He was ordered to meet the engineers to-morrow on the scene of the wreck to endeavor to locate the defect.

A. B. Milliken, re-called, related that on the day of the accident he received at Phoenixville a letter from Mr. Yenser on the works, dated two days before, asking whether, in view of the defective chord, he should go on with the work on the structure, and requesting an answer by wire. As the transmission of messages was very uncertain, owing to the telegraph operators' strike, Mr. Yenser was called by long-distance telephone and asked further about the matter, he said that, as there appeared to be no danger he was proceeding with the work.

For the present there are no more witnesses to be heard here. To-morrow the commissioners go to Levis to examine the injured victims now in hospital there. Wednesday and Thursday the attendants to bathe her feet in hot water. Dr. Garrett immediately administered nitro-glycerine and gave her some hot whiskey. He also directed the attendants to bathe her feet in hot water. Wild with anxiety, her son, who had come down from Cleveland to visit her, stood over the bed, urging the physician to do his best to save her. Under the strong restoratives Cassie revived within 20 minutes, and resumed her normal state, although she was weak and sightless.

Dr. Helmick is of the opinion that the blindness is only temporary, but has called in oculists, who are administering treatment.

THE C. P. AND THE ALL-RED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The opinion is growing here that the Canadian Pacific is behind the All-Red route, and that it has already given orders for a number of steamers, smaller but faster than the new Lusitania of the Cunard Line. The object in view is to make the voyage from an Irish port to the nearest available port of Canada in less than four days. Negotiations are believed to be going on satisfactorily between the Canadian and British authorities and certain steamship people—in all likelihood the Canadian Pacific.

STEEL COMPANY WINS GREAT LEGAL BATTLE MILLIONS INVOLVED

Mr. Justice Longley Gives Judgment
for Dominion Iron and Steel
Company All Along the Line
—Damages May Reach \$800,000—Legal Fees Said to Be
\$125,000—Case to Be Appealed

"I do not wish to read into the contract any implication. I have only to make the necessary and inevitable deduction that coal to operate an iron and steel plant must be coal with which such plant can be operated. Between Nov. 1st and 9th the coal company furnished in large quantities coal not reasonably free from stone and shale and incapable of operating an iron and steel plant and while they were mining plenty of coal for such purposes."—Part of Mr. Justice Longley's judgment.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Judgment was filed to-day at Sydney by Justice Longley, in the celebrated case of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. v. the Dominion Coal Company. The Steel Company wins on all points.

This suit was tried in July and August last, the trial lasting three weeks; many of the ablest lawyers in Canada were retained, the legal fees alone amounting to about \$125,000. The case will probably be appealed. The judgment is divided into two sections. The facts and the law. The former refers to the history of the companies and the agreement.

Agreements Entered Into.
On Oct. 20, 1903, an agreement was made whereby the Coal Company undertook to furnish the Steel Company with all the coal they should require at a stipulated price, but that the Steel Company should not demand more coal than was necessary for the operation of four blast-furnaces and the conversion of its product into various forms of steel manufacture. It was to force the Dominion Coal Company to carry out this contract that caused the Steel Company to bring the suit.

Coal Basis of Bargain.
The judge says: "This contract, in its terms, makes it clear, I think, that coal for the operating of an iron and steel plant is the basis of the bargain. The coal required is designated in the contract as 'freshly mined run of mine coal, reasonably free from stone and shale, and incapable of operating an iron and steel plant, and while they were mining plenty of coal for such purposes, they failed to furnish sufficient quantity of such coal to meet the requirements of the contract. The Coal Company thereby committed a breach of the contract and is responsible to the Steel Company for all the loss and damage which result from this breach. I think the Steel Company was justified in refusing to take in large quantities the unsuitable coal furnished by the Coal Company, such refusal did not constitute a breach of the contract and I think the contract is in full force."

Remedies Recommended.
"As to remedies: 1. As to the failure to supply sufficient coal during August, September and October, I think a referee should be appointed who would ascertain how much coal it was necessary for the Steel Company to purchase in these three months to operate their works, and the cost of such coal delivered at their works, and the difference between such cost and the contract price, \$1.24, should be paid by the Coal Company to the Steel Company."
"A referee should also enquire into the question of any damages which the Steel Company sustained by reason of non-delivery of sufficient coal in August, September and October, apart from the additional cost of coal."
"The referee should also enquire into the cost of coal obtained by the Steel Company since Nov. 1, over and above the contract price, \$1.24, and all sums so paid in excess of \$1.24 should be repaid by the Coal company to the Steel company."
"3. In November, in consequence of the failure of the Coal company to deliver to the Steel company sufficient coal suitable for the operation of its works, the works were suspended. The referee should ascertain the actual loss and damage which the Steel company sustained by this temporary suspension of work."
"I think the contract of Oct. 20, 1903, is still in operation, and, in my judgment, the best, indeed the only true remedy in this case, is the issuing of a decree requiring the Coal company to perform the terms of the agreement. I am not unaware of the difficulties which such a course might possibly involve, but I think the court has ample power to enforce such a decree by the appointment of a receiver, if any attempt was made to evade performance. To award damages for a period so long as the term during which this contract is to be in force seems to me an undesirable remedy from every point of view."

"I therefore direct that after the damages sustained up to the date of the reference is determined by the referee, an order pass requiring the Coal company to pay such damages and accretions to specifically carry out the terms of the contract according to the tenor thereof."
"The damages due from Coal to Steel to be ascertained by the referee, estimated at \$500,000, and indirectly the Coal means \$15,000,000 either to the Coal or to the Steel interests."

BISHOP APPEALS FOR PUBLIC PURITY

Addressing Canadian
Club, Points Out Dan-
gers Which Threat-
ens Our National
Life.

SECRET OF INFLUENCE.
To have a proper influence
over your fellow-men
Be absolutely straight.
Have no "side."
Be sympathetic.
Show a sense of humor.
Have the spirit of faith.
—BISHOP INGRAM.

The Bishop of London electrified and thrilled some 650 of Toronto's leading citizens, who attended the luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club yesterday, by his inspiring address. The bishop was received with vociferous applause.

"I would remind you," he said, "that I am not yet 50, but I seem to have more than 50 years' experience of human nature, for I have associated with all sorts and conditions of men. Before I was 30 I had plunged into the East End of London and came in contact with the coarser. It was there I learnt the lesson of give and take. After a few years of this I was made a canon of St. Paul's, when I was able to apply my experience of human nature to the busy men of the city. Shortly after this another turn of fortune's wheel, or as I prefer to put it, the wise ruling of the monarch, handed me in the house of lords, and the fashionable West End, where I have spoken the truth on social evils equally as plainly as I did in the slums of the East."

"I think I have grasped the secrets of the influence of one man over another. There are five of them. The first is absolute straightness. I always believe in being straight. "I never allowed a man in the East End to be outwitted by me. My religion in his class any more than I would allow a bishop to be outwitted to join the Land League."

An example for Canada.
"I have learned a good deal about Canada during my short stay here, and I am going to speak straight to you, but do not let me be misunderstood. I think Canada has a good deal to learn from the Old Country. I believe we in England can hold up an example to the West Ham of the world or straightness in public life."

"There is not a public man in the old-country to-day who has gone into public life for his own aggrandizement. We pride ourselves on the purity of our public life, and when the political corruption was revealed a short time ago, we were the whole of popular England turned against those people."

"My friends, I do not want to dictate, but I think you would do well to straighten up in your public life in Canada. (Loud applause.) If you are a population of 10,000,000—greater than England—greater than the United States—you must insist on having purity in the political and municipal life of the country." (Renewed applause.)

Be Sympathetic.
The second secret was "have no side" or "pulls." The speaker said that his influence with his fellows and never regained it.

As for the third secret, "everybody hates the man who does not possess a sympathetic heart," said the bishop. "Sympathy is necessary to help each other in our daily lives. Learn to look on life as stewardship, not as ownership. You only possess it for a few years; have sympathy. It is a big influence. If there was more of it, we should have a world of socialistic and other fantastic theories."

The fourth secret was to have sense of humor. "Could I have held the vast crowds spellbound in Victoria Park unless I had a broad sense of humor and made them laugh heartily?" he asked. "Christianity means cheerfulness. If a man is really happy he must take a bright view of things and reflect that brightness in his life and not be afraid of a joke. Langsdorf faces are no aid to religion. Laugh; be cheerful; be humorous."

The fifth and last, but most important secret was "faith." A man without faith had no conviction, no influence. One must have faith in God and faith in another world. Faith was essential to life.

Our Future.
"Take these secrets to your friends, make good use of them, and your fellow-men will be the better for your having lived. Apply them as a nation and Canada will be in all the best blocks destined to be—the greatest nation in the world," concluded his lordship, amid applause.

John Turnbull occupied the chair, Continued on Page 7.

TWO FEATURES.
The stranger within our gates is being most favorably attended with "Canada's unexcelled samples of early fall weather, and the fall styles at Dimeen's are another autumn feature. The business man gets his hat at Dimeen's because he can depend on the firm which has established a great reputation for the best provided by the world's manufacturers. The Dimeen special is in all the best blocks and is the best \$2.50 soft or hard felt hat in America. Corner Yonge and Temperance streets."

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, Witch of Finance, Blind

Woman Who Victimized Bankers and Capitalists Utterly Collapses at
the Feet of Her Loyal Son—Oculists Have Been
Called in to Administer Treatment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—While engaged in conversation with her son, in the female department of the Ohio penitentiary, where she has been confined for the past two years, serving a ten years' sentence for wrecking the Oberlin National Bank, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, former witch of finance, who, representing herself as the natural daughter of Andrew Carnegie, victimized dozens of Ohio and eastern bankers and capitalists to the extent of millions, to-day suffered a nervous collapse that nearly cost her her life and left her, temporarily at least, sense blind. She was carried to the hospital in the female department by her son, and female attendants and Dr. Garrett, the day physician, was immediately summoned. Dr. Garrett found Cassie lying on a bed in the hospital, in a chill. Although she was conscious and quiet mentally, her circulation was almost stopped and she was blind. Dr. Garrett immediately administered nitro-glycerine and gave her some hot whiskey. He also directed the attendants to bathe her feet in hot water. Wild with anxiety, her son, who had come down from Cleveland to visit her, stood over the bed, urging the physician to do his best to save her. Under the strong restoratives Cassie revived within 20 minutes, and resumed her normal state, although she was weak and sightless.

DEGREPIT MEN TO BE DEPORTED MAGISTRATE IS UNDER FIRE WAS BRIBERY SAYS PUGSLEY

Back to India Must Go
Old, Sick and Un-
desirable Immi-
grants.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—A telegram from Dr. A. S. Moore, Dominion health officer at Vancouver, received by the minister of the interior this morning, states that of the 900 Hindus who arrived by the Montague last week twenty-five were found to be too old and physically undesirable as immigrants, and will be deported. Thirty-five were found to be suffering from trachoma, and some of these may also be deported. None of the nine hundred was destitute, and among them had, Dr. Moore says, over \$25,000 in cash.

A telegram to the department of trade and commerce from an official in Vancouver announces that the Mounted Police along the three-year route were driven out of Bellingham, Wash., are making their way in small parties, numbering three or four hundred, are reported to be going south towards Seattle.

The Strongest Recommendation.
Our guarantee bonds are the strongest form of recommendation a trustee or official can present his employer with. We place a money backing behind our word for a man so settled or united during the past week as to put all danger of that character far beyond the range of probability. At the same time, popular feeling is steadily taking deliberate and dignified ground, unmistakably on the side of restriction of immigration.

"British Columbia, a white man's country," appears to be more than the labor party slogan. The issue insists upon capable legislative treatment.

ORANGEVILLE PEOPLE GO Back 30 Years to Rake Up Charges.

In pursuance of correspondence which has passed on the subject between the complainants and the department of the attorney-general, a deputation consisting of the Reeve of Orangeville and two of the councillors, Messrs. Lynn and Henderson, waited yesterday afternoon upon the Hon. J. J. Poy, and requested that a thorough and early enquiry be ordered into the methods employed by the police magistrate of Orangeville, Joseph Patallo, during a period extending over many years.

About one dozen cases were especially mentioned in this particular; one of the dates was so far back as thirty years ago, and another goes back five years.

Hon. Mr. Poy informed the members of the deputation that he would direct that an examination be made into the complaints which had been laid before the department.

FOR RESTRICTION. Sentiment in B. C. is Strong Tho Not Insistent.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—So far as further resort to restriction as a protest against Asiatic immigration is concerned, public opinion throughout British Columbia has become week as to put all danger of that character far beyond the range of probability. At the same time, popular feeling is steadily taking deliberate and dignified ground, unmistakably on the side of restriction of immigration.

CHALLENGES R. L. BORDEN to Deny That Conserv- ative Party Raised Half Million.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works, in a speech here to-night, made direct charges of corruption against the Conservative party, and said that at the last election \$25,000 had been spent in Westmoreland County alone to defeat Emmerson, while over the Dominion \$500,000 had been raised.

He challenged Mr. Borden to deny it, and said that if the Conservative leader brought action against him, he had abundant proofs to show his statements were correct.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The Steel Corporation claimed that they had made no breach of the contract because the coal tendered after Dec. 1, 1906, was not coal contemplated in the contract. The learned judge found the Steel Company to be right in its contention in this matter, and that it was not the intention of the Steel plant when they refused the coal between the 1st and 9th of November

FINANCIAL CRISIS PASSED BUSINESS IS QUICKENING

Chairman of Steel Corporation, Mr. E. H. Gary, Gives Reasons for
His Optimistic Prediction—Good Securities at a Bargain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, took an optimistic view of the business outlook in an interview to-day. He declared that a general quickening of business will follow the sale of \$700,000,000 worth of crops, which he expects to take place in a few weeks, if the weather remains favorable. In the near future, he added, the public will realize that, not in ten years, has it had such a chance to pick up good securities. When that time comes, he said, companies will be enabled to raise funds for renewals, improvements and extensions.

Continued on Page 7.

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