

84400

York Loan District, neat detached home, seven rooms, most expensively decorated in oil paint; lot 47x330 ft. deep to a lane, some small fruit trees, excellent location for any man who is fond of gardening.

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 20 Victoria St.

PROBS.—Moderate easterly winds fair, with a little higher temperature.

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 16, 1909—TWELVE PAGES

Yonge St. Store for Rent

\$1500 per annum. Includes ground and two floors over. Have tenant for upper floors at good rent. If not required.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 20 Victoria St.

51 29TH YEAR

LBS. RALLY TO PUGSLEY AFTER A SECOND ROUND IN BOUT WITH DANIEL

Minister of Public Works Lays Great Stress on the Error in Dates in Affidavit—Why the "Rake-Off" Can't Be Sued For.

CONMEE MAKES A FUSS OVER 'SPECIAL' ALLUSION

The house divided at one o'clock this morning, says 100.

Dr. Pugsley did not vote, explaining "in view of the fact that the motion is better than I should not vote."

OTTAWA, April 15.—(Special.)—Whatever may have been the feelings of a section of the Liberal party Wednesday when the row began over Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, it was evident at 6 o'clock to-night, when the house rose for dinner, that the whole body of Liberals in the house were with that minister in his defence against the charges levelled against him by Dr. Daniel, the Conservative member for St. John.

Dr. Pugsley's luck has continued with him. He has rallied all the speakers behind him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked pleased. Mr. Aylesworth patted him on the shoulder and there was abundance of party cheers.

The scene all the afternoon added nothing to the dignity or the quality of the house. There were interruptions of unseemly appeals to the speaker.

The speaker was on his feet many times, and he played his part in a befitting way. The galleries were crowded, and the house, though a new one, seemed to be rapidly degenerating into scandal chamber rather than a great assembly charged with the welfare of a nation.

Instead of questions of national importance, questions like the danger of the empire, oriental invasion, railway policy, the tariff programs of rival states, occupying one would think, the best efforts of the representatives of the people, scandal, charges of corruption against ministers and departments and charges of character, if not misconduct against ex-ministers, are the main subjects of debate.

Breaks Down. What came out of this afternoon was that the vital part of the McAvity charges rested on dates, and that the date presented at the election campaign meeting in St. John last fall had been given wrongly, and therefore that the case failed against Pugsley in a most important point.

Furthermore, in all these scandal charges that have occupied the house this session, it is evident to the most casual observer that the rules of the house as invoked by Mr. Foster and his friends for the withdrawal of all instances of character, if not substantiated by direct charges, are invoked with even more telling effect against the Conservatives, and the decisions have been made in favour of their charges specific, and on the reputation of a member, not on the affidavit of an outsider or on the finding of a trial court, or of an investigating commission.

Pugsley's Luck. It was pointed out by Dr. Daniel that he did not handle his case very well and Pugsley had his wonderful resource of good temper, of special appeal, of the sickening and being that drove him in good stead. Nor did a Conmee incident in the early minutes of the session tend to elevate the character of the debate.

When 6 o'clock intervened he was the object of a most hilarious demonstration, consisting of several minutes.

After dinner Mr. Crockett (Conservative, York N.B.), in his speech replying to Mr. Pugsley, raised the debate to a more elevated plane, and in his logical presentation of the situation and the need there was for a committee of investigation.

Mr. White's Reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose at 11:15 to state the position of the government. He stated that the precedent, established by Mr. Tarte in the McGreevy affair, did Dr. Daniel dare to say that he believed the affidavit bore upon its face the evidence of falsehood. This was the evidence of a man who, if his own evidence was to be believed, was a self-confessed hoodler and would place any credence in a man who thus displayed his own turpitude? The charge was not new. It was that Mayes paid \$2000 to Mr. Pugsley, but this was for legal services. If the money was paid for political services, what were the services rendered? The tenders were openly called for, and the contract awarded to the lowest tenderer. Sir Wilfrid repeated that there was the statement of a self-confessed hoodler and on the other hand the statement of an honest man.

The difference between the Hodgins and the Mayes cases was this: That Hodgins did not accuse himself. This was the statement of an honest man. In the case of the precedent, established by Mr. Tarte, the ex-minister thought it to be his duty to resign. But there was another consideration. This was a motion that the government could not accept, but the rules did not permit the government to amend it. He must accept it all or reject it all. It was a motion of want of confidence and he did not propose to accept a motion of want of confidence in the minister of public works, because, he said, that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Foster Defends Mayes. Mr. Foster said he knew nothing to the discredit of Mayes, who was just as reputable as the minister of public works and whose word was just as good. The premier had allowed many notions as amendments to go into supply. The real objection was that he did not believe that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Mr. Foster said he knew nothing to the discredit of Mayes, who was just as reputable as the minister of public works and whose word was just as good. The premier had allowed many notions as amendments to go into supply. The real objection was that he did not believe that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Mr. Foster said he knew nothing to the discredit of Mayes, who was just as reputable as the minister of public works and whose word was just as good. The premier had allowed many notions as amendments to go into supply. The real objection was that he did not believe that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Mr. Foster said he knew nothing to the discredit of Mayes, who was just as reputable as the minister of public works and whose word was just as good. The premier had allowed many notions as amendments to go into supply. The real objection was that he did not believe that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Mr. Foster said he knew nothing to the discredit of Mayes, who was just as reputable as the minister of public works and whose word was just as good. The premier had allowed many notions as amendments to go into supply. The real objection was that he did not believe that the motion would be under any consideration. It would not go down with the people that he did not.

Ministers to Confer With Admiralty.

OTTAWA, April 15.—(Special.)—Replying to Mr. Foster in the house to-day, the prime minister said that as soon after the close of the session as possible the minister of marine and the minister of militia will proceed to England to confer with the admiralty as to the best means of giving effect to the resolution passed on March 29, in regard to the participation of Canada in the naval defence of the empire.

TURKISH MARINES LYNCH BATTLESHIP COMMANDER

Was Executed Close to the Palace—News of Massacre of Armenians Was Exaggerated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—The third day of the revolutionary movement in the capital was marked by some disorders, the most serious of which, was a demonstration by marines who objected to the new minister of marine, Vice-Admiral Adjemim Pasha.

The marines gathered in force and set on fire the palace. Artillery was fired and the battle was delivered without warning or provocation. The murderer has never been a troublesome prisoner, but was constantly complaining about his health, and claimed that he did not get a fair trial. He was always morose.

Ex-Ald. R. J. Score is a brother-in-law in the deceased, who came to Canada from Arundel, Sussex County, England, about 35 years ago. For some years he stayed in Toronto, being connected with J. Ross Robertson of the Telegram. His father was a doctor in England. He was warden of the Penitentiary for over 25 years, leaving for Edmonton about three years ago.

He leaves a widow and two sons, John, in the P.W. Mounted Police, and Thomas, in business in Lacombe, Sask.

NEW BISHOP OF MOOSENEE

Rev. J. G. Anderson of Winnipeg Succeeds Bishop Holmes.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—(Special.)—The house of bishops of Rupert's Land assembled to-day, the principal business being the election of two mission bishops.

Rev. George Holmes, former mission bishop of Moosee, was elected Bishop of Athabasca, and Rev. J. G. Anderson of St. Peter's succeeds him at Moosee.

GUARD SLAIN BY CONVICT

Richard Stedman, Formerly of Penetang, Killed by Man Serving Life Sentence for Murdering

EDMONTON, Alta., April 15.—(Special.)—While superintending six convicts in the penitentiary carpenter shop to-day, Deputy Warden Richard Stedman was suddenly set upon and murdered with an ax by Gary R. Barrett.

Barrett, aged 55, is serving a life sentence for the murder of his stepson about a year ago on the homestead near Battleford.

No reason is known for the crime, which was witnessed by five other prisoners.

The blow half severed the head from the shoulders. The deputy warden was taken unawares and lay on his back in ten minutes was lifeless.

After the blow the murderer quietly surrendered and was locked up in his cell. The deputy warden had left the office of Warden McCauley about 10:25 for a tour of the building. He went direct to the carpenter shop, which is in part of a new building recently erected at the rear of the yard. He entered the shop, in which were instructor A. Pope and six convicts, to speak to the instructor.

In an instant Barrett had picked up a short carpenter's ax that was lying nearby, and advancing a step towards the unsuspecting man, struck him a fearful blow with the sharp edge of the instrument. The ax struck the back of the head at the base of the skull and half severed the head from the trunk.

There had been no quarrel with the deputy warden, and the fatal blow was delivered without warning or provocation. The murderer has never been a troublesome prisoner, but was constantly complaining about his health, and claimed that he did not get a fair trial. He was always morose.

Ex-Ald. R. J. Score is a brother-in-law in the deceased, who came to Canada from Arundel, Sussex County, England, about 35 years ago. For some years he stayed in Toronto, being connected with J. Ross Robertson of the Telegram. His father was a doctor in England. He was warden of the Penitentiary for over 25 years, leaving for Edmonton about three years ago.

He leaves a widow and two sons, John, in the P.W. Mounted Police, and Thomas, in business in Lacombe, Sask.

GREENSHIELDS PRESIDENT

Of the New Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation.

MONTREAL, April 15.—(Special.)—

It is understood that E. B. Green, president of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, that is to control seventy per cent of the world's output of that product. The directors include: Hugh A. Allan, Senator Macdonald, Montreal; Key, T. W. Cramp, of Philadelphia; Hon. James M. Beck of New York; Thos. McDougall of Quebec; and William McMaster, Montreal. The bond issue is \$7,500,000 and the stock issue \$10,000,000.

HOW BIG DILLON WET HIS DEATH

Witnesses Tell What Led Up to Snider's Vengeance for Insult to Wife.

That James Dillon came to his death while in a drunken brawl at 113 Jarvis-street at the hands of one Snider, and we further say that in our opinion the man Evans had nothing to do with injuring or in any way striking Jas. Dillon.

The above was the verdict of Coroner Orr's jury last night at the inquest into the death of James Dillon.

All the hearing Dillon got I gave him. This man (Evans) only helped me carry him out," was the statement Snider made to Detective Murray while under arrest on the night of the murder.

"The trouble started early in the morning," said Eva Hayes, who for the past two years has lived with Snider. "I have no lock for the door of my room and the landlord and I had a racket. I sent over in the morning to borrow a lock from Mrs. Dillon (Margaret Rutledge). Dillon brought it over. I was in my room at the time, combing my hair. I did not think Dillon would bring it over, as he nearly killed me four years ago. He came in and grabbed my arms and made a awful proposal to me and I threatened to call a policeman. I told Snider about it."

"In the evening when Dillon came Snider said: 'Eva says you insulted her?' Dillon said: 'She is a liar.' Then Dillon picked up a bottle and went to hit Snider saying 'Oh, no you don't,' and knocked the bottle out of his hand. Then Snider punched him. Then Dillon got up and advanced to Snider, saying 'I'll get even with you yet.' Snider followed him to the door. I heard a noise as the door was falling down the second flight of stairs, but I am not sure whether he fell or not."

"When Snider came back he said: 'If he comes back I'll have him pinched.' Beasly Frayley of 293 West Richmond-street said that Snider had told her that he would fix Dillon for insulting his wife. She said Dillon said something to Snider and then Snider struck Dillon. Then she left the room."

Harold Evans of 166 Markham-street said that he got acquainted with the Frayley woman at the corner of Queen and Spadina on Monday evening.

"I have given him what he has been looking for for a long time," said Snider to him. Dillon was in a stupor when they laid him on the sidewalk.

Margaret Rutledge of 127 East Queen-street said she had lived with Dillon for 15 years. She went to see Mrs. Snider in the afternoon and stayed. Snider was drunk, but not too drunk to know what he was doing. When Dillon came Snider said: 'Who's there?' 'It's me, Harry. Did you see Mag?' he answered. She hid behind a dresser because she was afraid. Dillon would beat her when he found she had been drinking. When she looked Snider was on Dillon punching him. Then she ran home.

Dr. A. J. Johnson reported that the cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain. He had seen wounds similar to those on Dillon's head inflicted by a boot. Dr. Harrington agreed.

Rates for Hydro-Electric Power in Toronto

Schedule "A," as it is called, calls for primary current, alternating 3-phase, 25 cycle, 12,000 to 13,000 volts, 24-hour service.

Maximum Demand in H. P.	Minimum Monthly Bill	Flat rate per H. P. per month	Meter rate per H. P. Hour—Off Peak	Meter rate per H. P. Hour—On Peak
300	\$344.00	\$2.99	7.1c	6c
400	425.00	2.12	0.65c	6c
500	506.00	2.02	0.62c	6c
600	588.00	1.96	0.60c	6c
800	750.00	1.87	0.58c	6c
1000	912.00	1.82	0.56c	6c
1200	1075.00	1.79	0.55c	6c
1500	1320.00	1.76	0.54c	6c
2000	1725.00	1.72	0.53c	6c

Customer may choose either flat rate or meter rate. Rates quoted are net. Horsepower intermediate between quotations to be charged the higher of the two nearest rates, and to carry a minimum monthly bill pro rata to such intermediate horsepower.

Term of agreement not less than five years, with privilege to customer of changing his monthly guarantee within the limits of this schedule once during the first twelve months, and thereafter at twelve-month intervals.

Service is to be taken subject to the general rules of the department. Peak hours are as follows:

October 15 to October 31—5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
November 1 to November 30—5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
December 1 to January 15—4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
January 16 to February 15—5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
February 16 to March 1—5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Patten Loads Up For a July Coup

BUYS 3 MILLION BUSHELS IN QUARTER OF AN HOUR

Only Tremendous Activity of "Whet King" Saves the Day on Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, April 15.—It was a day of tumult and sharply shifting fortunes in the wheat pit of the board of trade to-day. July wheat following a further rise, New York City now is facing the possibility of bread at seven cents a loaf.

The Ghetto of New York has already in some degree felt the effect of the buoyancy of the Chicago wheat pit. Six cents a loaf is the price now charged by some bakers, while the proprietors of hundreds of others think that they cannot continue selling at five cents much longer with bread four of the better grades costing from \$7 to \$7.20 a barrel, against \$6.50 to \$6.55 a few days ago.

While no concerted action in the matter of raising bread prices has yet been taken, it is pointed out along this line are expected at the next meeting of the East Side Master Bakers' Association. This organization comprises about 22 of whom have, it is stated, given up business since the big rise in wheat began.

Their secretary, D. H. Brayer, declared to-day that the present conditions in the flour market meant either a cut in the weight of each loaf or else an increase in the price. Regular working forces have been cut down all over by 2500 employees in East Side bakeries, Secretary Brayer said, in the event of a strike. He said that the price of bread and rolls has practically doubled.

"You could buy a 30-ounce loaf of bread on the East Side eight months ago for four cents," he declared, "and now a ten-ounce loaf costs at least five cents. It is safe to say that the price of bread and rolls has practically doubled."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 15.—The sustained bull market in wheat has resulted in the boosting of the price of flour in Minneapolis until first patents now sell at from \$6 to \$6.20 a barrel, or about 32 barrels more than prices long prevailing here.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 15.—Columbus millers to-day advanced the price 40 cents per barrel for winter wheat flour. The local quotation is \$7. This advance makes a gain of \$1 per barrel in the past ten days. Jobbers say that the price will go to \$9 before the close of the year. Millers throughout Ohio complain of difficulty in getting sufficient wheat to keep their mills running.

DOESN'T IT PAY TO ADVERTISE IN THE WORLD?

The World understands that the appeal for the completion of the wharf at South Lorraine has been effective, and the department of public works has issued orders for the immediate completion of the work.

WATCH FOR THEM.

During the last few weeks the circulation of The Sunday World has advanced with exceptional strides and the edition of the last three Saturday nights, to large, have been too small to meet the demand. It is indeed a true saying that nothing succeeds like success, and the constant improvement in the features of Canada's greatest weekly paper is the explanation of its growth. Next Sunday's edition will contain some of the most striking features that yet made their appearance, many of which will be announced in the Saturday morning paper. Watch for them.

Winnipeg Decline Helped It. It was pointed out that the decline in the price of wheat during the past few weeks had helped to bring about the present conditions in the flour market.

Mr. Patten personally visited the floor of the exchange and directed his own deals by word of mouth. He purchased and those of his followers who were not large speculators had gone.

The speculative day on the board opened without indications of the severity to come. May and July wheat quietly rose to new high prices, the former to \$1.29 1/4, and the latter to \$1.18 7/8. The July price was the highest since 1871, when a European war exhausted reserves, but neither Patten is said to have disposed of 1,000,000 bushels of his May holdings to-day and to be practically out of that option. His energies are now centred largely in July.

"I still have some May," said Mr. Patten, "but I am chiefly interested now in July. I am not paying much attention to the deferred futures. They are new crop months."

With the May deal proper to all intents a thing of the past, a battle royal will be waged in July. Mr. Patten, at the head of an influential following, insists that July will be sold crop month—that is, four months before the crop month—that is, four months before the crop month.

Continued on Page 7.

A WISE WOODCHUCK



GEORDIE FOSTER: He kin chatter an' whistle an' bluff, but he sticks blame close to the hole.

Continued on Page 7.

CITY READY NOW FOR SALE OF POWER

Low Prices Are Quoted For Manufacturers Who Desire Large Blocks—Margin of Profit for City.

At a conference with the board of control yesterday afternoon Alexander Dow of Detroit, consulting expert, and K. L. Allen, city electrical engineer, submitted a schedule of rates for the supplying of large blocks of power by the civic distribution plant. The board found the schedule satisfactory and it will now be for the city to enter upon the making of contracts with manufacturers and other large consumers. Rates for lesser blocks, for manufacturing purposes and also for domestic use, will be announced later.

The board is of opinion that the rates are substantially lower than the Electric Light Co. can offer, but that should the company seek to meet the city's competition by making lower rates, the users will be the gainers by such policy.

The Massey Harris Co. applied for a rate on from 500 to 1000 horse-power, explaining that the Electric Light Co. had made them a special offer. The board agreed that electrical appliances should be given any user, but considered that the schedule rate should be lower than that offered by the Electric Light Co., which was understood to be 65c per kilowatt per hour, whereas the civic rate would be 55c.

Mr. Dow, when seen after the conference, said that the figures given in the schedule contemplated allowing the city a margin of profit on the operation of the distribution plant. He declined to say what the margin was beyond the statement that it was a reasonable one and allowed for contingencies.

"As the project is being backed by all taxpayers, it wouldn't be fair for everyone to be taxed for the benefit of the users of power," said Mr. Dow in explaining why power shouldn't be supplied to manufacturers at the bare cost.

When asked how the schedule rates compared with those of the Toronto Electric Light Co., Mr. Dow and K. L. Allen said the city's electrical engineer said that they weren't able to make a comparison as they hadn't looked into the company's rates at all, but that simply assumed on how cheaply the city could deliver power, while reserving a legitimate profit.

"I can say this," said Mr. Dow: "the city is offering cheap power, and if consumers are getting it at as low rates as these, they have no reason to complain."

Regulation in Contract. The manufacturer who contracts for delivery of a maximum horsepower, makes himself liable for half the amount. Supposing, for example, that a manufacturer contracted for a maximum of 500 horse-power, he would have to pay for 250 horse-power, even though from industrial depression causing decreased output, or any other cause, his actual consumption should be much less. This is a necessary proviso, since without it a manufacturer might ask for delivery of several times as much power as he would really use, and this limit needlessly the capacity of the civic power plant for general delivery.

The consumer pays for an amount above the half-way mark. His maximum for one month might be 300 h.p., and for the next 300 h.p., and he pays by the month according to consumption.

It will be noticed that there is a material reduction in the flat rate per h.p. per month in proportion to the horsepower contracted for. The highest rate is \$7.50 per h.p. per year, this being the rate to contractors for 300 h.p., while the lowest rate is \$20.70 per h.p. per year, this being charged to the contractor for a maximum of 2000 h. p.

The figures are based on the cost of distribution after receiving power from the hydro-electric commission at \$18.10 per h.p. per year. The city undertakes to deliver the power at the door of the manufacturer at the rates given, the consumer to attend to the transforming and regulating.

"We can begin delivering on this basis within 30 days after power is brought into Toronto," said Mr. Dow, who explained that the schedule for this class of power had been drawn up as a beginning because the enquiries so far received were along this line.

The board had a corollary conference with Hon. Adam Beck, Engineer, Sothman and A. F. Lobb, solicitor of the hydro-electric commission, to discuss the general situation.

Manager Wright's Comment. Manager J. J. Wright of the Toronto Electric Light Co. when informed last night of the quotations, said that the company was already supplying power at less cost to the consumer. The company charged a meter rate, and all power and manufacturers would find it cheaper to continue those rates than to take power on the flat rate, whereby they were charged for the whole 24 hours no matter how small a portion of time was taken up in actual consumption. The flat rate, he declared, was very delusive. Under the company's rates the average wasn't more than \$11 per horse power per year for a maximum amount of 300 horse power.

As to the meter rate per hour "on peak," he said, it ranged from one cent per horse power per year to eight cents for small motors, but that the average was very much below the city's terms of six cents. He illustrated by saying the rate on 300 h. p. would be about two cents. He asserted also that the company would give a lower rate for the "off peak" hours as the demand was small.

Continued on Page 7.

Continued on Page 7.