

\$3200

Bedford Road district, solid brick, 7 rooms, concrete cellar, furnace, house beautifully decorated, bathroom strictly modern, owner leaving town.

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PROBS—North to east wind; fair to-day, followed by sleet or rain.

LAURIER PROMISES HELP TO PROTECT PROVINCE BUT MESSAGE IS LATE

In Meantime Legislature Adopts Strong Resolution Protesting Against the Threatened Invasion of Rights.

OPPOSITION OBJECTS TO FANCIED CENSURE

By a vote of 59 to 19 the Whitney Government yesterday carried the resolution respecting the bill introduced into the senate recently to incorporate the Ontario and Michigan Power Co. The opposition objected to the following clause in the resolution, the full text of which appeared in yesterday's World:

"That this house views with alarm the repeated encroachment of the parliament of Canada on the rights of the province and its efforts to withdraw from provincial jurisdiction and control works of a purely provincial character, and earnestly protests against such action, which this house believes to be contrary, if not to the letter, to the spirit of the British North America Act and to the intention of its framers."

This was regarded as a reflection on the federal government, the Premier Whitney disclaimed such an intention. Hon. A. G. MacKay moved the following amendment:

"That all the words in the resolution after the words 'generated by means of them' be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

"That this house, while not unimpaired by the bill is only a private bill, and not a public act, to which the government of Canada is committed, deems it advisable and timely to emphatically and unanimously express its disapproval of the said bill in some of its parts, and to assert and declare the rights of this province in the premises."

Assertion of Sovereignty. "And this house, while not claiming the right or power to deal with international matters, firmly asserts its territorial sovereignty over lands, rivers, streams, water powers and water privileges within the confines of the province; as also its jurisdiction with reference to international rivers and water powers of water privileges thereon, and to the land there underlying."

"And this house expresses its opinion that it is the duty of this government upon all such occasions, without specific directions or instructions from this house, to use and adopt all reasonable means and measures to safeguard in any and all respects the rights of the Province of Ontario."

"And this house recommends that a conference between the government of Canada and the governments of the several provinces be held with a view of arriving at a reasonable solution or settlement of all matters in doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the government of Canada and that of the various provinces, and that if necessary imperial legislation be obtained to confirm said settlement."

The amendment was defeated on a party division, Allan Studholme supporting the government, and the resolution was carried on the same vote.

Laurier Promises Help. In answer to an enquiry by Mr. MacKay, who pointed out the objectionable nature of the bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier wired as follows:

"Matter news to me, but if effect of bill is as you state, an invasion of provincial rights, bill will not be allowed to pass."

This reply came after the discussion on the resolution, in which regard to Premier Whitney was the only one who spoke on the government side. He assumed, he said, no attitude towards the Dominion government, nor towards any individual or any influence in the country. On the 26th inst. he had telegraphed to Mr. Graham on the matter, stating that the bill was very anxious that the bill be not allowed to pass. On the 27th he had in reply from Mr. Graham a telegram stating that he had not time to look at the bill, but would see it that day. He replied to the minister of railways thanking him for his reply and referred him to an editorial in The Globe of that day. There would be just as much reason and proof to assume that the minister of railways had inspired The Globe article as to suppose that The Globe article had inspired the government.

A Clear Surrender. If legislation of the kind proposed was to be allowed to pass he would have to do so with a full and complete understanding of the importance of its import that the legislature might as well pass a resolution giving up all its rights concerning property.

He would not say one word with regard to the Dominion government, unless they passed this bill. If they passed that bill it could only be by the defeat of the bill, and he would intend to do so, but it was not the intention of the Liberal party to speak clearly and firmly respecting their attitude.

Richard Harcourt said the government had no information that the opposition was not possessed of. The party would continue to defend the principles of provincial rights as it had done from the beginning.

He understood the bill was introduced into the senate by a private member. He supposed it was the right of any member to introduce any bill he pleased, attacking any principle without involving the party he belonged to.

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THE LATE JUDGE KILLAM LEFT A CLEAN SHEET

Railway Commission Holds First Sitting Since Appointment of New Chairman.

OTTAWA, March 31.—(Special).—The railway commissioners, Hon. Judge Killam, Hon. M. E. Bernier and Dr. Mills had the first sitting here since the chairman's appointment this morning. It transpired that when all the cases outstanding had been looked over there were only three concerning which there was any question with regard to being referred, these being the Bell Telephone case, Winnipeg and Duluth coal rates and C.P.R. traffic.

The commissioners will arrange to see all the parties interested, with a view to some method of procedure being arrived at.

The methods of the late chief commissioner were so vigorous and businesslike that there was nothing outstanding at the time of his lamented death which could have been avoided, and the task of Judge Killam is regarded as comparatively light with what obtained when Judge Killam took office.

Several important matters await the attention of the new commissioners.

The question of uniform bills of lading being provided is one of great interest to the commercial community and will be among the first to be taken up when the board gets in working order.

Uniformity in train rules on the various railways is also a matter that will have far-reaching effect, and the commissioners anticipate a long hearing in dealing with it.

The idea is to safeguard the public as well as those who operate the trains throughout the country.

The responsibility of railway companies for goods left at flag stations is another important case to be considered. Merchants and others shipping goods to flag stations at present are required to sign receipts from liability notes. In many cases goods have either been stolen or damaged and the shippers have, of course, had no redress.

L. J. Tarte and Brodeur Have Scene in Lobby. Editor of La Patrie Refuses to Be Turned From His Duty by Protests of Minister.

COAL STRIKE ON TO-DAY.

But Expectations Are That It Will Be Short Lived.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Two hundred and fifty thousand picked dropped from the banks of as many thousands of coal miners of the United States this evening, not to be used again until a wage settlement has been reached and a scale adopted between the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of the various fields. To-morrow morning 250,000 men will be idle.

The situation, however, does not indicate a prolonged strike. An open winter and industrial depression have left a large stock of coal on hand, and the difference between miners and operators are very slight. It is practically agreed that the present wage scale will be continued, but some policies in connection with the change-to-night in the national offices of the miners' organization and local differences between operator and miners have resulted in temporary suspension of work until a new wage scale is agreed to either by districts or individuals.

Settlement in Michigan. BAY CITY, Mich., March 31.—The joint convention of Michigan coal operators and miners to-day agreed that the general scale of wages of last year shall continue in effect until March 31, 1909. Pending the promulgation of the new scale by the joint-scale committee the miners will continue to work.

Broke Window for Luck. John Pittman, who knows no home but England, does not like Canada. By way of demonstrating his attitude he put his foot through a window on the Victoria-street side of the Rice Lewis Building at 10.15 last night.

The man was sober and declared that he broke the glass by way of making a further break into custody.

P. C. Reburn (153) relieved him of his liberty.

TEARSE INSANE IS CROWN'S THEORY

Mr. Blackstock Tells Jury Indications Point to Prisoner's Irresponsibility.

BRAMPTON, March 31.—(Special).—As told in The World some time ago, insanity will be the main line of defence for John Tearse, charged with the murder by shooting of Wm. Curry, farmer, on Christmas night. Not only that, but the crown will assist in that line of evidence. Tearse, who is an immigrant, had been employed by Curry as a hired man only a short time. It is alleged that because of a fancied grievance he wantonly shot the aged man with a shot gun and murderously attacked his son, who, however, got the better of him. The defence is in the hands of T. C. Robertson, K.C., who is crown prosecutor.

To-day Dr. W. A. Young of Toronto and Dr. Clark of Toronto Assylum examined the prisoner before he entered the dock, and will testify to-morrow. It is understood they noted signs of insanity.

Mr. Blackstock, in a lengthy address to the jury, mentioned the importance of the medical evidence, and said the crown's desire was not so much to convict for murder as to bring out all the facts. He himself was convinced that the prisoner was an epileptic, and the question would be to determine what should be done with him.

It is stated that Tearse's father died in an insane asylum after having attempted to murder his wife; a sister was insane and his grand parents on his father's side also showed symptoms.

Court Room Crowded. Long before his lordship and the attorneys took their places, the court house was crowded. The gallery had about 50 ladies and twice as many men. The court room became stuffy, and a middle aged lady fainted in the gallery.

As he entered the box the prisoner shuffled and appeared almost overcome with nervousness, and when the grand jury returned a true bill of murder in the first degree, he turned deathly pale and his eyes filled with tears.

As the petit jury were being sworn he swayed slightly in the stand and supported himself with one hand. It required 20 minutes before the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Robertson challenging nine and Mr. Blackstock rejecting two. When the talesmen were finally sworn it was 4.30 o'clock. Youth predominated largely among the twelve. The jury are Andrew Henderson, Bolton; Mr. T. Bowdoin, Brampton; W. G. Armstrong, Chincagou; Robert Armstrong, Brampton; Wm. Riddell, Alton; Wm. Taylor, Brampton; Richard Pines, Caledon; Simon Kerns, Caledon; Sam Elliott, Alton; George Peaker, Brampton; Henry Hodge, Cookville; R. B. Ashley, Brampton.

Mr. Blackstock, for the crown, addressed the jury, saying that the defence intended asking them to dismiss the prisoner as a lunatic. He further explained most explicitly that the crown's duties were not to get a conviction, but more particularly to establish the facts.

Continued on Page 7.

GRAND TRUNK STATEMENT.

Dividends on First, Second and Third Preference.

LONDON, March 31.—(C.A.P. Cable). The G.T.R. annual report shows gross receipts of £3,782,240, against £3,846,846 last year; working expenses, £2,710,333, against £2,561,496; net traffic receipts, £1,072,312, against £1,028,350; available for dividend, £541,815; dividends, 4 per cent. guaranteed, first and second preference and 8 per cent. on third preference, leaving £573 carried forward.

Passenger numbers 6,291,396, an increase of 345,536; freight, 8,881,347 tons, an increase of 569,272; train mileage, increased 581,882.

Canada Atlantic net revenue shows a deficiency of £60,985; Grand Trunk western net revenue credit of £15,985.

The board states, in view of the decreasing traffic, in consequence of the bad harvest and severe financial crisis, stringent measures are being taken to restrict, consistent with the interests of the company, all the expenditure while the depression lasts.

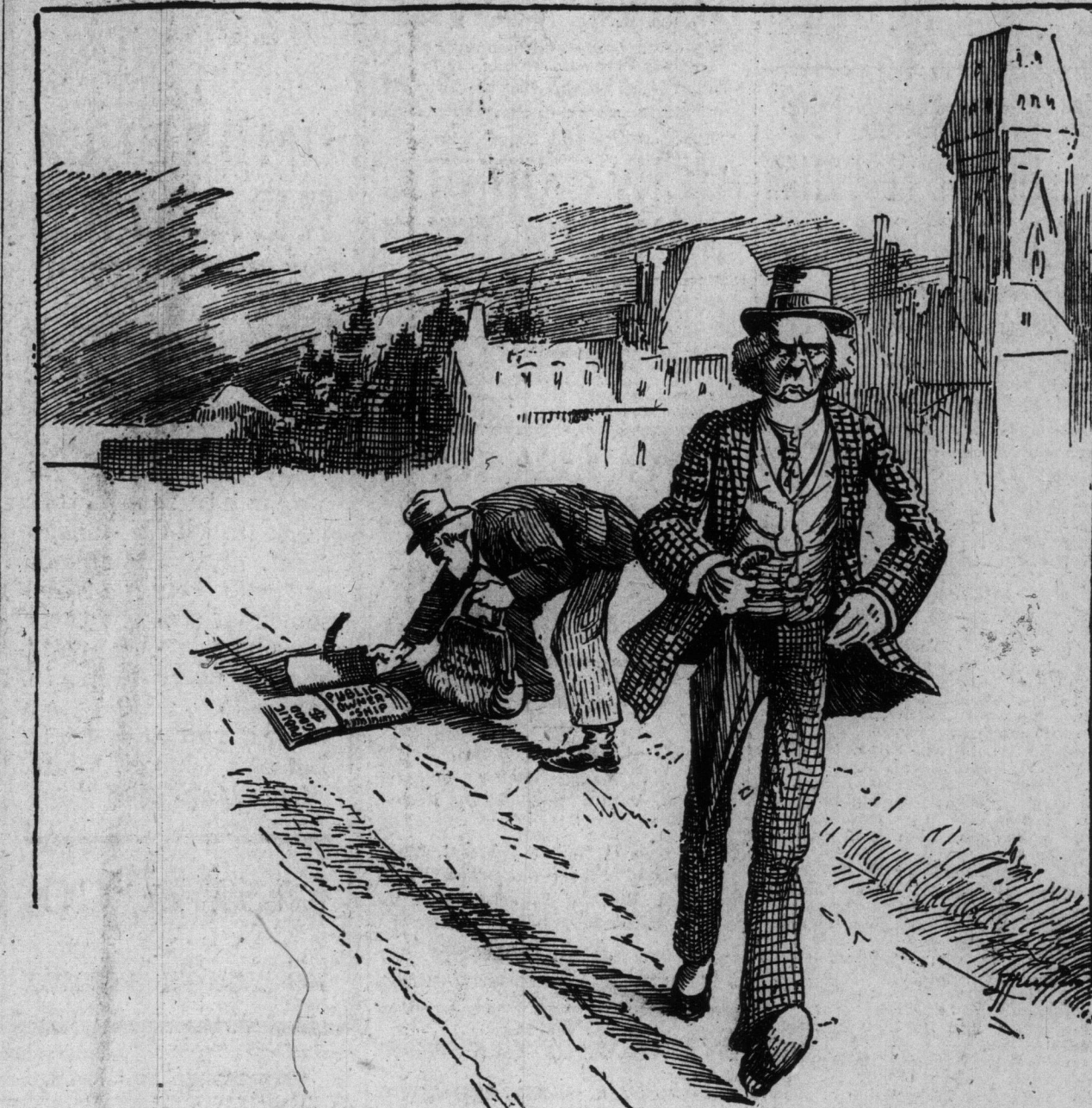
The whole funds required under the Grand Trunk guarantee for the prairie and mountain sections and Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific, excepting £700,000, is not wanted.

ARCHITECT'S BILL PASSED. Several of Its Provincial Provisions Struck Out.

OTTAWA, March 31.—(Special).—The bill to incorporate the Institute of Architects of Canada passed its third reading to-night, after Mr. Blain (Peel) and Mr. Gervais (Montreal) had succeeded in striking out several of its provisions.

At the suggestion of Mr. Blain the clause prohibiting manufacturers or contractors from the privileges of the society was dropped, while Mr. Gervais moved to strike out the classification clause and the clauses giving the right to affiliate with other associations and to establish branches. Provincial rights are protected by providing that the bill shall not affect privileges conferred by provincial charters.

WILFRID FOOLS HIMSELF



THE COUNTRY (who has found pocketbook): Well, that man Laurier may be a dretful smart feller, but he was so blame scared of gettin' April fooled that he's walked right past a well-filled pocketbook.

BRITAIN'S MILITIA FORCE IS OUT OF EXISTENCE TERRITORIAL ARMY NOW

Haldane's Bold Scheme of Reorganization Goes Into Effect To-day—Memorable Reunions Mark Change.

LONDON, April 1.—With the stroke of midnight Great Britain's volunteer army became a thing of the past, after an existence of 49 years, and a territorial army, introduced by War Secretary Haldane, reigns in its stead.

The volunteer forces thrust out their respective headquarters by dinners and other celebrations, the festive, however, the ages of 17 and 35, a territorial army, introduced by War Secretary Haldane, reigns in its stead.

Most of the gatherings were attended by veterans and friends of the service, who exchange old memories. As midnight struck there were stirrings of emotion, and many were the first to enlist in the new body, many hundreds being thus recruited. In some cases practically the whole regiment of the new regimental title in the new force.

The New Service. Henceforth, under the new service, martially minded and physically fit Britons, between the ages of 17 and 35, who wishes to join the territorial army of home fencibles, will have to "enlist" for a period of four years' service, which, however, he may break by the payment of smart-money not exceeding £5, and by giving up his kit, etc., in good order. During their annual camp training, and when called for instruction, the Territorials will be placed on the same financial footing as the "Tommys," and receive a shilling a day with free rations. Men will, as now, be allowed to re-engage when their term of original enlistment is completed with the consent of their commanding officer, for a term of not less than one year and not more than four; while the age limit of service for the rank and file is 40, or 45 with special permission, and 50 for sergeants.

The "Territorials" will thus consist of men in the prime of life, and even at the cost of numbers it is intended to accept men only who can render good and efficient service. It is the same in the French and German armies, where the all are liable, only the strongest and healthiest men are taken to serve with the colors.

Obligations of the New Volunteer. The military responsibilities of the territorialist will not be materially different from those of the present volunteer, who is liable to wider service. The King will be considerably higher. For one thing, the new citizen soldier will be attested and enlisted, like a regular, instead of simply being enrolled. Moreover, he will be subject to military law when being trained or exercised, whereas this law has only been applied to the volunteers when attached to or acting as part of the regular forces. The territorialist will be liable to serve in any part of the United Kingdom, but not outside unless of his own free will, as so many of our citizens are now.

In addition to the prescribed number of drills he will be expected to go into camp for annual training of not less than eight nor more than fifteen days, and he will also be liable to embodyment for six months' war training in great national emergencies when the army reserve is called out. However, the new volunteer will be held excused if he can produce proof from his employer that it is impossible for him to do the fortnight's camp; and, indeed, it practically comes to this, that capital punishment in all cases will be commuted—not to penal servitude, but to positive liberation from gaol. "They (the volunteers) will be held excused if they can produce proof from their employer that it is impossible for them to do the fortnight's camp; and, indeed, it practically comes to this, that capital punishment in all cases will be commuted—not to penal servitude, but to positive liberation from gaol."

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SEEDING IN WEST WILL SOON BE UNDERWAY

Some Work May Be Done This Week in Places Where Land is Light—Outlook is Bright.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—(Special).—Provided the weather turns warm seeding will commence this week in districts of Manitoba where the land is light and well drained.

Among such localities are the districts of Carberry and Burnside. This will be five to six weeks earlier than was possible last year, and bodes well for the general prospects.

Taken altogether, seeding should be fairly general by the middle of April and all wheat, even on the heaviest land, should be got in around the beginning of May. Last year practically no seeding had been done by the end of April and little was done in the first week of May. Seeding became general about May 10 to 15, but much of the wheat was not put in till well on to the end of the month, while a very big acreage destined for wheat in the southern part of Saskatchewan was seeded to flax and coarse grains owing to the lateness of the season.

Farmers generally would have been better off if they quit seeding wheat considerably earlier than they did, and relied more on barley and oats. They took a long chance on an unusually late fall and got nipped in many cases.

Thus, altho it is too early at present to form an accurate idea as to the season's prospects, it is likely that with the small amount of snow on the ground and every indication of early spring, the crop will get a good start. As to acreage, under normal conditions there should be a great increase in the area seeded to wheat. The short winter season last year favored summer fallow, and altho frost came early, the fall was unusually prolonged and favorable to plowing. In some districts where grain was hit heavily by early frosts, farmers burned over the crop and will scratch in a crop this spring with good chances of success.

Manitoba farmers are complaining somewhat bitterly of methods of loan companies, and it may be regarded as certain that next session the government will place on the statute books a model mortgage form with which all loan companies doing business in the province will have to comply.

CAUSE SHORTNESS OF MONEY. Prime Factor in Collapse of Quebec Bridge.

LONDON, March 31.—(C.A.P. Cable).—W. H. Booth, in a column letter to The Times on the Quebec bridge, says from end to end the acting cause of the disaster was the shortage of money.

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28TH YEAR

ALBERTA BUYS OUT THE BELL SYSTEM

Western Province Has Now Closed Deal for \$650,000—Takes Possession To-day.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Province of Alberta has purchased the Bell Telephone system within her borders, the price paid being \$650,000, the deal having been put through to-day by the Hon. W. H. Cushing, representing the Alberta ministry, and the president of the Bell Company in this city.

The news of the purchase was wired this afternoon to Edmonton, and tomorrow the work of transfer will be accomplished.

The minister of public works, being seen this evening, fully confirmed the news of the purchase, and he states that he considers Alberta has made a better bargain with the company than Manitoba did a few weeks ago.

He could not add anything as to the future policy of the province as regards future extensions, but it is understood that additional lines will be built.

GOVERNMENT OWNED ELEVATORS ARE WANTED

Grain Growers' Association Urges Plan to Overcome Distrust Among Western Farmers.

OTTAWA, March 31.—(Special).—The farmers of the west are engaged in a struggle with the Western Grain Growers' Association, composed, as it was admitted to-day, of Winnipeg bankers and big-railroad corporations and the grain buyers, exporters and brokers. A large deputation waited on Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. Frank Oliver this morning to present their grievances against the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Their case was very well stated by two or three intelligent agriculturists and representatives of the exchange were also heard. The deputation urged the adoption of a system of government owned elevators, and they voiced the general distrust of the farmers in the way the grain is handled.

Under the present system it was urged, the way was opened for fraud by the mixing of grain and sending inferior grades out as No. 1 hard, when not only the real goods were lost, but the federal government to own the terminal elevators and the provincial governments to control the provincial elevators and central points in the west.

REDMOND IS PLEASED

Remarkable Result in View of Terms of Resolution.

LONDON, March 31.—John F. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, whose resolution for home rule for Ireland, with some amendment, was adopted in the house of commons yesterday by a vote of 313 to 157, said to the Associated Press to-night: "For the first time in history the house of commons, by an overwhelming majority, declared itself in favor of home rule. Gladstone's bill in 1886 was rejected by a majority of 20. His bill in 1893 was carried by a majority, never beyond 40, and on certain amendments it defeated the government by five or six. The resolution in favor of home rule last evening was carried by a majority of 166."

"This result is the more remarkable when the terms of the resolution are considered. It was not a resolution in favor of a half-way house or devolution; it put the home rule claim in its frankest and fullest form, for it demanded a parliament in Dublin and an executive responsible to that parliament."

FEAR FOR TAFT'S SAFETY.

Precautions Being Taken by Police Force of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Unusual precautions will be taken by the police department to protect Secretary Taft from possible mishap during his visit to Chicago this week.

The name of the railroad over which he is to arrive is to be kept secret, and while he is in Chicago police will guard him constantly. During his stay Secretary Taft will appear only once before the general public; that will be on Saturday afternoon at the Hamilton Club, when there will be a public reception in his honor.

To this reception all people in Chicago have been invited by the club.

DUNSMUIR WILL STICK.

Denies Flatly That He Intends to Resign.

MONTREAL, March 31.—(Special).—Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, arrived here to-night en route for England, accompanied by Mrs. Dunsmuir and daughter.

His honor says there is no truth in the story that he intends to resign the lieutenant-governorship, and adds that he has still three years to serve.