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APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS TO GIVE THEIR SUPPORT BATTLEFIELD PURCHASE

Influential Committee is Organized to Place Toronto in Forefront of Committees Honoring Makers of History. A highly important step towards the accomplishment of the object which must command the interest of every loyal Canadian was taken at a meeting yesterday afternoon...

The keynote of the gathering was struck by Byron E. Walker in his declaration, made with much emphasis, that large subscriptions from wealthy contributors, while a very material aid, were not aimed at so much as the awakening of a spirit of loyal patriotism in the breasts of citizens in general...

Subscriptions So Far. Mr. Walker said that the time was too short to carry out everything that should be done, but that the commission was doing excellent work in the various cities in gathering subscriptions...

It is understood that the remaining provinces will subscribe, but the amounts are not stated as yet. City of Montreal, \$10,000; C. P. R. Co., \$10,000; Bank of Montreal, \$10,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$10,000; Anon., \$10,000; Hudson Bay Co., \$5,000; Sir Geo. Drummond, Montreal, 2,500; His Excellency Earl Grey, 1,000; Hugh Graham, Montreal, 1,000; J. C. Eaton, Toronto, 1,000; D. D. Mann, Toronto, 1,000; Cavell, Montreal, 1,000; B. E. Walker, Toronto, 1,000; E. B. Osler, M.P., Toronto, 1,000; Faculty and students, University of Toronto, 572; Mrs. Humphry Ward, proceeds of a lecture to Canadian Club, Vancouver, 250.

Mr. A. M. Grenfell announced that the King and the Prince of Wales had shown their interest in the bicentenary by subscribing 100 guineas and 50 guineas respectively. Among others, the following subscriptions had been received: Princess of Wales, £200; Lord Strathcona, £200; Lord Montserrat, £200; Eton College, £100; Harrow School, £50; Sir Andrew Noble, 100 guineas; 100 each from the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. W. Morrison, Sir John and Lady Gilmore, Mr. A. M. Grenfell, Miss Violet Markham, The Daily Telegraph, and Sir Peter Coote; £50 each from Lord Rosebery, Lord Northcote, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Bessborough, the Hon. E. Wood and Mr. T. Skinner.

Mr. Walker said they had to meet unfriendly criticism. There were people who were destructive, who did not construct, and who found fault with people who did construct. But he did not fear up to May 15 he had not time to turn from their regular pursuits to consider these things, and so they did not understand what the commission was doing. Apathy was the matter that he feared most. The English-Canadian and the French-Canadian point of view had to be combated, but the project was neither English nor French, but altogether Canadian. The National Battlefields Commission had charge of two distinct matters, the Champin celebration and the redemption of the battlefields. The Champin celebration would be over in a short time, but it involved a lot of present work. The redemption of the battlefields would be for all time, but both ought to appeal to every Canadian.

Will Live in Memory. The tercentenary celebration of the arrival of Champlain had been in the minds of French-Canadians for years, and it would be a shame if it were not carried out. This celebration was much more than the French-Canadians, as they could not claim him as the discoverer of Canada any more than they could claim the memory of those who took part in it. But a short time, whereas the work of the battlefields commission would be lasting. This part of the work was imperial, neither English nor French, but Canadian.

NEW I.O.F. RATES NEW YORK NAMES SECOND ON TICKET

Stevenson's and Meyers' Proposals Basis for Decision—Salaries of Secretary and Treasurer Reduced. In a compromise which is somewhat of the nature of an experiment but which will certainly increase the assets of the society, and should be acceptable to the majority of the old members, the I.O.F. arrived last night at a settlement of the rates. To style it a compromise may perhaps contradict the idea of a final settlement, but no one was willing to give an official opinion as to what the result might be.

At 2:45 in the afternoon it was discovered that twenty more delegates wanted to speak on the question, which had been debated all day and most of the previous day. A. W. Fraser, K.C. Ottawa, proposed a compromise, and this meeting with acceptance, the supreme chief ranger appointed a committee to report on the proposal. Mr. Fraser and another, two delegates who favored the proposal advocated by J. G. H. Meyers and another, formed the committee. Their report, which was adopted by a vote of 128 to 58, is as follows:

Report of Special Committee on Rates. "That the old members be re-rated as of age of entry on the schedule set out on page ten of supreme chief ranger's report under column headed nine, such re-rating to start Oct. 1, 1908, with the option set out in the same report in plan 1 of the report of the committee on rates be adopted. "That the executive arrange to ascertain the expenses of the I.O.F. for a period of twenty years or upwards for submission at the next special or regular session of the supreme court. "That the committee on constitution and laws be instructed to report the necessary amendments to effectuate this recommendation. "The new rate proposed is known as the 1895-96 scale, and covers the years from 18 to 64, as follows:

Table with columns: Age, New rate, Old rate. Rows for ages 18 to 64.

As to Options. The option A referred to is for members who do not wish to increase the amount of their assessment payments. They can take out a reduced policy calculated for the amount their present premium will carry, according to the following scale:

Table with columns: Age at entry, 1891-91, 1891-95, 1895-98. Rows for ages 18 to 27.

Continued on Page 7. Opposition Likely to Resume Blockade. Said to Feel That They Have Been Tricked by Sir Wilfrid Into the Granting of Supplies Thus Far. OTTAWA, June 19.—(Special.)—The Conservative caucus this morning were told that their vision of settlement of the Aylesworth election bill was an illusion that, having succeeded in getting a fair proportion of public business thru, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not in a mood to hurry up negotiations. It was as western Conservatives feared when Mr. Borden consented to the one-eighty vote going thru. They said that the prime minister was playing a game and that although it appeared to be settled that the Manitoba bill would be heard, which would be the proper moment entirely upon apparently had arrived at.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF TAFT'S NOMINATION



CHICAGO, June 19.—With Congressman James S. Sherman of New York chosen as vice-presidential candidate and running-mate of Secretary Taft, the Republican national convention of 1908 passed into history to-day. The final session lasted less than two hours. The New York delegation solidly stood back of Mr. Sherman, and when the voting began there was a rush of delegates to fall into line, victory being assured to the New York representation before the roll had been half counted. Speaker Cannon appeared unexpectedly upon the floor of the convention, and by unanimous consent, was granted the privilege of making the second speech for Mr. Sherman, who had been placed in nomination by Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the New York delegation. Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts and former Governor F. Murphy of New Jersey and Mr. Sherman were the only candidates for the vice-presidency formally placed in nomination. There were scattering votes, however, for Vice-President Fairbanks and Governor Sheldon of Nebraska from two states.

From The New York World (Democrat, but anti-Bryan), under the caption "President Taft—Roosevelt's reign of terror over?" William H. Taft is the next president of the United States—provided the Democratic National Convention nominates William J. Bryan. It is an office for which Mr. Taft has conspicuous qualifications. But, best of all, his nomination means the end of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism. It means an end of personal government, of autocratic regime, of militarism, of jingoism, of roughshodness, of administration by shouting and clamor, of insubordination. It means the end of the Roosevelt reign of terror and the restoration of the presidency to its historical dignity under the constitution. Even Andrew Johnson, in his periods of sobriety, had more innate respect for the office itself, for its traditions and for appearances than Mr. Roosevelt has shown. Never before was executive ever displayed; the most irresponsible clamor for bigger navies and absurd appeals to the war spirit and the most shocking extravagance known in the history of the country; the most extraordinary contempt for economy and retrenchment; that any man should have been so brazenly ignorant of the most elementary principles of constitutional limitations and constitutional checks and balances. Every serious, thoughtful citizen can now breathe more freely and feel that the republic is safer, having withstood another searching test of its right to endure. Mr. Taft may be pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but he is certainly not pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's methods. He was reared in the school of constitutional government. His father before him was a distinguished jurist who served both as secretary of war and attorney-general in Grant's cabinet. Mr. Taft himself for nearly a quarter of a century has been trained in the public service. He has been general of the United States, he has been a judge of the United States Circuit Court, he has been governor-general of the Philippines and for four years he has been secretary of war, dealing with the most difficult and complicated problems that ever confronted that office in time of peace. In the Philippines, in Cuba and in Panama he has proved himself a great administrator, and after seven years of Rooseveltism there is need of a great administrator.

Continued on Page 7. BOURASSA GAINS FOUR. Recount in St. James' Begins, But Gouin Isn't Profiting. MONTREAL, June 19.—(Special.)—After Justice Davidson had granted a recount in St. James to-day, and had called Returning Officer Latulippe everything but a gentleman, the work of looking thru the ballot-boxes was proceeded with at the adjournment this evening. Mr. Bourassa had gained four votes with half of the recount accomplished.

Continued on Page 7. KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Welland Farmer Was Struck While in a Rowboat. WELAND, June 19.—(Special.)—Andrew Hoover, a well-known farmer, whose farm adjoins the Town of Welland, was killed by lightning this evening. He had been working with his son-in-law, Mr. Arthur Hoover, in the fields and the two started for home in a boat, when a terrific storm came up. Putman was sitting in his rig when a flash and Hoover fell backward on the seat. He was 70 years of age and leaves a family of four daughters.

Continued on Page 7. FARMER KILLED. WATFORD, June 19.—Jas. A. Tanner, a well-known warrick Township farmer, was struck and instantly killed by lightning during the thunderstorm this afternoon. Mr. Tanner was sitting in his rig when a flash struck him. He leaves a wife and family of five children. Storm at Hespeler. HESPELER, June 19.—A fierce electric storm passed over this district this evening, doing much damage to trees, etc., and blowing down telegraph poles. The electric light plant is also out of business.

Continued on Page 7. GRAIN GROWS QUICKLY. WINNIPEG, June 19.—The grain is growing fast in nearly all sections of the west. Warm rainy weather prevails, with the barometer low and no immediate change indicated. If the crop is harvested early, the railroads will face a task greater than in any previous year to avoid congestion.

BANKS REQUIRE INCREASED CAPITAL

W. F. Maclean Declares That Banks Should Endeavor to Attract European Gold to Their Treasuries. AN EMERGENCY FUND FINALLY SANCTIONED. OTTAWA, June 19.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Fielding's Bank Act amendment, which provides for an emergency note circulation during the crop moving period equal to 15 per cent. of the combined paid up capital and reserve, was passed this afternoon. Mr. Foster criticized the proposal on the grounds that it was unwise to think of the act as an advance on the decennial revision, and that no provision is made for deposit by the banks of additional security. W. F. Maclean (South York) declared that there ought to be increase in available bank capital of the country. The country was growing rapidly and therefore needed more money. There were two or three days in which that might be obtained. As the minister of finance had pointed out, it might be got by increasing the bank capital, which would of course admit of a corresponding increase of issue of bank notes, but he had said that banks were slow to increase their capital. That was a fact. It was also a fact, as Mr. Fielding stated, that if they did increase their capital, money for this purpose would come out of deposits in the banks and would not increase the available capital of the country. "I have made some investigation into this matter," said Mr. Maclean, "and I am of the opinion that a conservative in regard to increasing their capital. I think I could name one bank in which one man or small group of men have control of shares and put the ban upon any proposal to increase capital unless they can control it. I think something should be done in the direction that the minister suggests of getting foreign capital brought into this country as bank capital. That has been done in some cases. The Royal Bank is one. The Sovereign Bank is another," suggested Mr. Fowler. "The Sovereign Bank is another," asserted Mr. Maclean. "It brought in money from Germany, and I think that was the cleverest thing ever done in banking in this country—going to Germany and getting money in the form of 'into circulation in this country.' "And losing it in Alaska," said Fowler.

That is not the point. The point is that foreign capital was brought into this country," answered the South York member. "I am not discussing the maladministration of that capital after it came to this country; but I say that our banks ought to be more liberal in regard to bringing in foreign capital. The reason our banks do not go to the outside sources to increase their capital is their large and increasing reserves which are practically profits of existing shareholders, and they do not wish to allow outsiders to come and participate in those reserves. "Some way ought to be found to induce or make our bankers increase their capital when requirements of the country need it, and to try to get outside capital. I do not say that banks should not have reserves; they should have them, but it is always to be remembered that these reserves are made up out of the public. The stronger they become the more means that the public are having for their banking facilities. Should Double Capital. "Our banks ought to be liberal enough to try to get more of their capital taken up in Europe. A large number of them have taken over to increase their capital, and there is no reason why banks of this country should not every one more issue by the banks, because there are progressive they will do so, and at the same time offer inducements to foreign capital to come in and take up this additional capital. "That is one way in which great financial relief could be obtained for this country. "Another method has been suggested," went on Mr. Maclean, "and I would like to hear the finance minister's opinion of it, that is, that as the country is progressing and its financial requirements are steadily increasing, why should we not increase proportionately the issue of Dominion notes, and thus help to increase the currency of the country. I am not prepared to express an opinion on that, but I would like to hear from the minister of finance whether there is any objection to it. Issue Dominion Note. "The third method of relieving pressure is the method proposed here to-day, and on the whole I am not inclined to disapprove of an increased issue by the banks, because there must be some relief provided for financial pressure that existed last year and that will exist more this year than this coming fall. I believe there will be some relief provided for this year. "Continued on Page 7.

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