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20 TWENTY-SEVENTH

BOURASSA LEADS AWAY

BY REQUEST THAT FOWLER EXPLAIN FOR A GENERAL CLEAN UP

Premier Admits that Matters Must Be Investigated, But Says That 'It Would Be Better to Wait Until Report of Insurance Commission Is Ready.

BENNETT ATTACKS CARVELL IN VERY BITTER LANGUAGE

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—There was strained sentiment, and at moments turmoil, in the house this afternoon while members discussed the startling situation created by Mr. Fowler's charge that members of the government and of the house were subject to exposure for their associations with "wine, women and graft."

Offensive to Dignity.
Blasting a question of privilege, Mr. Bourassa deprecated as derogatory to the dignity of the house that such language should be used as was employed in the altercation of last Tuesday between Mr. Ross of Yale, Carboon and Mr. Fowler of Kings, N.B. "Wine, women and graft" was mentioned, he said.

Mr. Speaker observed that the customary procedure was to bring up a matter of this sort only when the member criticized was present, and Mr. Fowler was not in the house at the moment.

Mr. Bourassa, resuming, said the accusation of graft, formulated by one member of the house, was a serious charge and should be investigated (hear, hear). He thought it pertained to the dignity of the house that the government should take the matter into their hands and make it clear that, if the accusations were true, they would be probed, and if not, they would be withdrawn. He, therefore, gave notice to Mr. Fowler that he would bring up the matter formally upon the next session.

"I would ask the member to prosecute his investigations further," said Mr. Foster, "and he must be aware of a number of others who have used the same insinuations since the session commenced."

"Quite so," replied Mr. Bourassa. Then W. H. Bennett took the floor. He said that on Feb. 7, Mr. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.) had made certain insinuations against him with reference to certain lands he and others had purchased in the northwest, and that (Bennett) had challenged him to bring on his accusation. That was on Feb. 7, and Mr. Carvell had not had the audacity to bring the charge on.

Bennett is Vigorous.
Mr. Bennett agreed with every word of this. He proceeded to say that he would have been glad to have appeared before the insurance commission and to have had a connection with the Northwest land purchase, but he believed the members of the commission had been instructed not to call him.

"At this point the prime minister called out 'Order,' and Mr. Speaker reprimanded Mr. Bennett for going beyond the question of privilege.

"Then Mr. Bennett proceeded to explain the land purchase as being an ordinary business transaction from start to finish, referring to the records showing that Canadian Northern lands were being sold in the open market for the time for the very high figure his company had paid for them.

"I am not going to say anything here today as to my course in private matters," continued Mr. Bennett. "I have been maligned more than any other man in this house by hon. gentlemen opposite. I am not annoyed at it, although it may be an annoyance to my family. But I want to tell the prime minister that he ought to stop some of his jacksals from howling at me."

The chamber resumed with cries of "Oh, oh," and "Order" from the government side, and Mr. Bennett was forbidden to continue his tirade within the limits of his question of privilege. Then, after a short passage, he reverted to Mr. Carvell, "I tell that gentleman here," he declared, "that if he has the manliness to stand up here and make a charge of wrongdoing against me, let him do it. If not, he must stand convicted, in the language which I have already quoted of being a cowardly slanderer and bully."

Cries of "Order, order" came in a chorus from the government side, and Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Bennett could not employ such words even in the form of a quotation.

Mr. Bennett then amidst cheers from the opposition side and grief from the Liberal benches, went on to say that outside the house he would repeat his statements and give Mr. Carvell every chance for an action for slander. Moreover, he dared Mr. Carvell to move for a committee of the house to investigate his conduct in connection with these lands, adding that if he failed to make his case he hoped the prime minister would see that the hon. member forfeited his seat, as was the rule of the house.

Mr. Carvell (Lib., N.B.) contributed to the gaiety of the occasion by suggesting that "from some sources the vilest words which can possibly be framed are more a credit to the man who utters them than to the man who is directed than they." Mr. Carvell (Bennett) fully answers that description.

The Toronto World

FOURTEEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 22 1907—FOURTEEN PAGES

JEROME ATTACKS MRS. THAW CRIES

Draws From Witness Many Grave Admissions—Had Continued Relations With White.

New York, Feb. 21.—Under the stress of a cross-examination, in which District Attorney Jerome gave no quarter, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw broke down today to answer the witness stand.

With blinding tears burning their way down cheeks which, from athen white, flushed to crimson, she admitted that after her first experience with Stanford White her relations with the architect continued several months.

Thaw, his face buried in his hands, might easily have been out of the courtroom picture to-day, for none would have missed him. All eyes were upon the witness stand, the slight woman in blue who sat in it.

During the morning to-day, and at all times heretofore, Mrs. Thaw has been to rest on the sofa of the chamber, and that her feet might reach the floor. To make her more comfortable for the ordeal still before her, a footstool and back cushion were provided during the afternoon. At the close of the most eventful day of the trial, Mr. Jerome announced that probably he would keep her under fire for two more days. Adjourning was taken until Monday morning, the room being a holiday (Washington's birthday).

When Mr. Jerome was flying the witness stand, and suggested that the proceedings be suspended, Mr. Delmas thought he detected an unfavorable slant to this and protested that the witness would be glad to go on. Thaw wiped her eyes, stiffened up a bit and nodded to Mr. Jerome to go on.

After bringing out that her relations with White continued for some time, Mr. Jerome went deeper. Mrs. Thaw admitted that she had been in Europe, she spent a night at the Thaw's apartments in New York, and that she had been in contact with her former lover, who occupied connecting apartments at the Grand Hotel in this city.

Mrs. Thaw admitted with astonishment frankness that she had declared to the jury that she had never had a conversation with her former lover since the trial. She admitted that she had a letter of credit for \$400 or \$500, which was given her by White, which she turned over to her former lover, and that she intended the jury to assume otherwise.

Mrs. Thaw made what was considered a bold statement to the jury when she said she had shown Thaw copies of the letters which he had written to her, and that she had shown them to her former lover, Mr. Jerome, who had told her to destroy them.

Mrs. Thaw was asked to admit that when she and her mother went abroad with Thaw in 1902 they were in contact with her former lover, Mr. Jerome, and that she had a letter of credit for \$400 or \$500, which was given her by White, which she turned over to her former lover, and that she intended the jury to assume otherwise.

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SHIPWRECKED IN MAKING HARBOR

142 ON BOARD DROWN; ONE SAVED



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Disaster at 5 o'clock During a Terrific Gale—Ship Sinks While Passengers Vainly Endeavored to Use the Lifeboats—One Man Washed Ashore—Relief Tugs Unable to Approach the Wreck on Account of the Storm—Londonsers Among the Victims.

Rotterdam, Feb. 21.—A disastrous steamship wreck, attended with great loss of life, occurred today off the north pier of the Hook of Holland, when the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Berlin, bound from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, was lost.

The wreck occurred at 5 o'clock this morning, during a terrific southwesterly gale. The steamer struck the north jetty while trying to enter the new waterway at the Hook of Holland. She broke in two forward and sank while the passengers and crew gathered aft and vainly attempted to use the lifeboats. One person was saved and twenty-five bodies have been washed ashore.

The agents say that although they are not positive regarding the numbers, they believe the vessel carried 120 passengers and a crew of sixty officers and men.

The Berlin was a British steamer, 302 feet long and of 1775 tons. The ship was commanded by Capt. Precious, and was built in 1894. The aftermath of the wrecked steamer Berlin did not slip into deep water, as the people on shore at first believed, but seems to be firmly embedded in the sand-bank. There are still (at 6 p.m.) a few persons on board, clinging to the wreckage. During high water at the height of the storm the waves shut off all view of the wreck, which led to the belief that no trace of the Berlin had been left.

It is not possible (at 6 p.m.) to tell for certain whether the persons seen on the remaining fragment of the Berlin are suffering or still hoping to be rescued. If they are alive, the cold they are suffering must be intense.

The steam lifeboat which has been attempting to reach the wreck is unable to approach it on account of the unfavorable position in which the aftermath of the vessel is lying, and it was only with the greatest efforts that the lifeboat itself was prevented from being dashed to pieces. The waiting-room of the station at the Hook of Holland has been converted into a morgue, and the station itself is guarded by troops.

Several of the bodies recovered are badly mangled. It is supposed that the wreck of the steamer was caused by the collapse of her steering gear or by the breaking down of one of her engines.

The only person who thus far has succeeded in reaching the shore is Capt. Parkeston of Belfast. He is now in a high fever.

London, Feb. 21.—The Great Eastern Steamship Company's steamer Berlin, which was wrecked off the coast of Holland, has been found to have been carrying 142 persons on board, of whom 141 were passengers and were drowned, with one exception.

"Maltese Cross" Rubbers

ONE CENT

TARIFF CHANGE KILLS OSWAMA

Throws Canada Open to Competition From U. S. Malleable Iron Manufacturers and Throttles Local Industries.

Oswawa, Feb. 21.—(Special)—If Finance Minister Fielding had deliberately made up his mind to assist at the slaughter of the pivotal industry of this town, he could not have gone about it in a more effective way than by altering the tariff as shown in item 1002, schedule B, of the new tariff, viz:

"The substitution for the words 'rolled iron and rolled steel' in the original new tariff of the words 'malleable iron castings' which also changes in item No. 11 'malleable sprocket' or link belt chain from 15, 17 1/2 and 20 per cent, in the original tariff to 6 per cent, under the proposed tariff."

The new tariff is a blow between the eyes of the malleable iron industry, not only in Oswawa, but thru the province. Every malleable iron manufacturer protests against a tariff that puts him out of business and enables the malleable iron manufacturers of the United States to dump their surplus products upon the Canadian market. The only Canadian to be benefited is the implement manufacturer, who has to sell his malleable castings at a less price than he pays for them now, is not likely to reduce the cost of their implements to the same extent.

Simmered down to the final analysis, this tariff strangles the malleable iron industry in Ontario and has the direct result of building up the malleable iron industry in the United States. At least a thousand workmen are thrown out of employment in this province, and thriving towns that depended in a great measure upon malleable iron industries for their prosperity are shaken to their very hearts.

A Protest.
The following memorandum signed by the malleable iron manufacturers of the Province of Ontario has been sent to the minister of finance:

"We, the undersigned corporations, largely engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron castings in the Dominion of Canada, respectfully and most earnestly represent that the proposed change in the tariff would affect most injuriously such industry and result practically in closing up to a large extent such business and throwing over 1000 people out of employment."

"(1) The proposed alteration in the tariff as shown in item 1002, schedule B, of the new tariff, which has the effect of substituting for the words 'rolled iron and rolled steel' in the original new tariff of the words 'malleable iron castings,' and also the change in item No. 411, 'malleable sprocket' or link belt chain from 15, 17 1/2 and 20 per cent, in the original tariff to 6 per cent, under the proposed tariff."

"(2) The undersigned beg to state that the following are the reasons why such a change would most injuriously and partly destroy the malleable iron industry in Canada: (a) Under the proposed change, the tariff would be impossible to compete successfully with the United States. Every manufacturer of malleable iron castings in Canada, with probably one exception, produces at present more or less castings entering into the building of harvester machinery. (b) Such a change would also add to the cost of their respective plants, not anticipating this proposed tariff change. This would not only mean a most serious financial loss, but would stop all further expansion."

"The demand order mentioned cancelled an order for 30 workmen's cottages as a result of change above referred to. In view of the foregoing we would respectfully request the minister of finance and government to impose a duty of at least 20 per cent, on malleable iron castings for harvesting machinery and sprocket and link chain belt, coming in from the United States. Any lower rate of duty than this would be a serious financial loss to the malleable iron industry in Canada."

Dated Ottawa, Feb. 18, 1907.
The undersigned are: The Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Limited, Wm. Frost, president; The Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Limited, J. H. Fryer, managing director; The Walkerville Malleable Iron Co., W. H. Myers, secretary; The McKinnon Dams and Metal Works Co., John C. Notman, secretary; The Pratt & Litchworth Co., per W. Jones, attorney.

Will Ruin Oswawa.
How does this invidious clause of the tariff affect the Town of Oswawa? There is no disguising the fact that it has paralyzed the industry here. The mayor and city council, the board of trade and the citizens one and all, are up in arms against the piece of legislation that practically will force the Ontario Malleable Iron Company to go out of business, and it is not the men who are behind the malleable iron industry who will be injured, for they are men of substantial means, but it is the working man, upwards of a thousand, who will be thrown out of employment and be forced in an effort to get an opportunity to employ their trade to go across the line.

Then again the malleable iron works, one of the largest industries in Canada, every week pays out in wages \$8000. This \$8000 put into circulation on Saturday afternoon in the Town of Oswawa has done much to make this town one of the busiest municipalities in the province. Even now under the menace of the new tariff the building operations, long contemplated, have ceased and there is a feeling of dread, of what may befall the industry, prevailing the minds of every citizen.

To lose any letter is bad enough, but to lose one dealing with an important matter is a serious matter. If you have a letter which you wish to be preserved, ask us about it. Phone 500. The Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Limited, 97 Wellington St. West, Toronto. Phone Main 4241.

The W. F. Matthews Co. Undertakers

W. H. GRAHAM

W. H. GRAHAM

W. H. GRAHAM

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