

DARK LANTERN METHODS ARE DENOUNCED

Mr. R. L. Borden Addresses Big Gathering.

Policy Of Laurier Government In Burking Inquiry Should Arouse Wrath Of People—3,000 Cheer Leader.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 18.—The Conservative meeting in the milling town of Inverness today was the greatest political demonstration ever held in the county. Over three thousand people from eastern Mabou and Port Hawkesbury visited the town, while hundreds of miners on holiday and greeted the great chieftain.

Mr. Borden was never heard to better advantage and his arraignment of the Laurier government and its maladministration was a masterly effort. Discussing the exploitation by the Liberal leaders and majority, Mr. Borden said: "A leading characteristic of the present government has been the refusal of such inquiry even in cases where the facts demonstrated the importance of thoroughly probing the conduct of affairs in the great spending departments."

Pretext has been made in parliament and repeated in parrot tones by subsidized journals that no such investigation should be granted unless definite and specific charges were first made upon the responsibility of a member of parliament.

The recent disclosures in the department of public printing, to which shall again allude more fully indicate the absurdity of such a claim. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper made specific and definite charges of maladministration in the Yukon and pledged himself to retire from public life if he did not make these charges good, yet his demand for an investigation was voted down by the usual party majority.

No man in Canada who has given any attention to public affairs can be unaware of the exploitation by the Liberal politicians and their friends of the public resources of Canada in the great western provinces. On the 30th May, 1906 I moved for a select committee of nine members to inquire into the management and disposal of the public lands of Canada and especially to inquire whether there had been any irregular, improper, unauthorized or imprudent dealing or transactions in respect thereof and who had been concerned therein.

The grazing lease scandals, the mining concessions in the Yukon, the countless scandals in relation to timber limits and other administrative abuses of a like character, all these gave ample ground for investigation. Public suspicion had been aroused and no detriment to the public interest could have been occasioned by inquiry. If the administration of the department had been properly conducted the government would have come out of the inquiry unblemished.

On the other hand grave abuses existed public decency and interest of the commonwealth alike require that they should be readjusted yet a subservient government majority voted down my motion at the instance of the prime minister.

One of many instances. In March 1907 grave suspicions were aroused in connection with certain accounts submitted by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway. Mr. Parker on behalf of the Conservatives moved a resolution authorizing a public accounts committee to inquire into the statements of account furnished. This motion was also voted down by a similar majority.

During the same year the government had been pressing by members of the civil service to grant some amelioration of the conditions governing the service and with a view to postponing any immediate action they appointed a commission of three men to make certain inquiries. These gentlemen unfortunately for the government extended the inquiry very much beyond the scope intended by the government. They had the audacity to investigate the report upon methods of graft and schemes for plundering the treasury. Their report startled the country as it revealed conditions long expected—suspected by members of the opposition but concealed by the government from public gaze by a systematic refusal and burking of inquiry and investigation.

Such an investigation could not fail to be of value to the public. It might condemn the government but only in case the government deserved condemnation. The motion was refused and in the same year a general election took place. Meanwhile the government had appointed Mr. Justice Cassels with powers of an exceedingly limited character to investigate the marine and fisheries department and that alone.

Inquiry Refused. The report of Mr. Justice Cassels which soon followed, made it abundantly apparent that the alarming and scandalous conditions prevailing in the department of marine and fisheries were in all probability not confined to that one department. In April, 1909, Mr. Doherty on behalf of the Conservatives after an able and judicial examination of all the facts to which I have alluded, moved for a thorough and untrammelled investigation by a competent business commission into the workings of all the great spending departments of the government.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH

Officers Fired Revolvers In The Air When Crowd Of 200 Press Them, But Peaceful Councils Precail.

STRIKE LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 18.—Conflict between some of the 1,000 striking building laborers and the local police was barely averted today. Shots were fired in the air by the officers, who had drawn their revolvers under command of Chief Mason when a crowd of more than 200 persons sought to attack the officers. The crowd was dispersed without injury. This drawing of revolvers by the police evoked a protest late in the day from Felice D'Allesandro, the strike leader. He told Chief Mason that he had enough to say about the police and that the men at work in the strike against the strikers. Shortly after the chief received word from a meeting of the principal building contractors that the latter had agreed that they thought the police protection afforded the men at work is inadequate. Chief Mason's position is that of being between "the devil and the deep sea." The fact that both sides are protesting is sufficient assurance to him, he says, that the police are properly performing their duty.

At the meeting of the contractors, held in the board of trade rooms, it was voted to ask Mayor Ashley and Chief Mason to confer with the contractors tomorrow. The contractors voted again not to grant the advance in wages asked by the building laborers union. After the meeting they declared their intention of importing no more strike breakers, saying they had enough men willing to work if they could get sufficient police protection.

The strikers late this afternoon also held a mass meeting, the largest they have held thus far, and labor and General Organizer D'Allesandro and Organizer Henry Silva addressed the men and the meeting placed itself on record as continuing its demand for increased wages and recognition of the union.

Aside from the early trouble at the Sharp mill, in which the officers drew their revolvers and fired, there was but one disturbance during the day and that called for police interference. This was at a place on Coggeshall street where several strikers were endeavoring forcibly to prevent laborers from working. When the police appeared the strikers dispersed.

FIGHT NEWS TO BE SHOWN

Montreal Judge Refuses Application For Warrants On Picture Men—Bishop Of London Arrives.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Aug. 18.—Acting on instructions from the attorney general of the province, Crown Prosecutor G. W. G. H. H. applied for warrants against those who had exhibited pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. Judge Lanctot to whom the application was made, refused it declaring that no warrant could be made out. No further action will be taken so that the pictures may be exhibited.

At a meeting of the city council today it was decided to approve of a subscription of \$500 for the relief of the poor. This action is subject to the approval of the legislature and the money will not be available until next spring.

Rev. Warrington Ingram, Bishop of London, who was in the city for the Empire of Britain, arrived here this evening and left by tonight's express for Toronto.

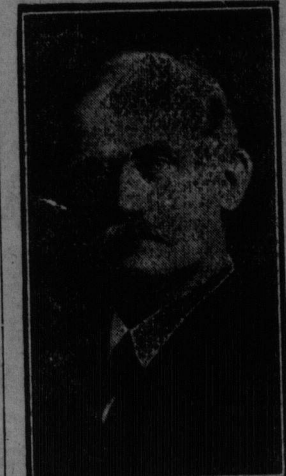
The bishop said that the primary object of his visit was to see his brethren in the Anglican church in the Maritime Provinces. Referring to the large number of immigrants coming into Canada His Lordship said that a heavy responsibility rested upon Canada. Among the bishop's fellow passengers on the Empress was Archbishop Bourne, the head of the Roman Catholic church, who is coming to attend the eucharistic congress.

Every feeling of self respect, every instinct of decency, every regard for public honor and public interest should have induced the government to grant an investigation, but the prime minister has no desire to cleanse the stables. He answered the able argument of Mr. Doherty with a quibble.

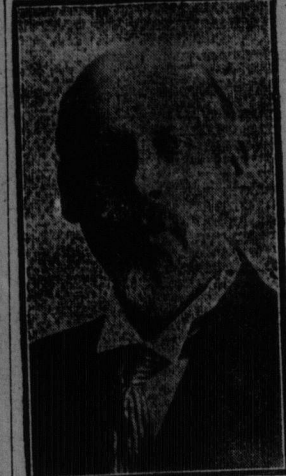
How much has been lost to Canada by the practices which have prevailed under the very eyes of the government in the department of printing, we do not know. We do know, however, that these practices WOULD HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TWO YEARS AGO IF THE PRIME MINISTER HAD NOT DELIBERATELY REFUSED THE INVESTIGATION WHICH WE DEMANDED. HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE NOT ONLY POLITICALLY, BUT MORALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY DOLLAR WHICH HAS BEEN LOST TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA BY THAT REFUSAL.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION HAD BUSY AND PROFITABLE DAY

Two Important Sessions and Visits to Industrial Establishments Marked Their First Day's Proceedings in St. John—Much Interest Manifested in Their Visit.



DR. J. W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G., Chairman.



THOMAS BENGOUGH, Secretary.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education on its first day in St. John held two sessions and visited a number of manufacturing establishments. The members of the commission are well satisfied with the results of their first day, both as regards the interest and attendance at the sessions and the preparedness of the witnesses coming before them.

The witnesses examined yesterday came from the ranks of the employer and the employee alike and the outstanding features of the day's testimony were that the public school system of the province is regarded as inefficient in the matter of preparing the working boys for industrial pursuits. In their own business he thought boys of 16 were the best to enter to learn a trade. A boy starting at 16 could do better than one of 13 and the older boy came to his work with serious intent. If a night school were established it would be a great help even for the boys who start work at 16. He did not think it would be too late for a boy to work all day and go to night school for two nights a week.

To Mr. Simpson the witness said his men worked 9 hours a day, and this, he thought, was long enough. W. S. Fisher, next called, said a night school would be a distinct advantage for boys learning trades. In his own business it would be a help for his foremen to study matters affecting the business. He encouraged the members to read technical papers. In Sackville the firm made an experiment in opening a room for the workmen where reading material was provided and games also. The firm conducted this for several months and the understanding was that the men should carry it on. This was not done, however, as the men did not attend it. As many of the men in the town were family men they could not attend and probably this was not a fair experiment. He believed it could probably be successfully carried on by several manufacturers jointly in a large centre.

There would be as much need for evening classes in the sheet metal business as in the foundry line and the general effect of such classes would be good. It would be sufficient to shape a course which would have a specific effect on his special business. Technical education, by training the intelligence of the worker would tend to increase the production and if the workers were given any assurance that they would share in the benefits of the increased production, such assurance would be a great incentive to attendance. There was an ardent advocate of trades training and it would make students exact and methodical. The greatest drawback now was a lack of method among boys. Instruction in designing and construction would be of value to the men and of more value to apprentices. The men he believed would favor such a school. The majority of boys going to trades now go before they are educationally fitted for it. In the case of his own son he would like to keep him at school until 17 or 18. If his son followed the mason's trade he would desire to start not later than 15 years of age. Night school would help considerably and he would even help himself to attend a night school himself if one were established. In the line of masonry the boys would be of great benefit. The apprentice system would also be better than the present system.

James Simpson of Toronto, hours of labor, factory ventilation, light, rates of wages, etc. Hon. J. N. Armstrong of North Sydney, relation of industrial training to legislation. Gaspard de Serres of Montreal, the artistic element in industrial problems.

Thanks Provincial Government. At the morning session the chairman called attention to the presence of Premier Hazen and thanked the New Brunswick government for the interest they had taken in the work of the commission. The Dominion government and the members of the commission appreciated the hearty manner in which the government of this province had assented to the work of the commission, their promise of support and their active co-operation in making the visit of the commission pleasant and profitable. He hoped that their work would prove of great value not only to New Brunswick, but to Canada.

Premier Hazen expressed his thanks and assured the commission of the willingness of the members of the local government to do all that lies in their power to assist in the work. He had placed the government buildings and employees at their service during their visit to Fredericton. He considered the work of the commission as one of the most important ever undertaken in Canada.

The Evening Session. John E. Wilson, M. P. P., was the first witness called when the commission resumed last evening. Engaged in galvanizing iron and sheet metal work he employed from 45 to 50 men and boys. A smart boy could learn his trade in three or four years. An apprentice taken in usually spent the first year or so as a helper of journeymen. The ability to make drawings to a scale would be of great help to boys in his business. In fact it would be almost necessary. If a technical night school were established here it would be a great help. He realized the great value of technical education and personally he had felt the need of it. Geometry would be especially useful but in the public

schools of the province at present a lad seldom had an opportunity to study it before reaching the high school and very few boys who come to learn trades got as far as the high school. In the sheet metal business particularly it was necessary to have a knowledge of geometry. In his own business he thought boys of 16 were the best to enter to learn a trade. A boy starting at 16 could do better than one of 13 and the older boy came to his work with serious intent. If a night school were established it would be a great help even for the boys who start work at 16. He did not think it would be too late for a boy to work all day and go to night school for two nights a week.

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While the Royal Edward was mooring the Lake Manitoba passed down and as a tug was seen approaching the vessel a rumor was circulating that the doctor and his female companion had been taken aboard the Lake Manitoba. However, a telephone message to the governor of the jail brought the information that both prisoners were still there and that either the sheriff had as yet received any instructions regarding their prisoners. This was confirmed later on by the appearance of Inspector Dew who was seen entering his boarding house at 6 o'clock. Rain was seen again at ten o'clock tonight.

When and by what steamer they will leave is not yet known as no passage for prisoners and their escorts has yet been taken at any of the local steamship offices.

JACK TARS IN SOCIETY. Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—As guests of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, 400 sailors of the fleet went to an amusement party tonight and attended a vaudeville show. The same number will be entertained at Mrs. Oelrichs' expense tomorrow afternoon and evening.

In one hour in the technical school in London than in a year in any other way. He had two children, both girls, attending school in St. John. They were getting on well but he thought in England they would be doing better as they would have been taught sewing and knitting, which was not the case in this country.

He spoke as a representative of the Painters' Union and believed that a night school here would be of great benefit. The apprentice system would also be better than the present system.

To Mr. Simpson he said it had never been suggested to him by his union that he should take up some time at the sessions of his union in discussing the technical side of the trade. His wages were on the standard union scale and he received no additional remuneration because of his experience in a technical school.

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HUDSON BAY ROUTE NOT PRACTICABLE

Government Steamer Stanley Arrives At Halifax After Hard Battle With Ice During July—Towed a Schooner.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., August 18.—The officers of the government steamer Stanley, which arrived today from Hudson Bay, tell a story which throws a cold touch on the feasibility of that route as a highway between Canada and England.

According to the report of the officers the bay is a tough proposition for any kind of craft at the most favorable period of the season, and had the Stanley not been an ice breaker, the chances of her reaching Port Churchill would have been very slim. She arrived there on July 27th, after sailing or forcing her way through four miles of ice and the ice at the mouth extended far into the bay as far as the eye could reach. She picked up the surveying schooner Thomey and towed her 1,000 miles, and although a 12 inch hawser was used the older boy came to his work with serious intent. If a night school were established it would be a great help even for the boys who start work at 16. He did not think it would be too late for a boy to work all day and go to night school for two nights a week.

The steamer Earl Grey is now in the bay and is to return with the governor general. She is a powerful ice breaker, and may come through all right.

CRIPPERN STILL IN QUEBEC JAIL

Great Disappointment Felt When Party Did Not Embark On Royal Edward—Time Of Sailing Unknown.

Special to The Standard. Quebec, Aug. 18.—There was considerable disappointment this afternoon when neither Dr. Crispen nor Miss Leneve turned up at the breakwater when the steamer Royal Edward moved shortly before four o'clock. Rain was falling in torrents but even that would not induce the newspaper correspondents to leave the dock until they were satisfied that the prisoners were not to be conveyed back to England on that steamer.

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MISSIONARY UNION CLOSES

Baptist Women Conclude Most Successful Convention In History—Mrs. Hutchinson Again President.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES BY MISSIONARIES

Special to The Standard. Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 18.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces closed its session this evening. Tomorrow morning all but a few leave for their respective homes. Wednesday evening session opened at 8 o'clock, when the church was packed. The doors, extending even to the galleries. After singing the hymn "Crown Him With Many Crowns" a pleasing solo was rendered by Mrs. Nickerson of Yarmouth.

The president then called on Miss Hall, a lady connected with the Grande Ligne Mission, who gave an account of her work. Her address was followed by Zion church choir singing "Peace Wonderful Peace." An address was read by Mrs. Peterson on furlough from India, was then called to the platform, and taking for her subject the words: "I am debtor to the Greek and the barbarian, to the wise and the unwise," delivered one of the most powerful addresses ever heard at any similar meeting.

Miss Blackadar spoke for an hour, and was listened to with the deepest interest by all who were fortunate enough to be present. At the close of Miss Blackadar's eloquent address, a pleasing anthem was rendered by the choir. A collection of \$44.10 was taken up by ladies of the convention for missionary purposes, after which "Morning Light is Breaking" was sung.

Memorial Service. Thursday morning's proceedings opened with a memorial service which was led by Mrs. Peters, of Bridgetown. A report read showed that 89 members of the union died during the year. The report of home mission committee was read by Mrs. Peters and showed advancement in all lines.

An address on the Grand Ligne mission was delivered by Mrs. Peterson and was most interesting to members of the union. Reports were read on Tidings, the official organ of the union, workers conference, mission band superintendents in three provinces and baby band superintendents.

An address by Mrs. Barrs and election of officers completed the afternoon's business. All the officers were re-elected as follows: President—Mrs. Rev. D. Hutchinson, St. John. Treasurer—Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst. Corresponding secretary—Miss M. E. Hume, Dartmouth. Recording secretary—Miss Clara Fretton, St. John.

The estimates are foreign missions, \$16,000; home missions, \$6,500; total, \$22,500; \$1,500 greater than last year. There was a very large attendance here at the closing meeting of the evening when a stirring address on Canadian missions was delivered by Rev. D. E. Hatt, Mrs. A. C. Archibald followed in a very clever address and Mrs. M. C. Higgins said farewell words to the ladies during the two days' session and all expressed their gratitude for the many acts of kindness extended to them by the people of Yarmouth. No invitation for the next place of meeting has yet been received.

GAYNOR IN FAIR WAY OF RECOVERY

New York, Aug. 18.—Nothing has developed to indicate that Mayor Gaynor is not making daily progress toward recovery. Only two bulletins were issued by his physicians today, the first at 8:30 o'clock this morning, the second at 9:30 o'clock tonight. Both were brief and optimistic.

Great bundles of letters written by children in Summer school, expressing hope for the mayor's recovery were delivered to St. Mary's Hospital this evening. He will probably be allowed to sit up again tomorrow and if his condition permits will read the children's letters. It is also probable that Ruth and Marian, 7 and 9 years old respectively, and the youngest of the Gaynor children, will be allowed to see their father tomorrow. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, former secretary of war, called at the hospital today. He chatted with Mrs. Gaynor and saw the mayor briefly. Thomas Gaynor, the mayor's brother, who came east immediately, he was notified of the shooting, has gone back to his home in Springfield, Ohio.

MRS. PRISCILLA JOHNSTON. St. Stephen, Aug. 18.—The community here mourns the death of an esteemed lady, Priscilla, widow of the late J. W. F. Johnston, whose death occurred this afternoon after a prolonged illness. She was 63 years of age and is survived by two sons, Hampton and Aubrey, who comprise the firm of Johnston and Johnston, druggists. The remains are to be taken to Presque Isle, Maine, tomorrow morning for interment.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING OF YOUNG DOCTOR

Victim Declared He Was Shot Deliberately

Ontario Village Much Excited Over The Case—Man Under Arrest Claims Discharge Of Gun Was Accidental.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 18.—The people of the village of Vars, 18 miles south of Ottawa, are mystified over a fatal shooting which occurred there today, the victim being Dr. W. A. Empey, for past six years a physician practicing at Vars. Alfred Blondin, a French Canadian laborer, who shot the doctor, declared that it was accidental, but the doctor before he died, declared that Blondin had shot him deliberately and without provocation. The shooting occurred at 12:45 and at 4:30 Dr. Empey died at the home of L. Fetterly, a neighbor. Two hours later Empey Blondin, who had remained in the house after the shooting and whom the people of the village were afraid to molest, was placed under arrest by Con. Alex. MacDonald and Sheriff Hall. He was locked up and will be taken to the county jail at L'Orignal tomorrow.

Just before he died, Dr. Empey made the following statement: "Blondin sent for me as a medical man. When I got there Blondin's son-in-law told me to go upstairs. As I approached the top of the stairs Blondin drew a gun and fired. He shot me without any provocation, cause, or appearance of accident." Did Blondin know the gun was loaded? The dying man was asked. "I don't know," were the doctor's last words.

Blondin's Statement. Blondin subsequent to his arrest said: "The shooting was an accident. I was cleaning the gun and it went off. I am sorry the doctor is dead." Mrs. Blondin who was not at home when the shooting occurred, said, "Alfred had been a little ill arranged lame back and cold. I had been away from home all day and when I saw my husband he said the shooting was an accident. Otherwise I cannot understand the reason because he and the doctor were friends."

Blondin, Dr. Empey, Larry Gros-lours, Blondin's son-in-law, his wife and an eleven year old daughter of Blondin's who went for the doctor, were present when the fatal shot was fired from a breach loading shot gun in Blondin's hands. The discharge from the gun struck Dr. Empey in the stomach. He was able to walk out of the house and one hundred yards down the road to the house of a neighbor. Great excitement prevailed among the villagers all afternoon. Blondin who is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, remained indoors, and as he was known to possess a couple of guns and to be a deadly shot, no one would undertake to approach him. About six o'clock he came out to wash his hands and when officers of the law summoned him to accompany them, and produced handcuffs, he said: "Don't put them on. I will come with you. I am sorry I shot the doctor."

A little further on it was learned that the doctor was dead and Blondin again repeated that it was all an accident. Dr. Empey, who was 47 years old, was born at Williamsburg, Dundas county. He was a graduate of Queens College. He had resided for six years at Vars and previous to that had a practice at Spencerville, Ont.

Dr. Empey and Blondin were neighbors and were well known to one another. Only this morning the physician had entered the house of a friend with Blondin to clean his well. The feeling among villagers is that if Blondin pulled the gun on Dr. Empey deliberately it must have been in a moment of mental aberration as no motive for the murder can be discovered.

YARMOUTH DREDGING GRANT EXHAUSTED

Money Voted Has Been Expended And Workmen Have Been Discharged—Company May Carry On Operations.

Yarmouth, Aug. 18.—The government appropriation for dredging in Yarmouth harbor is exhausted and all connected with the work have been discharged. It is said, however, that the dredging company may proceed with the work relying upon the government to see that it's bills are paid.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PROMINENT ODDFELLOW

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—Edmund Boltz, one of London's pioneer business men dropped dead last night on the verandah of his son's residence, just after returning from attending the I. O. O. F. convention at Toronto, where he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment. Mr. Boltz was in the hat and fur business