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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

The Ottawa Situation.

It may seem like putting new wine into old bottles to have a new premier with an old cabinet. Probably the country would be just as well pleased if Mr. Meighen built his house out of new material. Some of the ministers who hold over are men of experience and ability, but there has grown up a feeling throughout the country that the old administration was over-cautious, over-timid and over-fond of delay. It was not always easy to tell whether the prime minister was responsible for the policy of the government, or whether he allowed himself to be over-persuaded by his colleagues. In any event the fallings of Sir Robert Borden that made for indecision and inaction were imputed either to himself or to his government.

Mr. Meighen was an exception. He was looked upon as a man who knew his own mind, who had his own policy, and was always ready to decide quickly, act quickly, and fight to a finish if need be. The party and the country alike welcomed the young, active premier, who brings to his task tireless energy and unfailing enthusiasm. They believe him to be a live wire and they want to see him surrounded by a live cabinet.

The political situation is such that Mr. Meighen has not the free hand usually given the incoming prime minister. The rapid growth of the Farmers' party makes many a riding doubtful, and there is scarcely a seat in the house absolutely at the disposal of the government. There is talk of bringing in a new minister from Nova Scotia, and also from New Brunswick, and possibly from British Columbia, but there is little said as yet about building up an aggressive organization in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Meighen is certainly as strong in the country as was Sir Robert Borden, and there is no reason to doubt that he has a majority of about thirty in the house. He will, therefore, believe, go right ahead organizing his party and strengthening his government. He may be able to get some foothold in Quebec, which is becoming a great manufacturing province, and is likely to be the beneficiary of the national policy. At any rate he may be counted on hereafter to force the fighting instead of digging himself in.

The Manitoba Government in Trouble.

The Manitoba Free Press, so the telegraph informs us, carried a semi-official announcement that the Norris government will not resign, but meet the new legislature when it is summoned six months hence. The government admits a defeat at the general election, but claims the right to carry on until voted out by the legislature. There have been efforts to form a coalition between the Liberals and the Farmers, but they apparently failed. The Free Press, which may be regarded as the organ of the Norris government, says the government has a perfect right to carry on, and that it will be impossible for its opponents in the legislature to form a coalition sufficiently powerful to overthrow the government.

But another report, on what seems to be good authority, is to the effect that such a coalition is already in process of formation. A memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is being prepared, which all the opposition members of the legislature will be asked to sign, including Conservatives, Farmers, Labor members and Independents. This memorial is to represent to his honor that the Norris government does not represent the views of the people in Manitoba, as expressed at the polls at the last election. It will point out that the government has only 23 supporters out of the 87 members of the house, and that a large popular majority was recorded against its candidates at the general election. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be asked to dismiss the present ministry, and to call upon some opposition member to form a new administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is Sir James Aikins, for some years the Conservative member for Brandon in the Dominion parliament. Sir James may be expected to give the memorial careful consideration, and he may bring pressure upon Premier Norris to resign.

The Canadian precedents are all against Premier Norris' contention, that he can carry on for months after being beaten at the polls, and until he is ejected by an adverse vote in the house. The Tupper government was defeated on June 23, 1896, and its resignation followed on July 8. It will also be remembered that during the brief period between the defeat of the government and its resignation, the governor-general declined to make any

appointments to office, upon the ground that the Tupper government had evidently lost the confidence of the country. On Sept. 21, 1911, the Laurier government was defeated, and its resignation followed within a fortnight. Indeed, Sir Wilfrid merely carried on in a routine way until he was notified that Sir Robert Borden (then Mr. Borden) had completed his cabinet slate, and was ready to take over the administration. No appointments to office were made, nor any but routine business transacted by the Laurier government after its defeat at the polls.

It is, therefore, not unlikely that Sir James Aikins will either ask the Norris government to resign, or insist upon the new legislature being summoned at an early day.

Sir Lomer Gouin.

It is unprecedented for two premiers in Canada to resign during the same week. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Lomer Gouin have created the new record, the first after nearly nine years as first minister of the Dominion, the second in his sixteenth year as premier of Quebec. Sir Lomer Gouin for several years has enjoyed an influence equal to that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in their native province, but without the glamor that belonged to the older man. Sir Lomer is more of the type of the British bulldog than any other Canadian statesman. His face predicates the rugged strength of his character. If, following his resignation, it is not strictly true that he never lets go, it is true that he keeps after what he wants till he gets it.

Some time ago a Quebec leader said Quebec could afford to say she didn't care a hoot for what Ontario might say or do, for she was the best-governed, the most prosperous, and best contented Canadian province.

Quebec has made great advances during the Gouin regime. Her educational system has been improved. Sir Lomer has encouraged the study of English, knowing its indispensability to success in any but a purely St. Lawrence career. All the higher schools include English in their curriculum. The commercial courses must include proficiency in English. Quebec has the finest system of provincial roads in the country. In a place so remote as Ha Ha Bay, at the head of the Saguenay, one has seen the steam roller at work. The trunk roads into the states of New York and Vermont are the admiration of all Canadian motorists who use them.

Agricultural progress has been fostered by Sir Lomer Gouin. There are seven or eight hundred farmers' co-operative societies. One feature of rural education is schools for improving methods of making maple sugar—an industry so widespread that the output of Beauce county alone averages fifteen hundred tons a year.

There is a disposition to develop a farmers' political movement on somewhat similar lines to those which have been followed elsewhere. A farmers' convention last winter was accorded a reception at the residence of the lieutenant-governor—something new in the east.

Sir Lomer has always been a Liberal, but his tendencies are conservative. He wants to encourage manufacturing the province. One of the inducements offered manufacturers to establish themselves in and below Montreal has been that labor is less liable to disturbances than in other parts of Canada. Sir Lomer is all for British connection, while giving his first devotion to Canada. He has been credited with the idea that immigrants should not become Canadian citizens until the fourth generation—an impossible condition, of course, but not so very surprising in minds which are sometimes puzzled by the persistence with which some of us (they think) place the countries of our forebears before the land of our children, even though we have been on this side of the Atlantic for a hundred years.

Sir Lomer Gouin combines the best qualities of both the principal races in Canada. He has held his job by merit. His successor, Mr. Taschereau, is a man of more delicate appearance, but able within.

Saturday Train Service, Toronto to Lindsay, Fenelon Falls and Haliburton Via Grand Trunk Railway System.
Train No. 90 leaves Toronto Union Station, Saturdays only at 4:50 p.m.; Riverdale, 2:03 p.m.; York, 2:11 p.m.; for Lindsay-Fenelon Falls, Haliburton and intermediate points. Return, train No. 98 leaves Haliburton at 8:45 p.m. Sundays only, arriving Toronto 10:55 p.m. Trains are operated on eastern standard time. For further particulars as to tickets, etc., apply to Grand Trunk ticket agent.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
10 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 24.
In each sentence, one blank is filled with a transposition of the other. All the blanks to contain words of six letters.
No. 1—The young artist evidently possesses _____
No. 2—The schoolboy got into a _____
No. 3—The school _____ walked by the side of _____
No. 4—The _____ stopped swimming for want of _____
No. 5—My friend had to _____ and so we _____
Answer to No. 240.
H. H. HANNAH HANDED
HUGH HANNAH
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TIED HAND AND FOOT WITH THE MAIN SWITCH OFF



STILL HUNT CLUE TO ELWELL MURDER

Detectives Now Searching For "Love Payroll" in New York's Mystery.

A SENSATIONAL CASE

Every Element of Detective Story Appears in Dramatic Setting.

New York, July 8.—Search for a "love payroll" of Joseph B. Elwell, and for a later will than that filed for probate, today marked a new turn in the district attorney's investigation into the mysterious murder of the wealthy financier.

Banks in which Elwell kept funds were asked to furnish transcripts of his accounts for several months prior to his death. Evidence that the murder was planned long before the fact was disclosed. Love affairs long buried were exhumed and the principals grilled to discover a motive for the crime. Every real or suspected enemy was probed. All led to the same end—a wealth of information about the dead man's leisurely life, his reputation for suave good nature and his conquests of women's hearts. But not a ray of light on the crime itself.

The known facts of how Elwell spent the night before his death are few. During the early evening he was one of a dinner party at a large hotel. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lewisohn, Miss Viola Kraus and a South American journalist, who met Elwell for the first time that evening. At a nearby table sat Victor von Schlegel, the divorced husband of Miss Kraus, and Miss Elly Howe, a singer, whose home is in Minneapolis.

All who were present agreed afterward that there was no show of ill-feeling between Elwell and von Schlegel, the district attorney's witness. Here ends all unassailable evidence of the murder victim's movements. A man told investigators he had seen Elwell and a woman in an upper Broadway dance hall at a much later hour. A neighbor claimed to have seen Elwell driven home by a man in a racing car at 2:30. A taxi driver asserted he had driven the sportsman home directly after he left the Lewisohn party.

Called Former Racing Partner. More important seemed to lie in the statements of Margaret Entler, a telephone operator, who declares she tried to put two telephone calls from Elwell's home between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the tragedy. The number called in each case was that of Wm. H. Pendleton, a former racing partner of Elwell's. When interrogated he said he could not imagine why Elwell should have been so anxious to communicate with him during the early morning hours. They had not been intimate in many months, he said.

After two weeks of investigation and merciless publicity the small army of investigators became definitely separated into two factions. Both prefer their theories with the statement, "Nothing is impossible," and each clung dogmatically to its pet "solution." The first faction, including a majority of the detectives, said, "What if the doors were locked? Some enemy, man or woman, killed Elwell." The second, numbering many of the cleverest detectives, retorted, "What if there were no powder burns? What if Elwell hid himself, and someone who arrived before the police hid the pistol."

After the funeral, Joseph B. Elwell, father of the dead man, declared his unflinching belief that his son had been murdered. Elwell's wife, who admitted she was contemplating divorce proceedings when she heard of Elwell's death, adhered to the suicide theory, and expressed indignation that the racing man made no provision in his will for their son.

During the course of the investigation Assistant District Attorney Joyce ordered the detention of Mrs. Larsen, the housekeeper, as a material witness. Many were convinced that the woman's anxiety to "avoid scandal" was concealing evidence which might lead to the apprehension of the guilty party. Her release was ordered by District Attorney Swann, who said that no evidence sufficient to hold anyone had been secured.

CROPS ARE IMPROVED IN THE MIDDLE WEST

Chicago, July 8.—Marked improvement in the principal food crops of the middle west has been reported in the last few weeks, in contrast to unfavorable prospects earlier in the season, which gave rise to some alarm. "There is no danger that the country will starve this year," is the comment that J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, made on reviewing the situation. President Howard reported that the corn prospect was now very fair, and that wheat was really better. Corn production promised to be a little under normal, but it was well cultivated and clean, and would turn out well with good weather in July and August.

While the wheat crop would not be normal, the crop condition was very fair. As against a lighter acreage, there was a heavy carry over. Mr. Howard estimated that 30 per cent. of last year's wheat remained on Kansas farms today. In Kansas and Oklahoma a better wheat crop than last year is expected.

Oats were very short and showed no improvement, Mr. Howard added. Crops were reported late. North Dakota sends words of better crop conditions than for several years.

Hon. C. J. Doherty Defers Visit to City of Kingston

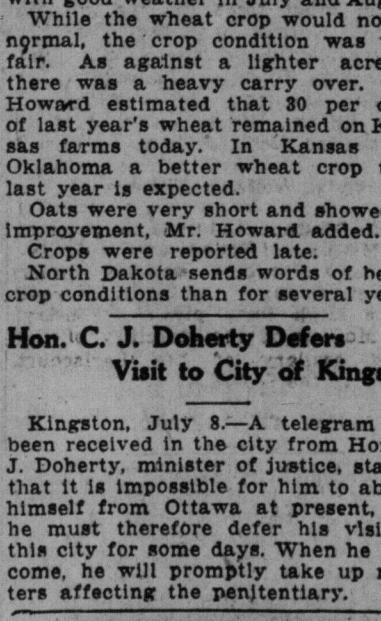
Kingston, July 8.—A telegram has been received in the city from Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, stating that it is impossible for him to absent himself from Ottawa at present, and he must therefore defer his visit to this city for some days. When he does come, he will promptly take up matters affecting the penitentiary.

Hot Summer Days

For sizzling summer days, nothing is so refreshing as a bottle of O'Keefe's Ale, Stout or Lager.

O'Keefe's beverages not only relieve you of that uncomfortable feeling of warmth, but they satisfy and invigorate.

On sale at all restaurants, cafes and hotels.



O'Keefe's IMPERIAL Lager
THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO LIMITED

O'Keefe's IMPERIAL ALE-LAGER-STOUT
O'KEEFE'S TORONTO—PHONE MAIN 4202

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OLD
Tarrytown, N.Y., July 8.—John D. Rockefeller celebrated his eighty-first birthday anniversary quietly at his Pocantico Hills estate today. There was no prearranged program for the day, but many friends of the aged financier and philanthropist called in person or sent messages congratulating him on his passage of the eighty-first milestone.

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH

By JACKSON GREGORY.

CHAPTER IX. (Continued).

In the clump of brush, close to the outer fringe, behind a low, broad boulder, a man had lain on his belly no longer ago than yesterday. Broken twigs showed it, a small bush crushed down told of it, the marks of his toes in some of the softer soil proclaimed it eloquently. And, had other signs been required, there they were, two empty brass cartridges where the automatic ejector had thrown them several feet away. Lee picked up one of the shells.

"Latest thing in an up-to-the-minute 'savage,'" he told her. "That gun is good for twice the distance he used it for. I'm in tolerable luck to be mountain-climbing today, I guess!" While Judith visualized just what had occurred, say the tall man—he must have been tall for his boot toes to scratch the earth under while his rifle-barrel lay for support across the boulder in front—resting his gun and bringing down into the canon—Lee was back at her side, saying shortly: "What do you think? There's a plain trail up here, old as the hills, but tip-top for speedy going."

"And," said Judith, without looking up, "it runs down into the next saddle, to the north of that ridge, curves up again to the right, and so under the cliffs, and to the straight to the Upper End and comes down from the northeast to the lake." Lee looked at her, wondering. "You knew about it all the time, then?"

"If we hadn't been on our high horses," she told him quietly. "I should have told you about it. It's the old Indian trail. If the man we want turned east, then he went right on to the lake before he stopped putting one foot in front of the other. Unless he hid out all night, which I don't believe."

"What makes you think he went that far?"

"There's no other trail up here that gets anywhere. If he left this one for a short cut he'd know, if he knows anything, that he'd have to take a chance every ten steps of breaking his neck in the dark. Now," and she rose swiftly, confronting him, "the thing for you to do, Bud Lee, is to get back to your horse, take the rifle, make time getting to the Upper End and see what you can see there!"

Hurrying back to their horses, they rode to the ranch-house where Judith, with no word of adieu, left Lee to go to the house. Lee made a late luncheon, saddled another horse, and when the bunk-house clock stood at a quarter of four, started for the Upper End. "That girl's got the savvy," was his one remark to himself.

CHAPTER X. UNDER FIRE.

Blue Lake, while but three miles farther eastward, flashed its jeweled waters into the sun from a plane fully five hundred feet higher than the tall chimneys of the ranch-house. About it stood the most precipitous granite cliffs to be found hereabouts. They rose, sheer and majestic, still another 500 feet, here and there 800 and 1000. The lake, half a mile in diameter, circular, like some polished mirror, presented by an ancient giant to his lady love, was shut in everywhere by these crags and cliffs, save at the west, where the overflowing water, going to swell the turbulent river, poured like molten crystal thru a wide gorge. The farther cliffs marked the eastern boundary-line of the ranch. Beyond them lay a small plateau rimmed about on three sides by still other steep precipices.

Lee, coming to the water's edge.

"I don't believe it," answered Judith, positively. "The man who made his hermitage here has a savvy!" Behind her back, Lee smiled.

"We've got something to do," he said, hastily. "Without wasting time poking into old shacks. Where's the Indian trail you talked about?" "Shack!" cried Judith, indignantly. "You make me sick, Bud Lee! I'd rather own this cabin and live here, than have a palace on Fifth avenue!" She knocked at the door, knowing that silence would answer her, but hoping to have a man, calm-eyed, gentle-voiced, a romantic hermit in all of his picturesque ways, come to the door.

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

JOHN CATT

New D. Wash. Fal.

Printed Voil.

Scottish Gir.

Plain Linen.

Organdie M.

Swiss Muslin.

JOHN CATT

THE W.

Metecological O. (8 p.m.)—A few occurred in southern Ontario, but in other portions the weather was clear and calm. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Toronto, 43, 84; York, 42, 83; Hamilton, 41, 82; London, 40, 81; Windsor, 39, 80; Detroit, 38, 79; Chicago, 37, 78; St. Louis, 36, 77; Kansas City, 35, 76; Omaha, 34, 75; Minneapolis, 33, 74; St. Paul, 32, 73; Milwaukee, 31, 72; Indianapolis, 30, 71; Cincinnati, 29, 70; Cleveland, 28, 69; Detroit, 27, 68; Toledo, 26, 67; Chicago, 25, 66; St. Louis, 24, 65; Kansas City, 23, 64; Omaha, 22, 63; Minneapolis, 21, 62; St. Paul, 20, 61; Milwaukee, 19, 60; Indianapolis, 18, 59; Cincinnati, 17, 58; Cleveland, 16, 57; Detroit, 15, 56; Toledo, 14, 55; Chicago, 13, 54; St. Louis, 12, 53; Kansas City, 11, 52; Omaha, 10, 51; Minneapolis, 9, 50; St. Paul, 8, 49; Milwaukee, 7, 48; Indianapolis, 6, 47; Cincinnati, 5, 46; Cleveland, 4, 45; Detroit, 3, 44; Toledo, 2, 43; Chicago, 1, 42; St. Louis, 0, 41; Kansas City, -1, 40; Omaha, -2, 39; Minneapolis, -3, 38; St. Paul, -4, 37; Milwaukee, -5, 36; Indianapolis, -6, 35; Cincinnati, -7, 34; Cleveland, -8, 33; Detroit, -9, 32; Toledo, -10, 31; Chicago, -11, 30; St. Louis, -12, 29; Kansas City, -13, 28; Omaha, -14, 27; Minneapolis, -15, 26; St. Paul, -16, 25; Milwaukee, -17, 24; Indianapolis, -18, 23; Cincinnati, -19, 22; Cleveland, -20, 21; Detroit, -21, 20; Toledo, -22, 19; Chicago, -23, 18; St. Louis, -24, 17; Kansas City, -25, 16; Omaha, -26, 15; Minneapolis, -27, 14; St. Paul, -28, 13; Milwaukee, -29, 12; Indianapolis, -30, 11; Cincinnati, -31, 10; Cleveland, -32, 9; Detroit, -33, 8; Toledo, -34, 7; Chicago, -35, 6; St. Louis, -36, 5; Kansas City, -37, 4; Omaha, -38, 3; Minneapolis, -39, 2; St. Paul, -40, 1; Milwaukee, -41, 0; Indianapolis, -42, -1; Cincinnati, -43, -2; Cleveland, -44, -3; Detroit, -45, -4; Toledo, -46, -5; Chicago, -47, -6; St. Louis, -48, -7; Kansas City, -49, -8; Omaha, -50, -9; Minneapolis, -51, -10; St. Paul, -52, -11; Milwaukee, -53, -12; Indianapolis, -54, -13; Cincinnati, -55, -14; Cleveland, -56, -15; Detroit, -57, -16; Toledo, -58, -17; Chicago, -59, -18; St. Louis, -60, -19; Kansas City, -61, -20; Omaha, -62, -21; Minneapolis, -63, -22; St. Paul, -64, -23; Milwaukee, -65, -24; Indianapolis, -66, -25; Cincinnati, -67, -26; Cleveland, -68, -27; Detroit, -69, -28; Toledo, -70, -29; Chicago, -71, -30; St. Louis, -72, -31; Kansas City, -73, -32; Omaha, -74, -33; Minneapolis, -75, -34; St. Paul, -76, -35; Milwaukee, -77, -36; Indianapolis, -78, -37; Cincinnati, -79, -38; Cleveland, -80, -39; Detroit, -81, -40; Toledo, -82, -41; Chicago, -83, -42; St. Louis, -84, -43; Kansas City, -85, -44; Omaha, -86, -45; Minneapolis, -87, -46; St. Paul, -88, -47; Milwaukee, -89, -48; Indianapolis, -90, -49; Cincinnati, -91, -50; Cleveland, -92, -51; Detroit, -93, -52; Toledo, -94, -53; Chicago, -95, -54; St. Louis, -96, -55; Kansas City, -97, -56; Omaha, -98, -57; Minneapolis, -99, -58; St. Paul, -100, -59; Milwaukee, -101, -60; Indianapolis, -102, -61; Cincinnati, -103, -62; Cleveland, -104, -63; Detroit, -105, -64; Toledo, -106, -65; Chicago, -107, -66; St. Louis, -108, -67; Kansas City, -109, -68; 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