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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 3 1908—TWELVE PAGES

28TH YEAR

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WHY TELLS WHY THAT POWER OFFER WAS TURNED DOWN

Province Was Invited to Assume
Bond Liabilities of Ten Millions
in Return for No Essential Advantages.

**BORDEN CLUB CHEERS
EXPOSITION OF POLICY**

"With regard to electric power," began Premier Whitney last night in the course of his speech at the Borden Club banquet, when he was interrupted by a storm of cheers.

"I take that demonstration to mean more power to your elbow," he remarked smiling and was greeted with hearty applause. He went on to describe the electric power situation. On coming into power they had found a commission which had no power and whose usefulness was stopped. They had at once enacted a law creating a commission which was able to deal with the whole question. Under the control of this commission and with the assistance of Mr. Beck (chairman) and his colleagues, they had been able to develop the policy of cheap electric power for the people.

"To tell the whole story in a few words we have done all we could do and are now waiting for the municipalities to do their part," he declared.

Oceans of printing ink had recently been spread abroad in misrepresentation.

"To-day," said the premier, "I am glad to have the opportunity in this club to express my thanks to the men on the hydro-electric power commission for the great and good work they have accomplished. (Cheers.)

"We have been assailed for our treatment of vested interests, but in spite of the clamour so foul and filthy one hates to repeat it we will continue to do our duty."

The E. D. Co. Offers.

With regard to the Electrical Development Co. he had this to say:

"We spent eight months of our time trying to induce that company to take in and deal with us. The company refused and consequently we made a contract with the lowest bidder, even though we induced them to do so. We consented to a division of the province and offered the Development Company the part of the province from Hamilton to Collingwood and again they would not accept."

"We said as this was a Canadian company we would still try and treat this company fairly. We have been treated fairly by the press. I don't propose now, this time may come, to answer the unworthy attacks made upon us. We hear, forsooth, about offers we had got and that we had not. Suppose you got an offer like this. Take a company with \$10,000,000 of bonds, \$5,000,000 of which were paid, and with \$5,000,000 of common stock. That makes \$14,000,000. One likes to roll one's tongue around millions like that. (Laughter.)

"I think the Ontario Government has only to snap its fingers and millions will come to it."

The Offer.

"Suppose now the people who owned these bonds came to you and said, 'Here, you Ontario Government, guarantee a subsequent issue of \$2,500,000 bonds supplementary to the \$5,000,000, which means that the guarantor will carry on his back the \$5,000,000 as well as the \$2,500,000. Suppose you get an offer like this. Take a company with \$10,000,000 of bonds, \$5,000,000 of which were paid, and with \$5,000,000 of common stock. That makes \$14,000,000. One likes to roll one's tongue around millions like that. (Laughter.)

"I think the Ontario Government has only to snap its fingers and millions will come to it."

A Goodly Gathering.

The banquet was held in the American room of the Hotel Edward. About three hundred guests were present. Prominent among whom were many out-of-town visitors, one table being occupied by a delegation from Woodstock.

Controller Hocken presided, with Premier Whitney on his right and H. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., on his left. Other guests at the chairman's table were: George T. B. Brown, K.C.; A. E. Kemp, M.P.; Hon. W. J. Harris; Hon. J. F. Foy; Hon. Dr. Pyne; Hon. Adam Crawford; J. L. B. Borden; W. K. McNaught; M.L.A.; Hon. Nelson Monteth; Hon. Dr. Reaume; W. J. Douglas; Hon. J. S. Hendrie; J. H. L. Starr; Dr. Secombe and Edmund Bristol, M.P.

Letters of regret were read from Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P.; A. Claude Macdonell, M.P.; Dennis Murphy, Ottawa; Dr. Gillespie, Cunningham; Dr. Jas. I. Hart, Simcoe; D. M. German, Windsor; Col. Belcher, Southampton.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Conservative Association of Southwestern and Conservatives at Barrie.

Mr. Borden Compliments.

The royal toast was duly honored and J. H. L. Starr, M.P., of the House of Commons, complimented the Premier of Canada. He lauded for

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WHY E. J. LENNOX CHARGES CITY \$208,000

Man Who Built the City
Hall Itemizes Accounts in Suit to
Recover His Bill.

**ORIGINAL CONTRACT
WORTH \$67,750**

E. J. Lennox yesterday filed at Osgoode Hall his statement of claim against the city for services rendered in connection with the building of the city hall. He asks:

That the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of \$208,000.23, with interest on the respective sums set out from their respective dates at which the same were payable.

The costs of the action.

Such further and other relief as the court may see fit or the nature of the case may require.

Beatty, Blackstock, Fawcett & Chadwick are his solicitors.

On account of the sums to which Mr. Lennox claims he is entitled, he set forth the defendants (the city) have paid him sums of money at various times amounting in all to \$61,000, and as plaintiff, he gives credit also for the sum of \$215.11, balance of defendant's money now in his hands.

The statement of claim is a lengthy one. In commencing it related that in 1886 the defendants proposed to erect a court-house, and at their request the plaintiff prepared plans and later contract plans and specifications for which he claims as "a fair, reasonable and ordinary price," \$9100.

After these plans were accepted, the city requested plans for a library building in connection with the court-house. For this he asks \$100.

In or about 1887 the city, having decided to submit a by-law for the erection of a combined court-house and city hall, requested the plaintiff to gather necessary information and prepare special plans for an official building, the cost of which he claims as \$2500.

In 1887, the city requested plaintiff to prepare a report setting forth the uses to which the old city hall could be put, and the balance of the plaintiff's claim as "a fair, reasonable and ordinary price," \$9100.

The Original Agreement.

The city also requested plans and specifications for a combined court-house and city hall, and on July 1888, an agreement was entered into, whereby the defendants agreed to pay plaintiff the sum of \$208,000.23, for the work of erecting the building, 4 per cent. on the cost of the building, and 3 per cent. on the balance of the plaintiff's claim as "a fair, reasonable and ordinary price," \$9100.

In 1888, the city finding that the money voted by the ratepayers were not sufficient to complete the hall, he was requested to prepare an official pamphlet with full technical description of buildings, special plans and elevations, and the estimated cost, per tender received and appropriations made to date, for distribution among the electors, and was also requested to prepare perspective drawings for exhibition in various parts of the city. For which he asks \$1050.

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The Change in Elevators.

In 1887 he was asked to prepare plans and specifications for an electric elevator plant, but after estimates were received council differed as to whether electric or hydraulic elevators should be installed, and he was requested to prepare plans for the hydraulic system, which was finally installed.

Mr. Lennox feels that he is entitled to be paid for the plans for the electric elevators, outside of the agreement, and asks \$750.

In 1888 he was asked for plans and specifications for a sprinkling system to protect the wooden roof from fire, and for a full report thereon. He asks \$500 for this.

In 1887 he was asked to report upon the matter of finishing the assembly hall and to prepare plans and receive estimates, \$50.

In 1888 he prepared plans, etc., for granite curbing and lamp posts around the city hall, and was asked to prepare plans for the execution of the masonry and other work, but for failure to proceed according to contract, at the request of the city and on advice of the city solicitors, they were dismissed. The plaintiff, under instructions from the city, took possession of the work and was requested to make a complete inventory, record and valuation of the amount of work done, materials used or supplied, and a valuation of the machinery and plant left on the premises.

Elliot & Neelon Contract.

By contract, dated July 27, 1888, Elliot & Neelon took possession of the city hall, and were requested to make a complete inventory, record and valuation of the amount of work done, materials used or supplied, and a valuation of the machinery and plant left on the premises.

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POLITICAL MARCH



Comes in Like a Lion.

INDEPENDENTS ELECT FULL TICKET

**Gloucester Election
Shows Strong Sentiment Against New Brunswick Government.**

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 2.—(Special.)—In Gloucester county the government ticket composed of Burns, Polier and Young went down to defeat to-day before the Tupper, independent ticket composed of Byrne, Sormany and Legere by about five hundred votes.

The opposition ticket, Stewart, Witzel and Blanchard, lost their deposits.

Great excitement was shown. Premier Robinson says he has the pledge of the winning ticket that they will support his government.

Opposition leaders on the other hand claim the result is a blow to the government.

The election in Gloucester is always held on Monday on account of the large fishing population. The voters leave the first of the week for the fishing grounds. The independent ticket was put in the field by Tupper, who does not pull with Pugsley, and who felt he should have been taken into the cabinet to succeed Emmerson.

Government ticket: Burns 1547, Polier 1197, Young 1172.

Opposition ticket: Stewart 1547, Witzel 979, Blanchard 749.

**EMIGRATION AGENTS
LOOK TO INDIA NOW**

**Said That the Montague Will
Bring a Load to
Canada.**

TOKIO, March 2.—Information reaching Tokyo in a roundabout way from India indicates that the steamship and emigration companies are now turning their attention to India, emigrants from Japan having been cut off by Japan's voluntary action. It is stated that a very large number of laborers from India are taking passage from Hongkong for Vancouver. A first instalment of these is said to be going by the steamship Montague. Emigration to Hawaii, Canada, America and Mexico has actually stopped here.

ASKED FOR A TEST CASE.

VICTORIA, March 2.—(Special.)—The Dominion Government, thru the legal guard of his Quebec colleagues, who came to his assistance with vehement charges that the honorable gentleman was being persecuted by the opposition because he was a French-Canadian.

"As long as this obstruction goes on," declared Mr. Talbot, "I will stand by the minister."

BRODEUR AT LAST BRINGS DOWN RETURN

**Nearly Thousand Pages
How Accountant
Falconer Made
Up His Little
Bill.**

OTTAWA, March 2.—(Special.)—The return which Hon. L. P. Brodeur tabled this afternoon and which was the subject of the long sitting ending Saturday night is a bulky affair of nearly one thousand pages of type-writing.

The correspondence opens with a letter dated July 26, 1906, from Mr. Falconer of Montreal, chartered accountant, in which he sets forth the terms upon which he would undertake the work of re-organizing the bookkeeping system of the department of marine and fisheries. Negotiations had previously, it is evident, been conducted verbally. There is also a letter from Mr. Desbarat, in charge of the Sorel shipyard, suggesting that Mr. Falconer be employed to modernize the system of accounting there, and there is also something gratuitously worked in a letter from Mr. Falconer in which he tells the minister that R. L. Borden at one time observed to him personally that his system of bookkeeping would be a good thing for the government to adopt.

Falconer's Account.

Nov. 30, amounted to \$9445. Of this \$7638 was for "services" for 256 days; per diem allowance \$38.45; \$5, \$498; and 55 days at \$3.15, making for allowances and subsistence \$1078. Other charges were: For transportation, \$699; stenographers, \$79; telegrams, \$42; and stationery, \$7. This statement of account includes payment of 19 persons, whose time varied from two hours to 258 1-2 hours, at rate of from 75c to \$3.50 per day. Mr. Falconer charged for 238 1-2 hours of regular work and 831 1-2 hours of traveling at \$40 per day, making a total of \$3201.48. For "subsistence" the charge was from \$5 to \$5 per day. The transportation charges of Mr. Falconer were \$159.

On Nov. 30 Mr. Falconer had a balance due him of \$4445, having received an advance of \$5000. During January the charge was \$367. The accounts rendered on Dec. 31 were for \$6095, and for January the charge was \$6481. For February the charge was \$5008.

Mr. Falconer does not find that there is anything radically wrong with the system of bookkeeping in vogue in the department except that it is rather obsolete.

Col. Talbot Defends.

Rising to a question of privilege Col. Talbot (Bellevue) complained of an editorial in The Ottawa Citizen to the effect that during the prolonged sitting last week "most of Mr. Brodeur's colleagues in the cabinet, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Borden, maintained a discreet silence."

"The minister of marine was only supported by a small but faithful guard of his Quebec colleagues, who came to his assistance with vehement charges that the honorable gentleman was being persecuted by the opposition because he was a French-Canadian."

"As long as this obstruction goes on," declared Mr. Talbot, "I will stand by the minister."

GOV'T. OFFICERS CHARGED BY PRINGLE

**Starting Correspondence
With Yukon
Pastor Laid on
Table of the
House.**

OTTAWA, March 2.—(Special.)—Hon. Joseph Oliver laid on the table of the house correspondence which has passed between himself, Rev. John Pringle of the Yukon and the commissioner of the Yukon in respect to charges of immorality made by Mr. Pringle against two of the government officials, Messrs. Lithgow and Girouard on Jan. 9, 1907.

Mr. Pringle wrote the minister of the interior a letter in which he stated that the life of Acting Commissioner Lithgow was a public scandal. He said that in addition to the fact that he was immoral, he had been a willing tool of a thiefing gang, which for several years had had both hands in the public purse.

On July 31, 1907, Mr. Pringle again wrote to the minister a letter in which he said that he would again call attention to drunkenness and immorality of the Yukon, which had become an open scandal in the territory. The charges made against Girouard are unimpeachable.

On Aug. 28, 1907, Mr. Oliver wrote to Mr. Pringle that he had instructed Mr. Henderson, who had been appointed commissioner of the Yukon, instructing him to investigate fully charges made by Pringle against Girouard and Lithgow, and to report to him any specific charges which Pringle might wish to make against any other official in the employ of the government.

He added that he had instructed Commissioner Henderson to give Mr. Pringle every opportunity to establish his facts stated in his letter of July 31. On Sept. 23 Commissioner Henderson wrote to the minister that he had communicated to Mr. Pringle his instructions from the minister of interior.

"I told him," he proceeds, "that the charges against Girouard should be reasonably specific, but that before an investigation could be held the facts stated in Mr. Pringle's letter should be made definite and specific." He said that Mr. Pringle had informed him that he would advise him (Henderson) when he was ready to proceed, adding that as soon as Mr. Pringle was ready he would take up the matter without delay. Commissioner Henderson also stated that he had been informed by Pringle that he had no charges to make against other officials than Girouard and Lithgow.

Continued on Page 2.

ANARCHIST TRIES TO KILL CHIEF OF POLICE

**Attacks Chicago Officer
at Home, Shoots
Two Men, and
is Himself
Killed.**

**MAYOR IN DANGER
PRIESTS GUARDED**

CHICAGO, March 2.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate George M. Shippey, chief of Chicago police department, was made by an anarchist at his residence this morning. The chief, his son, and his driver, James Foley, were attacked by two men with revolvers. Young Shippey and the driver were wounded.

The chief returned the fire, killing one of his assailants outright. The chief was stabbed in the right arm during the affray. Harry Shippey is seriously hurt, and Foley may die.

The attack on the chief is believed to have been inspired by the recent activity of the Chicago police following the killing of Rev. Leo Heinrichs, a Roman Catholic priest, who was shot by an anarchist in Denver while the priest was administering the sacrament to his parishioners.

Harry Shippey is the most severely hurt of those injured in to-day's affray. He was shot thru the breast and was probably fatally wounded. His father was stabbed in the arm, while Foley received a bullet in the wrist. Mrs. Shippey was kicked by the desperado, but her hurts are slight.

Chief Shippey says he believes the intervention of his son saved his life. He thinks the man planned to kill him.

Seized the Intruder.

"When he had an envelope to me the thought struck me like a streak of lightning that he was up to some wrong," he said.

"I didn't like his looks. He appeared to me to be an anarchist. I grabbed his arms and forcing them behind his back, called to my wife, who was in another room. When she ran in I said: 'Mother see if this man has a revolver.'"

"She felt only of his back pockets and said that he had. I tried to hold him with one hand and draw my revolver with another, but he jerked away and fell against the door. I caught him again and he fought hard to reach his revolver."

"My son must have heard the struggle, and just as he came to my aid the man freed one hand, drew his revolver and fired two shots at my son. Then Foley ran in and the man shot him."

"By this time I was able to draw my own revolver. I fired at the man four times. The first two bullets entered his head and the others his body. He fell at the first shot and I threw more into him."

"The man drew a knife also in the struggle, but I did not know I had been cut until he was dead."

Assigned to Kill.

It was learned later that a man resembling to-day's assassin had called at the Shippey home yesterday afternoon. The man's name was the name of the Trowbridge Confectionery Company, Meadville, Pa. The box was sent to a chemist in Ghetto district in the west side of the city to be examined for traces of poison.

The police believe the assassin had provided himself with it as a means of possible suicide.

The man was identified as a member of a group of anarchists, who have been holding regular meetings in the city.

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BRIG.-GEN. VIDAL DEAD.

**Passed Away at Ottawa Yesterday
Afternoon.**

OTTAWA, March 2.—Brigadier-General Vidal died shortly after 2 o'clock to-day. He was appointed inspector-general a year ago, in place of Lord Aylmer.

Beaufort Henry Vidal was the son of the late Vice-Admiral A. T. H. Vidal, R.N., and his wife, the daughter of the late Henry Veitch, British consul-general in Madrid.

He was born in Chatham, County of Kent, May 18, 1848. He was educated by private tutors and at Trinity College School, Wexon, Ont., and was called to the Ontario bar in 1872. He was appointed ensign of the third battalion, Lanarkshire, Canadian militia, in 1860, and in May, 1862, received an ensign's commission in the British army.

He served thruout the Abyssinian campaign, 1867-8.

Retiring from the army he served successfully in the 7th Fusiliers, London Field Battalion and 12th Battalion Canadian Militia.

In 1892 he married Beatrice, a daughter of Hon. Justice J. T. Taschereau.

Petition 100 Yards Long.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—(Special.)—The city council meeting to-night proved the usual acrimonious affair, the most striking feature being the presentation by delegates of the recently formed poor league of a monster petition containing over ten thousand signatures in favor of immediate construction of the civic proper plant. The document is estimated to be a hundred yards long.