$5300
Store on Queen-street, good business district, eight-roomed dwelling, large stables.
H. H. Williams & Co.
Realty Brokers - 26 Victoria St

Senate Reading Room
28may08—21433

The Toronto World.

FOR RENT
Centrally located manufacturing flat, 5100 square feet, excellent shipping facilities.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Realty Brokers - 26 Victoria

PROBS— Southwesterly and southerly winds; fine and milder.

FOURTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 21 1908—FOURTEEN PAGES

28TH YEAR

Electric Power Better For the Small Users Than is Producer Gas

Exhaustive Report on a Vital But Technical Subject is Made by Hydro Power Commission.

BUT GAS IN THE FUTURE WILL COMPETE WITH STEAM

Yesterday the report of the hydro-electric power commission on the cost of power production thru the agency of producer gas plants and other prime movers under the conditions obtaining in the Province of Ontario was presented to the legislature.

The report as a whole is exceedingly technical and will appeal to practical men as a most valuable contribution to a discussion which is occupying a large amount of attention among manufacturers and users of power in every line. Very extensive tables are appended, including almost every conceivable detail, and statistics relating to 28 producer gas plants visited by the commission's engineers.

The small consumer is specially kept in view in the report because as a whole the small consumers use a large ramount of power than any other class, and because every large power proposition has a condition of its own.

It is obvious from the technical nature of the report that those who are interested must obtain a copy and study out their own problems.

Estimates are given showing the cost of installing and working suction producer gas plants. Part III. is taken up with a discussion of steam plants, part IV. with oil gas, and gasoline engines and the final section contains a discussion on fuel and other conditions in Ontario which are summed up as to their main results as follows:

Electricity Best.

1. Users of small amounts of power will be best served by electric power where it can be obtained at a price per E.H.P. not exceeding by more than 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. the cost per B.H.P. of power developed by gas, gasoline or oil engines. If electric power is not obtainable their wants will be most satisfactorily met by means of a small gas, gasoline or oil engine.

2. Users of large amounts of power where the load fluctuates will be justified in paying for electric power 30 per cent. more than the cost per B.H.P. if obtained from one of the prime movers shown in the estimates. If they cannot get electric power, steam power will give them the most satisfactory service.

3. Power users who require steam for heating purposes will only be justified in paying for electric power per E.H.P. a price equivalent to 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the cost of steam power per B.H.P., as shown in these estimates. If it cannot be obtained for this they will be best served by a steam engine.

4. Where the cost of producer gas power per B.H.P. does not work out 15 per cent. below the cost of hydro-electric power per E.H.P., it will be advisable to use hydro-electric power. Producer gas plants at present are only advisable for those power users having a fairly steady load and who require fairly large quantities of power, or who use gas for other purposes, such as annealing, brazing, or who may anticipate trouble from smoke nuisance bylaws. In the future the increasing price of coal in Ontario will probably allow producer gas plants to successfully compete with steam plants, even in those cases where the exhaust steam could have been used for heating and manufacturing purposes. This increase in the price of coal will also, however, extend the areas over which hydro-electric power can be profitably distributed, and the producer gas plant will probably only occupy an intermediary position in the displacement of steam by hydro-electric power.

Natural Gas Supply.

5. Natural gas in some parts of the province, may, for a time, enable power to be produced cheaper than from any other source. The lack of permanence of the natural gas supply will not, however, justify a power use rin sinking any considerable capital in a power plant to use natural gas unless when the supply is exhausted he can continue to produce power with producer gas cheaper than by any other means.

6. The value of the water powers of the province to the province as a whole depends on their conservation and development along lines which will require the selling price of hydro-electric power to be based on the cost of its development and transmission, and not on the cost of generating power by some other agency to compete with it.

Cost of Gas Plants.

In the general discussion of the question it is stated that in Ontario the field for producer gas plants for power production purposes will be found largely in those industries which do not use steam for heating or industrial purposes and which require uower in medium quantities or require gas for brazing, annealing or tempering, or which have to work under drastic smoke nuisance bylaws. Within these somewhat narrow limits natural gas and hydro-electric power are likely to be its only serious competitors. From the power users' point of view, the saving in capital cost, reliability of operation, and simplicity of working obtainable from natural gas or hydro-electric power will allow these to enter into effective competition with producer plants, even when thecost of pewer so obtained is in excess of the cost of power developed by means of producer gas.

In Ontario it is considered that the suction type of plant using anthracite coal will be in demand. They are less complicated than the pressure and down draft plants require more fuel, more supervision and are less reliable.

Tune Up for Spring.

To-day promises to be bright and balmy, as well as the first day of spring.

It is the turning point of the long, cold winter; it also heralds a brighter outlook after the severe financial stress that came upon the nation.

Everyone is glad to hail the spring and to know that the worst of the money tightness is over.

Farmers must begin to work or prepare to work on the land; immigrants are rushing to the west to start virgin wheatfields. Both these put money into circulation.

Railway building will soon be unusually active; rolling mills will be busy, and both of these mean a big call for supplies.

Factories on half time will soon come to full time, and accumulated stocks must soon dissolve.

Now that the banks know that they are over the hill, and not only is spring upon us but that business is on the mend, let them show their appreciation by opening up a bit to their customers and the public.

Now is the time for all to grow genial again, and hopeful. Let us not forget the discipline and let us not forget that it is confidence that begets recovery and recovery that begets confidence.

NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET NAMED

Premier Hazen Selects Strong Men to Govern Province---Appointments.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 20.—(Special.)—At noon to-day the Robinson administration placed its resignation in the hands of Governor Tweedie, who at once called upon J. D. Hazen, leader of the Conservative party, to form a cabinet.

At 9 o'clock this evening Hazen announced his cabinet as follows:

J. D. Hazen, premier and attorney-general.

J. K. Fleming of Carleton County, provincial secretary.

Dr. D. V. Landry (Kent), commissioner of agriculture.

W. C. H. Grimmer (Charlotte), surveyor-general.

John Morrissey (Northumberland), commissioner of public works.

Harry McLeod (York), solicitor-general.

Robert Maxwell (St. John City), member without portfolio.

The new administration will be sworn in at the executive council rooms next Tuesday, and the dates of the by-elections will also be announced then.

It has now developed that Mr. Robinson filled the vacancies and recommended the appointments to Governor Tweedie, who promptly refused to sanction them. The governor said the old administration had been discredited in the eyes of the people, and he, therefore, thought all appointments should be left to the new government. His decision has aroused the indignation of those Liberals who aspired to office. The vacant offices were: Judge probates in the City of St. John, with a salary of $2500; registrar of probates, St. John, $1400; supreme court reportership, salary $1000; equity court reportership, salary $500.

SHAREHOLDERS ORGANIZE.

Buffalo Interests in the Temiskaming Get Together.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 20.—(Special.)—At a meeting of 70 shareholders of the Temiskaming Mining Co., held in the Iroquois Hotel to-night, it was decided to organize for mutual benefit. About $750,4000 in shares was represented. Information in regard to the company's affairs and prospects will be sought. John T. Gard was elected president, and it was decided to invite Toronto shareholders to organize and co-operate. J. A. McIlwain of Toronto was present at to-night's meeting.

Prison and Ten Lashes.

BRANDON, Man., March 20.—(Special.)—At the assizes this morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Ernest Shouldine, charged with attempted assault on a five-year-old daughter of a Shoal Lake hotel man, where the accused had been staying.

Judge Perdue sentenced him to four months hard labor and ten lashes.

BECK AND SMITH COLLIDE IN HOUSE

Cabinet Ministers Give Member From Soo Proper "Call" for His Injudicious Remarks.

C. N. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie) got severely called down in the legislature yesterday afternoon. Premier Whitney described the coolness of the member for the Soo as refreshing. He had attacked Hon. Mr. Beck at forty miles distance, according to habit, in a way utterly unjustifiable and beyond the truth, according to habit, again remarked the premier, and then having heard the denials of Hon. Adam Beck and Hon. Nelson Monteith he endeavored to pursue the matter still further. There was a proper place for the matter to be taken up, but it was not at that time.

Mr. Smith intimated that had he understood the position when in committee of supply as he did after what he had heard he would have asked his question differently.

"You can do it yet," intimated the premier tartly, and the incident closed.

It all arose out of Mr. Smith's attack on Hon. Mr. Beck at Hamilton on Thursday evening.

Before the orders were taken up Mr. Beck rose to a question of privilege, and to correct the assertions made, that notwithstanding $70,000 had been spent on the "fairy scheme" of the hydro-electric power commission nothing had, or would ever, come of it.

"Will the hon. gentleman say where he got the information?" asked Mr. Smith.

Got the Very Words.

Hon. Mr. Beck: I got this information verbatim this time. I say verbatim because a year ago the hon. member made some allegations in the riding of West Middlesex about the provincial secretary, and in the house denied the truth of the report published in the papers.

Mr. Beck pointed out that at Ottawa the commission had made a contract for the city and settled a difficulty then worth thousands of dollars to the citizens. The commission was patiently waiting on other municipalities, and had definite information from eleven of these. As soon as four others of the fifteen engaging in the scheme sent in their contracts there would be no longer delay. There was no desire on the part of the commission or the government to delay the matter, and he trusted that in the course of next week an announcement would be made of further steps.

He then referred to Mr. Smith's charge, that he (Mr. Beck) had got $1711 from the government, the cost of sending his horses to London to the International Exhibition.

"I never asked, nor received, any money from the Province of Ontario for the exhibition or transportation of my horses to the International Horse Show," was Mr. Beck's statement.

Made a Mistake.

Mr. Smith admitted that he had made a reference to Mr. Beck, quoting from page 201 of the Public Accounts, where the payment had been discussed some evenings before, and he had understood the minister of agriculture to say that Mr. Beck got the money for his horses.

"I don't recall my exact words," he went on, referring to the power question and the house laughed, remembering a similar evasion a year ago. The substance of his statement, he said, was that up to date the commission had not delivered a single horsepower to Galt, Guelph, Woodstock or Owen Sound.

"Nor Winnipeg," interjected the premier.

Hon. Mr. Monteith thought the horse items had been fully explained. No money had been paid for the expenses of Mr. Beck's horses.

Mr. Smith wanted him to explain again, once more reading the item from the Public Accounts.

Then the premier talked to Mr. Smith.

A select party of Mr. Smith's constituents, members of the Algoma Central Railway deputation, heard the incident from the floor of the house.

RUNS OFF WITH AN AUTO THEN RUNS OVER A MAN

As T. A. Russell, general manager of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., was recording his vote at the Varsity elections in the gymnasium at 10 o'clock last night, a young man dressed in a light overcoast and christy got in his fine new machine, which was standing in front of the building, turned on the throttle and dashed down the drive at a furious speed.

Mr. Russell came out in 10 minutes and was informed that his man had taken the machine away.

A few moments later the machine came tearing along Bloor-street, eastbound, traveling at a furious rate. Fred Cowan of St. George-street was run down, and before the machine could be stopped by the reckless driver it jumped into the telegraph pole at the corner of St. George-street. The driver made his escape before the officer on the beat could get to him.

John C. Eaton came along in his car, picked up Mr. Cowan and conveyed him to Grace Hospital, where it was found his ankle was dislocated and that he had been severely shaken up.

The Varsity Literary Society elections were the tamest in years, altho the biggest downtown or graduate, vote was recorded up to midnight that has turned out in a long time.

At a late hour the "Old Lit" party were satisfied that J. L. Ross, B.A., would be the next president, altho members of the party were not so sure of carrying the undergraduate ticket.

R. J. Hamilton, the Unionist candidate, thought he had a good chance if the graduate vote counted as an indication.

IN POLITICAL DONLANDS

JACK CANUCK: Keep a-tapping, William, keep a-tapping.

Jury in the Turner Case Locked Up for the Night

Judge's Charge is Against the Prisoner---Crown Attorney Makes a Strong Address Condemning the Practice of Abortion

At 12.30 this morning Judge Winchester locked up the jury, which for five hours had been deliberating the fate of Mrs. Minnie Turner, charged with performing a criminal operation.

Half an hour before the judge had called the jurors into court and urged upon them the importance of finding a verdict.

"Under your oath," said he, "you must not conjure up a doubt under which to screen yourselves. You should be able as reasonable men to arrive at a verdict.

At the close of the long wait Mrs. Turner said to The World:

"I had hoped for more from this jury than from the last one, and I still hope for acquittal. When I am free I will leave Toronto."

The defence was conducted by A. A. Bond. At the last moment he called a man named O'Brien to swear to a written statement he was alleged to have made that Bertha Pearsall, the chief witness in the case, had told him that she had received money from

MRS. TURNER.

Rose Winters for helping her out of her trouble. This man afterwards swore, led by Mr. Drayton, that there

Continued on Page 7.

THIEF ASSAULTS WOMAN THEN ROBS STORE TILL

Bold Robbery on Yonge Street, in Which Mrs. Davis is Seriously Hurt---Another Storekeeper Also Attacked.

Mrs. Davis, mother of Alf. C. Davis, who runs a liquor store at 601 Yonge-street, was knocked down and brutally beaten about the head shortly after 9 o'clock last night by a strange man who escaped by the front door after robbing the till of about $20. Mrs. Davis is about 50 years old.

The deed was committed in a most daring manner at a time when the streets were thronged with people.

The injured woman states that about 8.55 a man came into the store and asked to see Mr. Davis, her son. There were about four customers in the store at the time, and the man said he would call again. In about 15 minutes he came back, asking if Mr. Davis had returned, and upon being informed to the contrary, asked if he might use the telephone. Mrs. Davis indicated where the phone was, asking at the same time if she could do anything for him. He answered shortly "No."

When she had finished waiting on two customers who were in at that time, she walked to the back of the store when the man hung up the receiver with the remark, "I can't get them," and suddenly wheeled and struck her with his first, felling her to the floor. He pounced upon her and beat her three or four times in the face, rushed down the back of the counter, snatched the money from the till and escaped by the front door.

Thomas Pardoe, 42 Irwin-street, hearing Mrs. Davis' screams, ran to the store, encountering the assailant on his way out. Pardoe asked who was doing the screaming and the man answered that a fellow had just knocked a woman down in there and had run out the back door, at the same time pushing past Pardoe and turning down Yonge-street, went over east on Gloucester and disappeared up an alley.

When Pardoe had entered the store he was met by Mrs. Davis with arms extended, who cried, "Oh, Mr. Pardoe, I am killed."

P. C. Milligan was called in, and when he heard the nature of the case remarked that he had just returned from the scene of another assault a few blocks farther north in which an elderly man named Haskin had been knocked down in the rear of his own store.

The man was described to the officer by Mrs. Davis and T. Pardoe as a clean shaven fellow about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. tall and medium stout. His complexion was florid, his nose and mouth large.

Mrs. Davis' left eye was blackened and swollen shut, while on her right temple and cheek was a contusion as large as two fists.

Dr. Britton was summoned and found three abrasions on the old lady's face and a bruise on her chest. A blood vessel over the left eye was burst.

The doctor said it was the work of no amateur, and that the fist that dealt the blow must have contained some heavy metal substance. That there wasn't more money stolen is remarkable, as, for Mrs. Davis had just emptied the till of all the larger bills, something she had never done before at so early an hour.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY SIFTON IN COMMONS

Build Railway to Hudson's Bay, He Advocates---Favors All-Red Service.

OTTAWA, March 20.—(Special.)—A new Siftonian policy was enunciated this afternoon. The ex-minister of the interior delivered an address of one hour's duration, and crowded into that space of time a variety of ideas, most of them good, which he pressed on the consideration of the government. He pointed the way for a policy of development and won applause from both sides of the house.

Dismissing the deeds and misdeeds of the past with a word, Mr. Sifton peered into the future. Whatever he said may have been "off his own bat," or it may have been, as many believe, with the full knowledge of the prime minister, who still entertains high opinions of the Brandon member.

But whether the speech was intended to prepare the country for the announcement that Mr. Sifton is coming back into the government or retiring from public life, certain it is that it sounded like the utterance of a statesman.

Mr. Sifton's Suggestions.

Mr. Sifton's suggestions were:

Reform of the civil service by the appointment of an independent commission (as outlined in R. L. Borden's Halifax platform).

Establishment of a consular service for the purpose of developing our export trade.

Throwing open for homestead settlement 30,000,000 acres of unearned railroad lands in the Northwest, reserving one-tenth for ten or twelve years.

Construction of a railway to Hudson Bay, the cost to be returned to the treasury by the sale of a portion of the 100,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands in the north that will be available for settlement when the railway is built.

Establishment of an "all-red" route from England to New Zealand. This would be possible by subsidizing the venture to the amount of a million pounds sterling a year, the proportions being: Great Britain, £500,000; Canada, £625,000; New Zealand, £100,000; Australia, £75,000. This is Mr. Sifton's pet scheme. A twenty-four knot service on the Atlantic and an eighteen knot service on the Pacific will reduce the time of delivering English mails in New Zealand by thirteen days.

Mr. Sifton, in advocating the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway by the government, took a fling at the principle of public ownership in the following words: "I am not an advocate of the construction or operation of a railway by the government. I have no faith whatever in the idea that when a public utility is being properly carried on by a corporation there is any sense in the government taking it out of the hands of the individuals of corporations and driving them out of business on the plea that the government can do the work better. Everybody knows it cannot. For my part I have not the slightest faith in the idea, and I would like that other gentlemen who likewise do not believe in it in the slightest degree would say they do not. Too many of us are inclined to hedge on questions of this kind because we think public opinion may be strong upon them. But, of course, public opinion is apt to be strong on a question in an improper direction if the men who take healthy views of it are afraid to say what they think. I am not in favor of the government acquiring public utilities when these utilities are well carried on by individuals or corporations simply on the idea that the government will do better. But there are cases in which a company cannot be got to undertake an enterprise on a commercial basis. A case of this kind was the construction of the T. & N. O. Railway."

Delved Too Far Back.

Mr. Sifton congratulated Mr. Fielding on his presentation of the budget. On the other hand he thought Mr. Foster delved too far into the past. The country took no more than a languid interest in trade returns ante-dating 1896. What was important was the the method of raising revenue. The present tariff was based on the principle of moderate protection, and it was interesting to know how the opposition proposed to apply a remedy. As the present tariff had not been successfully assailed, that was pretty good proof that the system was a success. As investors had ceased to have confidence in speculative investments, Mr. Sifton thought that the minister of finance would have no difficulty in disposing of government bonds.

Develop a Foreign Trade.

Mr. Sifton suggested the organization of the department to deal with foreign trade. Mr. Foster had suggested a department to collect information as to the internal affairs of the country, but he did not go far enough. Mr. Sifton thought such a department should be complementary to a system of trade agencies. We were not getting our fair share of trade with Japan. We could largely increase our trade with Britain, France and South Africa. South America was passing thru an industrial revolution. Canada ought to get a share of that trade. But unless we had a system of consular agencies it would not come within our reach. It would not be difficult to train up a set of men for service as consular agents. The reform of the civil service was of great importance, and he desired to secure the opinion of the house on the question.

It was greatly to the credit of the leader of the opposition that he had placed in his platform a plank to bring about this reform, and he would be glad if Sir Wilfrid Laurier would join Mr. Borden in changing the system. Patronage was not to the advantage of the party in power. Public opinion was growing on this subject, and it was the

Continued on Page 4.

YUKON MEMBER DESERTS HIS PARTY

Dr. A. T. Thompson Will in Future Be Out and Out Supporter of R. L. Borden.

OTTAWA, March 20.—(Special.)—"I consider that the bond which bound me to the independent party is now dissolved and from now on I will support the Conservative party and the principles laid down by Mr. R. L. Borden."

In these words, Dr. A. T. Thompson, member of parliament for the Yukon, made a declaration of faith in the course of a brief address on the budget to-night.

Dr. Thompson was elected in 1904 as an independent, defeating the straight Liberal nominee, ex-Governor Congdon, of the Yukon.

He was nominated by Liberals and Conservatives as a protest against the misrule of the governing party. Since coming to parliament he has consistently supported the government, and has been ranked as a straight ministerialist.

Dr. Thompson to-night criticized the policy of bonusing immigrants, and protested against the enormous budget of the finance minister and the parceling out of the assets of the country among the friends of the Liberal party.

JAPS WILL HAVE A LOOK AT UNITED STATES FLEET

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The United States battleship fleet is to visit Japan. The desire of the emperor of the Island Kingdom to play host to the "Big Sixteen" was laid before United States Secretary of State Root yesterday by Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador.

The invitation, which was couched in most cordial terms, was made the subject of extended consideration by President Roosevelt and his entire cabinet to-day.

Secretary Root was directed to accept the invitation, and the acceptance was laid before the Japanese ambassador late to-day.

It is regarded in official circles here as more than likely that China will be next to bid for a look at the fleet and that should this be the case the invitation would be accepted.

GREAT BUFFALO RANGE.

OTTAWA, March 20.—(Special.)—An order-in-council has been passed setting apart a number of townships between the Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk Pacific in Alberta as a range for the herd of buffalo purchased in Montana.

The district contains about 170 square miles, and it will be enclosed by a wire fence seventy miles long and to cost $1000 per mile.