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Senate Reading Room 30July04—204

TWENTY-FIFTH TEN PAGES——THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 24 1904——TEN PAGES ONE CENT

JAPS HAMMERED PORT ARTHUR MAR. 18 ONE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP DESTROYED

But the Japanese Had Seven Casualties, While Condition of Fleet Is Kept a Secret.

Tokio, March 23.—A special despatch from Moji says the Japanese fleet attack on Port Arthur March 18 bombarded the city and its defences and fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one Russian battleship. Seven Japanese casualties are reported. There is no information concerning the Japanese fleet's condition.

This is the first announcement of an engagement off Port Arthur on March 18. Special despatches received in London this afternoon contain the same details of an engagement, but give the date as March 22, which probably is correct.

ONE JAP KILLED.

Seoul, March 23.—A brush between the opposing forces has occurred at the outposts north of Anju. One Japanese was killed.

EXPECTS A CLASH.

Vladivostock, March 23.—While the situation here remains quiet, it is not expected that Vladivostock will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy, and of a possible siege, a Ladies' Circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the ministry of marine, preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors. Most of the women in Vladivostock belong to this circle, including the representatives of the aristocracy, who have determine dto share the discomforts of the operations with their husbands.

WHERE WAR WILL BE.

London, March 34.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent comments on a report that U. S. Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, has received of native anti-tax riots at Chongangchow, where the Germans were massacred in 1898, as giving Germany a pretext to safeguard her interests in the Province of Shantung.

The Times this morning publishes an opinion of a correspondent that Japan will land her main army at Newchwang, which will be turned into a magnificent base, and that she will also seize Haicheng, 15 miles eastward of the railroad, as an additional base, and that without seriously attacking either Port Arthur or Vladivostock, the war will be fought out on the plains of Central Manchuria.

The stringent Japanese censorship is likely to be relaxed early in April, says the well-informed Daily Telegraph's Seoul corespondent. This coincides with numerous indications of the imminence of land operations.

In the meantime, the veil has not lifted, and not a word has yet issued either officially from Japan or unofficially from any other source, concerning the last bombardment of Port Arthur. The rumored naval battle of March 18 is also totally unconfirmed.

It is almost certain, in the correspondent's opinion, that the war will be a long one, and at the worst Japan will retain a way to retreat overland into Korea. If she secures Newchwang, he says, her prestige will be established, and he adds that the waterways of Southern Manchuria will be of inestimable value in somewhat counterbalancing the weakness of Japan in her cavalry.

FORGED AS ACT OF FRIEND TO MAN HE HAD JAILED

Philip McGuire, Who Laid Complaint of Embezzlement Against J. A. Robb, Now Under Arrest.

J. Phillip McGuire, ex-manager of the Mutual Reserve Assurance Company, and the man who swore out the information against J. A. Robb, who appeared in the sessions for embezzling of company's funds, is himself now behind the bars on a charge of forgery. He was arrested by Detective Black last night on a warrant sworn out by Deputy Chief Stuart. It is alleged that McGuire forged the names of G. H. Boulton, 780 Yonge-street, and Rechab Tandy, the musician, to two notes on which he raised money at the Imperial Bank. The bank paid the prisoner $125 on the note with Boulton's name forged on it, but it is not made known what amount he secured from the other. Both notes appeared in McGuire's favor. The prisoner at the present time, according to his friends, is engaged as an agent with the Crown Life Insurance Company, and from all accounts was doing very well, and it is not thought that it was the need of money for himself that led him to commit the indiscretion.

His sister, with whom he lived at 94 Scollard-street, was seen last night, but knows nothing as to his affairs other than that he was a great friend of Robb's. They both came from Kingston and since that fact became known to McGuire, which was after he had sworn out the information against him, he has been a warm friend of this man, having been constantly with him during his trial a week or so ago, and using every effort to assist him in his difficulty. If he has committed the offence charged, it was to help his friend Robb in his defence, is the general belief of his friends. That he would go to such an extreme, is accounted for by the fact that he had a desire to show Robb his friendship and make up for his previous attitude. Both men whose names he is alleged to have forged are particular friends of his. Tandy, too, came from Kingston.

Several attempts were made last night to procure bail, but after the crown attorney had agreed to allow him out on two sureties of $500, he was forsaken by those who promised to release him. He will appear in the police court to-day.

George H. Roberts, managing director of the Crown Life, when asked by The World in reference to McGuire, denied that the man had any connection with that company.

RAISES ITS PRICE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, March 24.—The National Telephone Company does not intend to sell itself cheaply. The net profits for last half year were £327,739, an increase of £72,797 over the same period of 1902. The Daily News quotes figures showing that the company is unable to cope with public business. The unexecuted orders for new telephones were 10,563 a year ago, owing to its inability to raise funds quickly.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

The Travelers' Letters of Credit issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce are the most convenient method of providing funds for a trip. The money may be drawn in portions, as required, in any part of the world, without further identification than is supplied by the Letter of Credit itself. There is no risk nor trouble connected with these credits, and their possession ensures courtesy and attention from the bank's numerous correspondents. Full particulars can be had on application at any of the bank's branches in the city or country. 246

BRITISH STATION ATTACKED.

Berlin, March 23.—Governor von Puttkamer of the Cameroonscables that the revolt of the natives has spread to Cross River (one of the points marking the boundary of German territory in West Africa) and been extended to the British territory in Nigeria, and that the British customs station at Obokum was attacked on March 10. The governor adds that Col. Mueller is at Cross River and has the situation in hand.

DEFINITELY SETTLED.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, March 23.—The French draft of the proposed convention between Britain and France was received by M. Paul Cambon, the republic's ambassador in London, on Saturday, and he at once submitted it to Lord Lansdowne. The Newfoundland question is definitely settled on the terms previously cabled.

Have you smoked McSweeny's Guardian Cigar? Try one. 10c 3 for 25c.

GIVES WAY TO SEELY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, March 24.—The Liberal candidate for the Isle of Wight gives way to Major Seely, the present member, who stands for re-election as Unionist free fooder.

REAL LEADERS MUSN'T LOOK MERELY FOR POPULAR CAUSE

By So Doing They Degenerate Into Followers, Says E. H. Griggs.

For three months, thru all the ardors of the season, the blizzards and the blockades, Edward Howard Griggs has been passing round an eccentric ellipsis, which touched Boston and New Jersey, wandered off by Cleveland and Chicago and Minneapolis, and brought him up smiling every second Wednesday night on the platform of Conservatory Hall. J. L. Hughes regretted to announce last night that Mr. Griggs' engagements would not permit him to return to Toronto next year, but in the following year that pleasure might be hoped for.

Mr. Griggs spoke on "The New Social Ideal," and it is sufficient to say that his address was equal to any of the five preceding it. Recent years, he said, have been unusually filled with the recrudescence of barbarism, but these waves were but eddies in the current. The one ideal accepted by increasing multitudes for the light it throws on the present, and the promise it gives for the future, sweeping the world with its aspiration and hope, was the new social ideal of the free and active cooperation of each individual with all the rest.

Two Statements of Democracy.

There were two ways of stating democracy. One was noble and one was not. The first said: Everyone should have as good a chance as I. The other: I am just as good as anybody. The personal touch was the only thing that redeemed charity. We had lost the human feelings between classes that marked society in the middle ages. In only one church everybody was welcome to kneel on the floor.

"That isn't your church, most of you. Never mind. Is it true that we are all alike in the house of God? Would the ragged man be placed at ease an in the mood of worship by your attitude toward him if he came into your pew?

"Any human being who by his own will segregates himself from any fragment of our common humanity does so at his own moral risk. Each gives what the other needs."

The Great Leader.

The great leader must not merely look for a popular cause. Such a one is not a leader, but a follower. He must be as willing to face the mob as to lead it. It was only by saturating ourselves with the great spirit of humanity that we could touch great heights. The same individuals were lifted by the great leader into humanity or degraded by the demagog into a mob. The harmony of the leader must be deep and earnest, with the hearts of humanity. From one note struck in unison with the whole, he may realize the identity of his life with the whole in the achievement of ends that are worth while. So the new social ideal would become the greatest and clearest shining of all the stars in the heaven of spirit.

WILL VISIT TORONTO.

London, March 23.—The party of municipal officials of the United Kingdom which will visit St. Louis will leave England May 21, and will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Cigars—Royal Infants, Havana, reduced to 5c. Try them. Alive Bollard 128 and 199 Yonge.

DEFICIT OF THREE MILLIONS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, March 24.—The revenue collections show that the British deficit is likely to be three millions instead of six, as originally feared.

McSweeny's Chippewa is the best nickel cigar in town. Try one.

PARKIN IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 23.—Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, who represents the trustees of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, arrived to-day from Liverpool to hold examinations in the United States and Canada for Rhodes' scholarships at Oxford University.

Broderick's Business Suits, $22.50 113 King-street West.

Try the Beresford Cigar. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Rich Men in Ottawa.

Coming to Toronto a few days ago on the Pullman, a gentleman who sells debentures and bonds, observed, "Toronto people have no idea of the wealth there is in Ottawa. I believe Ottawa has more millionaires than any other city in Canada, not excepting Montreal or Toronto. And he recited 20 names. "There are others," observed an Ottawa man, and an Ottawa Free Press man who was in the car said those names read like a page from his circulation list.

Geo. O Merson, Chartered Accountant, Auditor, Assignee, 27 East Wellington Street Toronto. Phone M 4714. 246

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Order of Chosen Friends, Temple Building, 9 a.m.

Lenten service, "Intemperance," St. James' Cathedral, 12.30.

H. J. Pettypiece, M.L.A., on "Taxation" at Empire Club, Webb's, 1 p.m.

The legislature, 3 p.m.

Metropolitan Y.M.S., banquet, 8 p.m.

Laurier Club, T. C. Robinette, K.C., on "Monroe Doctrine," Broadway Hall, 8 p.m.

Mackenzie Club, Prospect Park Hall, 8 p.m.

Girls' gym. classes at Y.W.C. Guild, 8 p.m.

Princess, "Isle of Spice," 8 p.m.

Grand, Herrmann, 8 p.m.

Majestic, "Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's, Vesta Tilley and vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Star, Jim Jeffries and burlesque, 2 and 8 p.m.

St. George's Society smoker, St. George's Hall, 8.

B. B. B. Pipes 75c each. Alive Bollard.

BOOSTED BIG SALARIES AFTER THE SOO COLLAPSE

Surprising Developments at the Scrutiny of Affairs of Defunct Concern.

SOME OF THE HIGH-SALARIED OFFICIALS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR CONSOLIDATED COMPANY RECEIVED SUDDEN INCREASES IN SALARIES FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. THE GOVRNMENT DECIDED TO PAY THE SOO SALARIES EARLY IN OCTOBER, BUT IT HAS NOT DEVELOPED YET JUST WHEN THE COMPANY DECIDED TO GET THESE OFFICIALS A RAISE.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT, IRVING AND HAMILTON, SOLICITORS, WERE NOT ON THE PAY ROLLS FOR JUNE AND JULY, BUT WERE FOR THE MONTHS IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PAID THE SALARIES.

PRESIDENT SHIELDS' ACCOUNT WAS OVERDRAWN TO THE EXTENT OF ABOUT $800.

These were the surprising pieces of information that came out in the public accounts committee yesterday morning when the Soo payments were under scrutiny. The information was elicited from C. P. Worthington, auditor of the allied companies, who was examined. Others who are yet to give evidence are J. H. Chitty, treasurer of the company; Paymaster Williams, G. A. Harcourt, J. S. Bicknell.

Mr. Worthington on the Stand.

After Provincial Auditor Sproule had given unimportant testimony Mr. Worthington was placed on the stand. He said he had the pay lists for August and September, but none prior to that, the lists for June and July being turned over to the receiver at Philadelphia.

Col. Matheson asked if there were any names on his list that were not on the June and July lists.

Some Big Salaries.

"Messrs Elliott, Irving and Hamilton," said Mr. Worthington. He then at the request of Col. Matheson gave the salaries of the officials as follows: Cornelius Shields, $6633.55, at rate of $30,000 per year; J. H. Coyne, assistant manager, $1606.45, at the rate of $7200 a year; T. E. Donohue at rate of $2700; J. S. Wills, $1455.77, at rate of $7200; J. H. Chitty, treasurer, $699.55, at rate of $3000; Elliott, Irving and Hamilton, solicitors, each at the rate of $6000 per year.

Mr. Worthington said he did not hear any discussion as to putting lawyers on the list. The company had an account of $778.05 against President Shields. He did not know that the amount overdrawn was all cash, but it should have been deducted in the ordinary course. Mr. Harcourt had paid Mr. Shields and the witness had drawn his attention to the overdraft, but did not get any answer. That was the last he heard of it.

The witness said D. D. Lewis, sup-

Continued on Page 5.

Edwards, Morgan & Co., 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Edwards & Ronald, 48 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg, Chartered Accountants.

PAPERS HELD UP.

New York, March 23.—The customs officials here have held up the examination papers set at Oxford, for the United States and Canadian candidates for the Cecil Rhodes scholarships. It is presumed this has been done under the provisions of the tariff act, and that the authorities hold the papers should have been printed in the United States.

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GOYETTE WILL HANG.

L'Orignal, March 23.—At Prescott County Spring Assizes this afternoon, Clement Goyette was found guilty of murdering Daniel Colligan and Thomas Colligan of Alfred Township, in January last, and was sentenced to be hanged April 28.

Broderick's Business Suits, $22.50, 113 King-street West.

DEATHS.

BOLAND—On Wednesday, March 23, 1904, Patrick Boland, at St. Michael's Hospital.

Funeral Friday morning to Newmarket.

BROWN—On 23rd inst., at her late residence, No. 12 Denison-square, Isabella Jane Brown, widow of the late William Brown, in her 71st year.

Funeral private on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Mount Pleasant.

CARRUTHERS—On Tuesday afternoon, at 695 Dovercourt-road, Jane Freeman, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. Samuel Carruthers, aged 56 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 p.m. from the church.

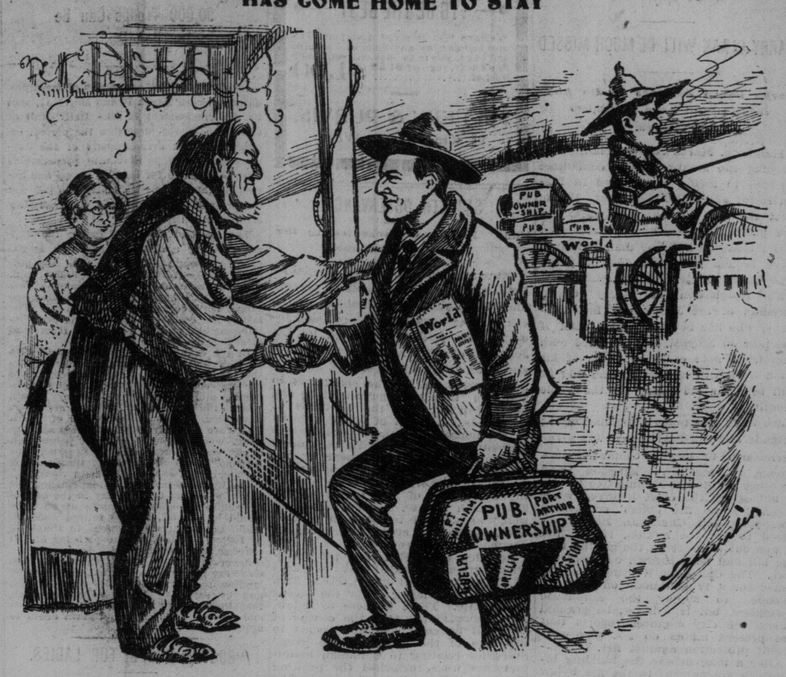
IERRING—At 21 Balmuto-street, on Wednesday, March 23, 1904, Wm. Ierring, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Friday at 10.15 at St. Basil's Church, to Mount Hope Cemetery.

HAMILTON—At his late residence, 240 Borden-street, James Hamilton, aged 65.

Funeral Friday at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends kindly accept this intimation. Please omit sending flowers.

HAS COME HOME TO STAY



THE "COUNTRY," to PUBLIC OWNERSHIP: Farmer Maclean give yeh a lift, did he? Well, we're real glad to see yeh and hope you're goin' to stay right with us.

Give Telephones Access to Stations Bring Express Cos. Under the Act Uniform Rate of Two Cents a Mile

Member for East York Introduces His Amendments to the Railway Bill to Aid Independent Phone Companies.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Staff special.)—"AND SUCH COMPENSATION SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE DIRECT AND THE IMMEDIATE LOCAL DAMAGES ACTUALLY SUFFERED BY REASON OF SUCH CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION MAINTAINED BY THE RAILWAY COMPANY AT SUCH STATION AND PREMISES AND NOT FROM ANY CAUSE, MATTER OR BUSINESS EXTENDING BEYOND THE SAME."

The foregoing are the words of the amendment to the railway act by which W. F. Maclean, M.P., seeks to place independent telephone companies in a position to enter railway stations without paying damages involved for the violation of contract rights. It arises out of the decision given by the railway commission holding the municipalities of Port Arthur and Fort William liable not only for damages incurred on entering on the premises of the railway company and for maintenance, but for several hundred or thousands of dollars which the companies claim for the abrogation of a mutually advantageous agreement.

Mr. Maclean holds that the agreement, being injurious to the public interest, deliberately designed to create a monopoly, is not entitled to the protection of parliament. This principle he forcefully enunciated this afternoon in introducing his bill to amend the railway act.

Other Amendments Suggested.

Mr. Maclean also embodied as amendments to the railway act three other important modifications of the measure passed at the last session of parliament. He proposes TO BRING THE EXPRESS COMPANIES OF CANADA UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSION, TO INSERT A CLAUSE GRANTING A UNIFORM RATE OF TWO CENTS A MILE AND TO DEPRIVE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSION OF THE POWER, NOW VESTED IN HIM, OF DECIDING INDEPENDENT OF THE OTHER TWO COMMISSIONERS ALL CASES INVOLVING POINTS OF LAW.

Touching briefly on these amendments, Mr. Maclean said five express companies had intimate relations with business interests thruout the country, that these companies are owned by the railway companies and that they should come under the operation of the railway act.

The two-cent a mile amendment he promised to discuss at a later stage of the bill. As to the amendment aimed at the exclusive power enjoyed by the chairman of the commission, Mr. Maclean said this arose out of the Port Arthur and Fort William application, upon which Chairman Blair saw fit to adjudicate regardless of the contrary opinions held by his colleagues. The other two commissioners, he argued, were competent to disagree. It was not so much a question of law as of policy, and Messrs. Bernier and Mills should have been empowered to outride the single opinion of the chairman of the commission. Mr. Bernier and Mr. Mills were men of ripe experience and their opinion should not be brushed aside, so lightly.

Recalls a Hard Battle.

Referring to the clause in the railway act under which railway companies are required to admit independent telephone companies on certain conditions Mr. Maclean said that a hard battle had been fought with Mr. Blair, then minister of railways, when the railway bill was before the house. Mr. Blair had distinctly stated that the clause would give relief to the independent telephone companies, and THE HOUSE WAS LED TO BELIEVE THAT THE "COMPENSATION" WOULD HAVE REGARD ONLY TO DAMAGES INCURRED IN ENTERING THE PREMISES OF THE COMPANY, AND FOR EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH MAINTENANCE. It was not suspected for a moment that the Bell Telephone Co. would receive enormous compensation for the loss of monopoly privileges. Now, however, Mr. Blair laid down the principle that the municipalities must pay such an amount as the companies believed to represent their loss for the abrogation of the agreement. This would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The proposed amendment, Mr. Maclean regarded as a very reasonable one. It would carry out what was obviously the intention of the house. Commenting on Mr. Mills' opinion as expressed at the meeting of the railway commission, Mr. Maclean said it was clearly the opinion of that gentlemen that it was in the public interest that independent telephone companies should have access to railway stations. Commissioner Bernier held the same view. Under section 10 of the act, however, the opinion of Mr. Blair was everything and the opinion of the other two commissioners nothing.

"Suppose to-morrow," said Mr. Maclean, "the government should be able to create a national telephone system without buying out the Bell Telephone Company, would it be willing to secure access to the railway stations of Canada only on condition that it should pay enormous damages to the C. P. R. and Bell Telephone Company?"

Both these companies, Mr. Maclean pointed out, were created by parliament. The C. P. R. had received a hundred million dollars of the country's money and enormous land grants. When in dire distress the country's credit had been voted to it. Now, that same company admitted being a party to an agreement with the Bell Telephone Company, which has the effect of creating an oppressive monopoly. The C. P. R. should be above such work, declared Mr. Maclean.

All Customers of C.P.R.

Locust Hill had suffered as Port Arthur and Fort William are suffering, yet the Locust Hill people were all customers of the C. P. R. They had built a telephone line with the object of facilitating business with that company, and had then been denied access to the company's station. Mr. Maclean thought parliament was taking a roundabout way to relieve the people from the tyranny of the Bell Telephone Company.

He referred to the bill introduced by Lord Stanley in the British parliament, wherein a credit of £3,000,000 is asked to take over the telephone system. It was estimated that the cost per 'phone would be reduced by the nationalization of the system by two pounds per annum.

Mr. Maclean called attention to the promise made by the minister of justice last year, to introduce a bill that would regulate the telephone companies. That promise had never been made good. In consequence of this neglect discrimination was still practiced and the Bell Telephone Company was offering private 'phones to Ottawa at $20 apiece, while double rate was charged in other places.

Asked for Frank Statement.

He asked the prime minister to make a frank statement, since people all over the country who were anxious to build independent telephone lines were restrained by the discouraging decision recently rendered by the railway commission. The bill was read a first time.

Leighton McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the steamboat inspection act. The object of the amendment is to increase the standard of negineers, so that American engineers on American tug boats which come over here will have to qualify before filling positions, to the exclusion of duly certified Canadian engineers.

The amendment will apply to engineers employed on dredges.

VIRTUES OF GOOD COOKING COMMENDED TO THE WOMEN CIGARET BILL IS SHUNTED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Declares That the Proposal to Prohibit Goes Too Far.

Ottawa, March 23. — (Staff special.) — A score of members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union sat in the speaker's gallery this afternoon and listened to the debate on a motion proposed by Mr. Maclaren of Huntingdon, favoring a "bill to prohibit the importation and sale of cigarets." The commons exhibited a most ungallant indifference to the feelings of the assembled ladies, and E. B. Osler, combating the charge that cigaret smoking is a fruitful cause of indigestion, politely intimated to the ladies that MORE INDIGESTION IS CAUSED BY BAD COOKING THAN BY THE CIGARET. He advised them to devote their energy to the home and to the school, thru which more good could be accomplished than by efforts to obtain legislation, and somewhat similar views were expressed by the prime minister, who did not forget to remind the fair of the land that cooking is a highly important requisite in feminine accomplishments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier bluntly stated that the resolution went altogether too far. It had yet to be shown that cigaret smoking is injurious to grown-up people, and to pass legislation that would reach where there is no evil would not be advisable. He unceremoniously threw the question of the cigaret evil on the provincial legislators, to whose sphere he said the question belonged.

R. L. Borden, while not at all unsympathetic with the movement for the suppression of the cigaret evil, did not think that the legislation proposed would strike at the root of the evil.

By a remarkable coincidence, the hour of the 6 o'clock intermission arrived just as the house exhausted its supply of eloquence. Members were therefore spared the great joy of recording their vote in a division, and Mr. Maclaren's resolution goes to the foot of the list of public bills and orders. It may be resurrected this session, but the chances are against it.

MacLaren Quotes Authorities.

Mr. MacLaren quoted many authorities to show that cigaret smoking was detrimental to the growth of the country, physically and morally. Among these authorities were included Sir William Hingston of Montreal and Dr. Chas. Sheard of Toronto. The abuse, Mr. MacLaren declared, was sapping the vitality of the youth of the country, and drastic as the legislation which was proposed might seem, there was no other effective recourse. It might be said that the legislation was not to be enforced. To this he would say that no law was more persistently violated than the license law. Such was usually the fate of legislation licensing abuse. It was better to stamp the abuse out.

Mr. Richardson of South Grey, the seconder of the resolution, said the question affected the highest wellbeing of the country. The question presented many difficulties, but they were not insuperable. It was said that the liberty of the people of the country availed, but he argued that the highest form of liberty was law. He felt that hundreds of thousands of citizens would be willing to make some small sacrifice for the general good of the country. Mr. Richardson made some very sweeping statements in regard to the cigaret evil, least sensational of which was the assertion that the result of the Spanish-American war was in a way related to the havoc wrought by cigaret smoking on the manhood of Spain.

Oliver Supported Resolution.

Frank Oliver supported the resolution. He thought, however bad the question, it should not be dealt with by the Dominion parliament, but should be left to the individual provinces. Mr. Oliver advised the exponents of legislation relating to the liquor evil, cigaret smoking and Sabbath observance to do their utmost to have all these evils placed under provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. Holmes, West Huron, expressed the belief that the house did not appreciate the extent of the cigaret evil. It was growing rapidly, the consumption of cigarets in Canada having grown from 138,000,000 in 1902 to 178,000,000 last year, an increase of 40,000,000. Steps ought to be taken to check an evil growing at such a tremendous rate.

For the Cigaret.

Armand Lavergne, the youthful member for Montmagny, delivered his maiden speech in the house in earnest advocation of the virtues of the cigaret. He said he was a cigaret smoker himself and had acquired the habit shortly after being told it was good for his health, he declared, to the great amusement of the house. The cigaret was not bad; it was injurious only when used to excess. The Indians, who were heavy smokers, enjoyed exceptionally good health. The legislation proposed was an attack on liberty, and he believed that a man should be allowed to do anything that was not against conscience. If the cigaret was so deadly in its effect, why not abolish war and simply send the enemy a few packages of cigarets.

Not Cross-Examined.

Leighton McCarthy recognized the great injury cigarets were doing the youth of the country, but he was not sure that prohibitive legislation would curb the evil. He thought, however, that some action should be taken along the lines of the resolution.

Continued on Page 3.

BYLAW CARRIED BY 927 IN TOTAL VOTE OF 1789

Only 7 1-2 Per Cent. of Ratepayers Cast Ballots on Expenditure of the Million Dollars.

The million dollar bylaw to provide for the issue of debentures to improve the city's system of waterworks was carried yesterday by a majority of 927 in a total vote of 1789. The light vote polled in opposition to the bylaw rather surprised the civic officials, but the almost total absence of interest in the matter was shown by the small number of ratepayers who took the trouble of going to the polls. The large amount involved was expected to arouse some interest, if not antagonism, but only 7 1-2 per cent. of the total vote was cast.

A feature of the election was the promptness with which the deputy returning officers brought in their returns, every box being in the city clerk's office before 6 o'clock. The officials were all tried men, selected by Mr. Littlejohn, and their efficient service is a sufficient commentary on the proposition of allowing the clerk a free hand in selecting his deputies.

The result by wards was:

Ward One.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	19	5	14
2	26	14	12
3	44	15	29
4	30	7	23
	119	41	78

Ward Two.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	23	10	13
2	35	19	16
3	53	14	39
4	104	24	80
5	60	13	47
	275	80	195

Ward Three.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	40	1	39
2	27	12	15
3	27	15	12
4	12	3	9
5	40	13	27
6	47	16	31
7	69	30	39
	262	90	172

Ward Four.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	31	7	24
2	19	6	13
3	47	25	22
4	42	17	25
5	62	28	34
6	39	5	34
7	84	9	75
	324	97	227

Ward Five.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	31	10	21
2	52	18	34
3	58	24	34
4	54	18	36
5	29	6	23
	224	76	148

Ward Six.

Div.	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	51	16	35
2	29	8	21
3	30	16	14
4	10	1	9
5	26	5	21
6	8	1	7
	154	47	107

Summary.

Ward	Yes.	No.	Maj.
1	119	41	78
2	275	80	195
3	262	90	172
4	324	97	227
5	224	76	148
6	154	47	107
	1358	431	927

Sunny Spring—Where to Find It.

Spring hats bloom in the sunshine as flowers do. Just one day of spring sunshine and the dainty hats will appear in full blossom. But if the genial sun does not get a chance to warm them into bloom, one must go indoors to find them. There is a big cluster of them in Dineens', brought carefully from sunny Paris, and from not so sunny, although equally fertile, New York. Always for some time before spring makes his final glad entrance into Toronto, the W. & D. Dineen Company, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, have a display of sunny-time ladies' hats at their elegant showrooms.

FINE AND MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 23. —(8 p.m.)—The weather has been decidedly mild from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces and cold from Manitoba to the Rockies, with moderate snowfalls over the southern portion of the territories. Another pronounced disturbance is centred to-night in Wyoming.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34—42; Calgary, 12 below—46; Qu'Appelle, 8 below—10; Edmonton, 20 below—12; Winnipeg, 14 below—24; Port Arthur, 6—30; Parry Sound, 20—36; Toronto, 28—46; Ottawa, 32—44; Montreal, 34—40; Quebec, 24—40; Halifax, 28—42.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Easterly winds; fine and mild; showers on Friday.

Ottawa Valley, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Fine and mild.

Gulf—Fine and mild.

Maritime—Medium to fresh winds, mostly westerly; fine and mild.

Lake Superior—Fresh to strong easterly winds; snow or rain by night.

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STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 23.	At.	From.
Kaiser W. der G.	New York	Bremen
Mesaba	New York	London
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Neckar	New York	Naples
Liguria	New York	Genoa
Canopic	Algiers	Boston
Ethiopia	Moville	New York
Pretorian	Moville	St. John
Grosse Kurfurst	Malta	New York
Patricia	Plymouth	New York
Aurania	Queenston	New York

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