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Senate Reading Room

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 13 1903—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Real War Among Railroad Promoters

Hostile Interests Bring Their Bickerings to the Surface.

Over Division of the Subsidy Spoils

Clear-Cut Declaration of Throat Cutting Among Sponsors for Rival Lines.

Ottawa, May 12. — (Special.)—The railway situation grows more interesting. There is a sign of war all round. In the Railway Committee, this morning, William Mackenzie locked horns with Mr. Drinkwater over the bill promoted by the Canadian Pacific in connection with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. The bill is still under consideration, but, after the committee rose, Mr. William Mackenzie is reported to have declared that he would fight the Canadian Pacific to a finish if they did not withdraw a clause which sought to parallel the little road of five miles that Mr. Mackenzie's company have just built from Strathcona into Edmonton.

Is Declaration of War.

The incident seemed a small one, but it was significant, as it was a clear-cut declaration of war. But that is not all. There is a weekly paper, magazine style, printed here, called Events. Its editor, Mr. Magurn, was, in the old days, The Globe's Ottawa correspondent. Events has the reputation of having been on the most friendly terms with Hon. Mr. Sifton, but, this week, it is out against the Grand Trunk Pacific, and very pronounced in favor of the Canadian Northern. Here is its leading article, taken from its issue of this week, printed late this evening. The heading is, of itself, significant:

Weight of Toronto Press.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific—Its Relations to Some Toronto Newspapers, and a Few Other things. The position of certain Toronto newspapers in relation to the promotion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme is discussed by The Toronto World on Saturday last. Really, it has grown tiresome to the people of Ontario to be asked so frequently to direct their attention to The Toronto Globe, and to consider its owners. The people of Toronto imagine that it is of great importance how the Toronto press go on national subjects. The were never more greatly mistaken. The horizon of the Toronto press is bounded on the east by the Don, on the west by the Humber. Of course, to the north, it reaches to Hudson Bay or Maclean's Sea.

Shadow of Former Greatness.

"When Mr. Gordon Brown was dismissed from control and decision of The Globe, Mr. W. F. Maclean, the present M. P. for East York, discussed The Globe's affairs freely, and has done so persistently ever since. He seems to think that it is of great national consequence as to who owns the paper, and what attitude it assumes on large public questions. But, when the Browns ceased to direct The Globe 20 years ago, and when Alexander Mackenzie became an invalid, The Globe became a mere shadow of its former self. The paper sank from the position of discussing with knowledge national and international affairs to the level of a Provincial and municipal newspaper.

Influence is Curtailed.

"In that sphere, its importance must be admitted, and another thing must be admitted—that even under the management of Mr. John Cameron, The Globe's political prestige, inherited from the Browns and Mackenzie, continued to be a factor, smaller, it is true, as, year after year, the editorial page weaker and more contemptible in the eyes of the national leaders of the Liberal party. Gradually, the prestige died away, and, outside of Toronto, nobody cares what The Globe says on national questions. Its old exceptional influence is altogether gone. The influence which a good daily paper must always exercise remains, of course.

Promoters Who Won't Promote.

"To come back to The World's enquiry—It wants The Globe to tell the public its financial relations with the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Well, it won't. The promoters were so convinced that they can no longer promote that they actually kept away from the Railway Committee when their bill was brought up. They decided to let the Grand Trunk, with its English president and its United States manager, represent this alleged Canadian project. Some of their hired help have been talking and writing against Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, who are Canadians, with a purely Canadian enterprise. There is not one shareholder of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Canada—not one, and that great "Canadian" railway terminates in the West at Chicago, and in the East in Portland, both cities being in the United States of America.

Game Was Blocked.

"The original plan of Mr. Hays was merely to extend the Grand Trunk further west thru Wisconsin and Minnesota to the boundary of Manitoba, and there tap the western Canadian business and haul it thru the United States to Canada to Portland. But Mr. Hays met a man in William Mackenzie who is nobody's fool. Mr. Hays of Illinois thought that he could buy out Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann's large western system of railways, and in that way get into Manitoba and the Canadian Territories.

Then Came the Pacific Project.

"But Mr. Mackenzie said: 'No, our lines are not for sale, we are ourselves pushing across the continent every mile of Canadian soil, and we hope that the Canadian Northern shall be a great transcontinental line. Then and not till then did Mr. Hays call in his Canadian promoters to float a scheme to build from North Bay westward. It was soon ascertained that this, too, was a mistake, as the traffic would still go to Portland. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, by a keen stroke, secured the control of the Great Northern Railway connecting Quebec and Hawkesbury, and then wanted only a single link to make a thru route in summer from Saskatchewan and Manitoba to Quebec with plans for extensions to the Atlantic Ocean.

Changed Front Again.

"This alarmed the new Grand Trunk Pacific people, and they announced that they would build from Quebec, instead of from North Bay, and they got one or two more 'promoters' from the Province of Quebec, but they draw the line at Quebec. Mr. Hays told the committee last week that they would not build into the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hays is quite willing to take taxes and tolls from the people of the Maritime Province, but he will not extend his line down there. He doesn't even know whether his line from nowhere to Quebec is drawn

Continued on Page 2.

Bell Co. Cry Vested Rights To Ward Off Legislation

Another Attempt Made to Ge Forward Telephone Bill in Commons.

Ottawa, May 12.—(Special.)—Another attempt was made to get forward with the telephone bill to-day. Mr. Fullerton, City Solicitor of Toronto, submitted an amendment embodying provisions of Sec. 90 of the Railway Act in the bill for the purpose of protecting the rights of municipalities on their own streets. This aroused much opposition from the solicitors for the Bell Telephone Company, and Mr. Geoffrion proposed an amendment exempting that company from the operation of the bill. This, of course, would be the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. The cry of vested rights was raised again.

Mr. Maclean asserted the right of parliament to enact corrective legislation and to regulate the powers of the company in the public interest, and Mr. E. F. Clarke took similar ground in a strong speech. Dr. Sproule and Mr. Cochrane also supported the rights of the public as against those of the company. Mr. D. C. Fraser said the provision was so far reaching that he wanted time to consider it. Mr. Fullerton pointed out that the Bell Telephone Company was under similar law in regard to its Ontario charter. Eventually, it was decided to postpone further consideration until Thursday.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that the Minister of Justice had undertaken to take charge of the measure.

BRIBERY SCANDAL AGAIN.

Evidence of Different Witnesses Touching the Manitoulin Man.

After a brief morning session the Royal Commission, which resumed yesterday, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day. Nothing of any great interest was brought out. Several witnesses from Manitoulin were brought forward by the prosecution to attest to the sincerity of Mr. Gamey's campaign in the May elections from a purely Conservative point of view. Mr. Johnston went after each one to draw the admission that at the nominating convention Mr. Gamey had not been pledged to support the opposition, but that he had been left to his own devices, to follow his own good judgment in the House, and in that sense was absolutely independent of party ties. But one and all of the witnesses were convinced that while Mr. Gamey was not bound hand and foot by the convention, yet the general tenor of his election speeches was such as to declare him an out and out Conservative.

At 12.40 the commission adjourned until this morning, when more men from Manitoulin will bear testimony to Mr. Gamey's true-blue Conservatism. Then D. A. Jones of Beeton will take the stand, Mr. Johnston undertaking to have him attend.

Argument Next Week.

Mr. Gamey himself may not, after all, go into the box again, as his counsel consider that he was so thoroly examined and cross-examined and carried repeatedly over all the various points involved, that he would be unable to shed any more light on the situation. Should all the evidence be in to-day, argument may continue this week and close on Saturday. A further adjournment will, however, probably be made until Thursday of next week for hearing of counsel, who, it is expected, will require three full days.

The Ontario Bank reported that they had decided to allow no outsider to inspect their books, but the officials have been requested to make an inspection and appear before the commission this morning in reference thereto. In answer to a query from the Chancellor, Mr. McPherson said that the bank had been requested to limit their investigation into tracing the fifty and one hundred dollar bills only.

Before the adjournment, Mr. Ritchie brought up the reply made by Mr. Stratton when in the witness box in connection with the letter addressed to "My Dear Gamey," when he said, jocularly, that perhaps he had been thinking of "My Dear Foy" at the time. As the famous epistle of Mr. Blake's was not penned until Dec. 27, Mr. Ritchie failed to see how Mr. Stratton was justified in urging that reason. Mr. Johnston replied that a letter of earlier date had probably been referred to.

World Reporter on Stand.

Charles Cavers of The World staff first took the stand, to refute the testimony of Hon. Mr. Stratton, that he (Stratton) had not spoken with Frank Sullivan between Sept. 9 and the date of the opening of the legislature. Witness said he had been in the Parliament Buildings with Frank Sullivan early in February, when they met Mr. Stratton. Sullivan had gone down the corridor a short distance, and conversed with him for five minutes. To Mr. Johnston, witness said Sullivan had promised to introduce him to Stratton, as it would be an aid to him in his reportorial capacity. Sullivan had suggested the introduction. "As far as you know, he went to speak to Mr. Stratton for that purpose?" "I didn't think so." He waited some twenty feet or more away while the two were in conversation. He recalled the event when Mr. Stratton testified as to not having seen Sullivan from September to March. Mr. Johnston turned up a section of the Provincial Secretary's evidence, wherein he swore that he had had no interview with Sullivan about Gamey in that time. Witness could not swear as to what the conversation had been about.

Mr. Ritchie, however, justified the evidence of Mr. Cavers by turning up Mr. Stratton's testimony at another stage of his examination, when he swore that he had had no communication, verbal or written, with Frank Sullivan from Sept. 9, 1902, to the day before the House met (March 9, 1903), and that Frank Sullivan had not spoken to him at all between those dates.

Men From Manitoulin.

W. H. Hurst, barrister, of Sault Ste. Marie, was the first of the Manitoulin witnesses. He had spoken for Gamey

Continued on Page 2.

MONOPOLY IN THE YUKON RUINING THE COUNTRY

Debate in Commons Brings Out Damaging Features of Treadgold Concession.

Ottawa, May 12.—(Special.)—In the House to-day, Mr. Maclean introduced his bill to change the name of the Hudson Bay to the Canadian Sea.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Casgrain moved an amendment condemning the government for the Treadgold concessions in the Yukon. He declared that Orders-in-Council gave enormous power to Treadgold, Walter Barwick and others. These concessions had been condemned by the strongest Liberals in the Yukon. The Dawson Sun, the government organ, had pointed out that the concessions covered 350 square miles, or 225,000 acres; that the government was losing enormous sums in revenue, and the development of the country was receiving a severe check. The privilege granted was the right to take water from the Klondike for power for mining, and to build works necessary for that purpose. By this gigantic monopoly the miners were robbed for the purpose of enriching a syndicate. The syndicate also had power to work mines described as abandoned, but it was well-known that such mines often yielded rich returns.

Exempt From Miners' Tax.

The syndicate was exempt from that which is called "representation," in other words, was exempt from the tax of $15 a year paid by ordinary miners on each claim, and from obligation to do $200 worth of work every year on each claim. A letter from Dawson to the late Senator Wood of Hamilton said that two-thirds of the gold area was closed to ordinary miners and prospectors, and that the trade of Dawson was being seriously injured.

The Liberal Club of Dawson City had made strong protest, and among the strongest speeches was that of F. T. Congdon, since appointed Commissioner. It was declared at the meeting that the government were the trustees for the people and had no right to violate their trust by these outrageous concessions. The press of Dawson had pointed out that the enormous privileges of the company covered 40 miles of the Klondike River. Mr. Ross was elected for the Yukon on a pledge that he would endeavor to have the concessions cancelled.

Objectionable Features Retained.

A second Order-in-Council had modified terms, but Mr. Casgrain contended that the modifications left most of the objectionable features untouched.

Moves Hostile Resolution.

He moved the following amendment: "This House regrets that in an Order-in-Council of the 21st day of April, 1902, the government for the ostensible purpose of establishing hydraulic works to supply water for the efficient working of auriferous deposits have granted to one Treadgold of London, England, and his associates, vast powers, franchises and concessions in and upon the beds, banks, valleys, streets and hills on the Klondike River, Bonanza,

Continued on Page 2.

TORONTO GIRL NOT A SMUGGLER

Detroit Police Release Miss Crawford, Arrested With Schmidt.

Detroit, Mich., May 12.—Miss Sara Crawford, who was arrested some weeks ago in company with Albert Schmidt, the alleged diamond smuggler, and has spent a very anxious interim in jail, was this morning released on her personal recognizance. She will probably return to Toronto. Her conduct in court won her the respect of all concerned in the examination, and from her straightforward testimony it is thought by many that she did not intentionally do wrong. According to her statement she came to Detroit at the request of her fiance, A. Schmidt, to whom she was to be married on May 5. He told her that he was sick and needed her attention. She cared for him several days, and remained with him at 21 Madison-avenue until the time of her arrest.

She claims that she had no conception of what smuggling really was, and that she did not wilfully violate the laws governing the United States. The mortgage on their home in Toronto was to fall due May 1, and she thought it her duty to help Schmidt raise the money for that purpose. She understood that all his jewels would be redeemed when the mortgage was paid and the requisite sum could be accumulated. Schmidt has offered to marry Miss Crawford, as he agreed, but she has put him off, saying that she would await the outcome of his trial, the date of which will soon be decided by the Grand Jury. She also told him that she had learned a deep and bitter lesson, and was learning more every day. Nothing unfavorable has been divulged against her previous record. Her family are said to be eminently respectable, and her sister is anxious for her to return home.

MARGOLIUS CASE ADJOURNED.

Toronto Merchants Explain the Sale of Goods Cheaply.

Montreal, May 12.—(Special.)—At the enquete in the Margolius case to-day Messrs. Bachrack, Blackley and Levy of Toronto, charged with conspiracy to defraud Margolius creditors, the latter was cross-examined and held to his previous story. He admitted having sold goods to certain firms at cost, and to others even at less than cost. He claimed, however, he had done this to get their custom, and that the transactions on the whole would show a profit. Margolius denied emphatically that he had forged notes. The case was adjourned.

Cigars—Bazzatta, clear Havana, more than equals any imported cigars. Try them and be convinced. 3 for 25c and 10c straight. Alive Bollard.

If Not, Why Not?

You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter B. Blight. Phone 2770. Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

ON THE BIG SUBSIDY TREK.

SETTLER HAYS: Push her thru, Mr. Blair; remember your campaign funds are in the Trunk.

UNION AND HIGHER WAGE STREET CAR MEN DEMAND

Employes' Committee Negotiating With Company Officials for Substantial Concessions.

The demands of the Street Railway employes for higher wages and recognition of a Grievance Committee is receiving the attention of the men and company officials at present. Almost from the settlement of the strike last spring the men have been agitating for a higher scale of wages, and a different method of handling grievances. Now the union wants from 23 to 25 cents an hour, instead of 20 cents, and the recognition of a Grievance Committee that may deal direct with the company in the settlement of all differences. A conference yesterday resulted in nothing. For several months the men have been sending committees to the officials periodically.

Recognition of a Grievance Committee with full power to settle differences would be the essential recognition of the union. That is the point that caused the company to hesitate last spring, and which required the most skillful efforts of the Board of Trade Committee to avoid in securing a settlement. Both sides felt at that time that sooner or later this question would be a disturbing factor. The men assert this ever-present trouble influenced the company in the appointment of a large number of men to positions of roadmaster. It was the belief that these promoted men would act as a leaven with the balance of the force to prevent trouble. These new roadmasters, however, are standing solidly with the men in their present demands. Most of them are members of the union. Both sides are handling the subject with great deliberation, because they recognize a possibility of a protracted tie-up of the city's transportation facilities. The men refuse to give out anything on the negotiations. A mass meeting was held Saturday night, and another will probably be held this week. Both sides appear absolutely determined to maintain their position.

MARY E. H. PRITCHARD,

Attorney-at-Law.

This is a picture of the first Canadian woman to be admitted to practice law in the United States. She was called to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., bar May 11. Her name is Mary Ellen Hoover Pritchard, wife of Dr. C. A. Pritchard of Tivoli. She was born in Selkirk, Ont., and attended school there, finishing her course at the Normal School, Ottawa. She taught school at Dunboyne, Ont., where she became a licensed Methodist preacher, filling appointments in no less than five different churches on circuit. She married Dr. Pritchard in 1890. Besides being a teacher, minister, lawyer, she has a good knowledge of medicine.

SANDERSON'S
MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH
Known for its mellow flavor.

Canada's Penny Postage.

Montreal, Que., May 12.—Star cables: London, May 12.—Speaking in the British House of Commons last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared that penny postage to Canada and the other colonies could not be considered to be a remunerative service, but it was justified by political and imperial advantages. He could not, however, consider the extension of the privilege to all countries. Mr. Chamberlain is now elaborating a simple method for the transmission of money between the colonies and the mother country.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East
Geo. Edwards F.C.A., A. H. Edwards.

SHAUGHNESSY TESTIFIES B.C. BRIBERY SCANDAL

C.P.R. President Discusses the Case and Bad Faith in Wells.

Montreal, May 12.—(Special.) — Sir Thomas Shaughnessy leaves to-morrow morning for Victoria, B.C., where he will give evidence before the Commission that is enquiring nto the South Kootenay land grants scandal.

Speaking of the matter to-day, the president of the C.P.R. said:

"The whole thing is an act of very bad faith on the part of the British Columbia government. We know nothing of the excuses which the administration in that province is now seeking to give relative to the non-delivery of grants. These are matters which rest between Mr. Wells and his colleagues. All I know is that the C.P.R. earned the land grants in question, and that Mr. Wells asked permission to retain the patents for a few days, practically in trust for me. And then Mr. Wells went back to British Columbia and cancelled the grants. His action represents the grossest kind of bad faith."

"Will your evidence before the Commission be along these lines?" was asked.

"Yes, my evidence will relate entirely to the non-delivery of the patents. In brief, that is the only point which interests the C.P.R."

Proceedings in Case Yesterday.

Victoria, B.C., May 12.—George McL. Brown, former executive agent of the C.P.R., gave evidence before the Commission enquiring into the alleged South Kootenay land scandal to-day, to the effect that he had pressed W. C. Wells, Minister of Lands and Works, for delivery of the grants of the land in South Kootenay, as well as Messrs. Dunsmuir and Eberts, but the grants were withheld. He considered that the C.P.R. was entitled to the land subsidy for the building of the Columbia & Western. Wells is alone responsible for the non-delivery of the grants, he said. E. P. Davis, counsel for the C.P.R., will cross-examine Wells to-morrow. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., has wired that he will be present for examination next Monday. He is coming from Montreal for that purpose.

500 BRITISH DEFEAT ARMY OF 6000 FANATICS

Story of Fierce Battle Before Sokoto Was Captured by English Column.

London, May 12. —Details have been received here of the capture of Sokoto, March 14, by the British column commanded by Col. Morland. The engagement lasted 2 1-2 hours. The British numbered about 500 men, with four quick - firing guns and 4 Maxims. The enemy's horse and foot were estimated to number some 6000 men, their riflemen being armed with modern rifles, and using smokeless powder.

The British camped during the night of March 13 a mile and a half from Sokoto, after a hard march of 100 miles from Kaura, with but little water, and having passed thru a difficult country. At daybreak, March 14, the British moved out in square formation towards the valley in which Sokoto lies. Immediately after the British appeared over a ridge, the Fulanis charged with fanatical bravery, undeterred by a withering fire of Maxims and rifles.

Wild Rush of Fanatics.

They had no proper leadership, but the isolated bands continued to advance over heaps of dead and dying, often only individuals reaching within a yard of the square, where, refusing quarter, they were shot down while shouting "Allah!" with their last breath. The main body of the natives was finally routed, leaving a remnant of about thirty chiefs around the Emir's great white flag.

These chiefs were defiant to the last, and their corpses were found hedging the standard, when the British entered the city, which consisted mostly of thatched houses. Its semi - ruined wall extended seven miles round the place, and were pierced by eight gates. A few days later the populace returned and the Fulanis tendered their submission to Commissioner Lugard, who arrived March 19, and installed a new Emir. The British then retired towards the coast, leaving a garrison of two companies.

Is Public Ownership Success or Otherwise?

Government Will Name Select Committee to Gather Information on the Subject.

Municipal ownership was discussed in the legislature yesterday, the question being brought up by Attorney-General Gibson in the form of a resolution to appoint a select committee of five to gather information as to the success or non-success of the principle wherever it has been adopted. He spoke at great length, the result of his individual investigation going to show that there is much to be said on both sides, but that the preponderance of evidence was against municipal ownership. Here is the resolution that precipitated the discussion:

Resolution Introduced.

"That a select committee of five members of the House be appointed for the purpose of selecting reports of committees on commissions or other authorities on the subject of municipal trading or municipal ownership, or operation of public utilities, as well as other useful deliverances of authoritative weight on these subjects, both favoring and opposing any of these systems and generally such material as the committee may select, and that the selections made by the committee be printed and distributed to the members of the House in pamphlet form, and that the committee, if necessary, have power to sit and act after the close of the present session, and that publication of the material selected be carried out without necessity of previous report to this House."

Tendency of Public Opinion.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Gibson began by saying the tendency of a certain section of public opinion was strongly in the direction of enlarged powers of municipalities, and those who represent extreme views go a great length in favor of changes in the law and the enlargement of the freedom of municipalities in the exercise of powers which hitherto we have never dreamed of investing them with. In this country we were accustomed to municipal ownership of great works in connection with municipal government. These have been confined to what are called public utilities, such as waterworks, the fire protection system, the public health, the system of parks, the control of streets, and these have been managed in such a way as to give satisfaction to the people. As to these matters there has not been any question of dispute; we regard them as the natural functions of civic government. There has, however, sprung up an agitation as to how far municipalities shall assume to direct control of lighting and transportation. There are those who believe that the sphere of usefulness might go further, and that it is a good thing that a town or a city should have the government of its lighting, its waterworks and its electric railway system.

Growth of Idea in England.

In this province there has been an advance in the direction of the ownership of some of these public utilities, and he did not know that he would advocate retracing our steps. He doubted if the public have realized the extent to which the tendency towards municipal trading has gone in the Mother Country, where the whole community is stirred up. It was with a view to place the public generally in

Continued on Page 5.

LOST—Outside Eaton's at about one o'clock yesterday, an embossed metal umbrella top. Anyone bringing same to Mr. Flavelle's house, Queen's Park, will be rewarded.

You Can't Help Liking It.

There is something about "Clubb's Dollar Mixture" that the average smoker can't resist. It smokes cool, has a delicious flavor, and will positively not burn the tongue. Sold at a popular price—1-lb. tin, $1; 1-2-lb. tin, 50c; 1-4-lb package, 25c; sample package, 10c. Sold by up-to-date tobacconists, or direct from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King west.

Marguerite Cigars sold for 4 for 25c.
Alive Bollard

Situation at Tetuan Serious.

Tangier, May 12.—The situation at Tetuan is critical. The Sultan is sending 3000 reinforcements to that port. They are expected to reach there May 22.

Canada Needs 50,000 Men For G. T. P. Construction

What Local Experts on Subject Say—Suggestions for Encouraging Laborers

Railroad men in Toronto read with interest The World's article of yesterday regarding the question of labor for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific. Officials who are in a position to know, say that the activity in the west has been a great drain on the fairly well populated parts of Eastern Canada, Ontario and Quebec. In fact, the railroad systems now operating are short of men, not alone for construction and track work, but in all branches.

Will Need 50,000 Men.

One prominent railroad man remarked: "I don't quite see how the projectors of the new railway can expect to get their labor in Canada. There will be at least 50,000 men required for the construction work. Labor is the scarcest thing in Canada to-day, and I have not the slightest doubt but that men will have to be imported. What effect this will have on Toronto I would not care to say. Prophesying in the railroad business is a fruitless pastime."

Favors an Alien Labor Bill.

G. P. Magann, the railway contractor, spoken to by The World regarding the question of getting labor to construct the Grand Trunk Pacific in case the scheme should go thru, said that undoubtedly large swarms of Italian laborers would come in from the United States, but they were of a class that would not benefit the country. He would be in favor of an alien labor bill, not too restrictive, as the building of the road might be prolonged indefinitely. It is a big public enterprise and we cannot afford to discriminate too closely if we want the work done.

Here's a Good Suggestion.

It might be advisable if some matured plan could be adopted whereby these railway laborers might have some advantage or preference in obtaining land after having worked for a certain period or until the road is completed. This would give good men an incentive to invest their earnings in Canada, and would be of much benefit to the country and to the railway. An effort should be made to secure a desirable class of laborers from England, who would stay, which Italians and other foreigners would not do.

Might Jeopardize Confederation.

Mr. Magann thought that the first effort should be to relieve the congestion east of Winnipeg and to bring traffic thru Canada instead of the United States. If the American roads secure the traffic, it would be a serious misfortune for Canada and would have a tendency to jeopardize Confederation, as it would give the western people a strong inclination toward connection with the United States.

Money Makes Men.

Another prominent railroad contractor said that it was too early yet to begin to worry as to where labor could be secured. "If there is money, we can get all the men that will be needed," he said.

SHANNON TIMBER DEAL.

The Shannon timber deal was again taken up by the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature yesterday morning, but, as the Minister of Crown Lands was not able to be present and wished for delay, nothing was done further than to agree that Captain Sullivan and Patrick Shannon should be called. Captain Sullivan is out of the city at present, but will return in a few days. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, will be examined to-day, and the other witnesses on Thursday.

ASSESSMENT ACT WOULD MAKE TAXES ENORMOUS

Municipal Association Executive Drafts Strong Opposing Resolution, With Suggested Amendments.

Hamilton, May 12. — (Special.)—The Executive Committee of the Ontario Municipal Association is meeting in the City Hall. Those present are: R P Slater, Niagara Falls, president; S H Kent, secretary; John T Hall, assistant secretary; Mayor Collins and Councillors Moss, Dundas; Ald W T Hubbard, City Solicitor Caswell, and J D Foreman, Assistant Commissioner, Toronto. They are discussing the proposed Assessment Act. They think provision should be made in the bill for a business tax, and an additional tax upon the net income of mercantile, manufacturing and financial firms, and provision, also, for the making of a statement on oath by such companies annually, such income to be taxed at the same rate as real estate.

Strongly Oppose the Bill.

It was decided to have President Slater, Solicitors MacKelcan and Caswell, Messrs. Hutton and Foreman wait on the government on Wednesday, and make known that the association takes this stand on the new Assessment Act, the resolution being proposed by Ald. Hubbard and Mayor Collins:

"That this Executive Committee, having "considered," respecting the municipal taxation bill now before the Provincial legislature, and having carefully considered the same, as far as it affects the assessment of property, beg to reaffirm our conviction, as expressed at the convention at Brockville last September, that the bill should not pass in its present form, or in any similar form, as it is now reasonably clear that the taxes under it will not enable the municipalities to pay their way, unless by increasing the general taxes far beyond the present limit of 2 cents on the dollar, and by making the taxes to property owners far beyond any ability of the average taxpayer to pay the same.

Suggest Amendments.

"We therefore ask that the bill, if it is proposed to be passed in any form, be amended so as to provide for the taxation being (1) upon real property, and (2) by a business tax, similar to what is provided in the act, but to be applied to all the trades, businesses and professions, and (3) by an income tax upon all persons, whether engaged in business or deriving such income from property or other sources, the taxation on the real property and on the income, as fixed by each local municipality."

Other Objections.

The executive objected, also to the appointment of a Provincial Tax Board, as proposed in the bill, and against the sale of land for taxes by the sheriff, preferring the present plan of sale by the City Treasurer, thus saving fees.

PREMIUM ON BANK STOCK.

Annual Statement Which Indicates Much Prosperity in Canada.

Montreal, May 12.—(Special.)—The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal shows that the premium on the new stocks sold to date amounts to $965,468, and the balance of profit and loss brought forward from last year $165,859, which, added to the profits, totals up the sum of $2,044,807 for distribution. Of this amount $1,000,000 has been credited to rest, bringing up the reserve account to $9,000,000. In deposits not bearing interest, there is a slight decline from $22,869,095 last year to $21,699,154, but the deposits not bearing interest have increased from $63,926,547 to $71,698,765, so that the total of the public deposits has increased considerably. The call and short loans abroad also show some falling off, but the current loans and discounts have increased from $63,211,068 last year to $74,767,257. The notes of the bank in circulation last year amounted to $7,007,321, compared with $7,968,972. This leaves over $5,000,000 for expansion at the present time, but it is almost sure to be all wanted when the grain begins to move. The statement is most satisfactory thruout, and indicates that the rising tide shows no present intention of receding.

Buy Alive Bollard famous cool smoking mixture.

WATCHING CANADIAN CATTLE.

British Government Inspectors Anxious re Foot and Mouth Disease.

London, May 12.—The British order prohibiting Argentine live cattle and sheep has raised prices of beef, the fact that six more ships from Argentina will be admitted this week prevents the possibility of shortage of the supply. Government inspectors are using great vigilance for the detection of disease in importations from Canada and elsewhere.

Cigars—Violetta, three for 25c, fine quality, best cigar made. Try them. Alive Bollard

Roosevelt on Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, May 12.—Heartier greeting was never given a President of the United States than that offered to-day by the City of San Francisco to Theodore Roosevelt. Thru miles and miles of densely packed, cheering, patriotically enthused humanity, the nation's chief passed, bowing his acknowledgement.

MARRIAGES.

BOURNE—WRIGHT—On Tuesday, May 12, 1903, at St. Margaret's Church, by Rev. R. J. Moore, Alfred E. Bourne to Maude Wright, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

EAGEN—On May 12, 1903, at her late residence, 455 Shaw-street, Mary Ann McKinnon, beloved wife of Edward Eagen, aged 34 years.

Funeral Thursday, May 14, at 2 p.m.

SERIOUS LABOR CONFLICT.

State and Federal Courts in the West Clash.

Omaha, Neb., May 12.—Judge Dickinson, in the District Court to-night, on application of John O. Yeiser, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors even more sweeping than that issued by the Federal Court against the unions last week. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, prevents them from boycotting union labor, requires the Businessmen's Association to cease to hold meetings or conspiring against the unions or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs.

Some of the other provisions of the injunction restrain the business men from receiving or paying out any money whatever in pursuance of any agreement to break up labor unions, except attorneys in action, from paying or offering any money to officers or members of unions directly or indirectly as a bribe; from importing any laborers into the city of Omaha or State of Nebraska, in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations and from bringing any other injunction suits or actions.

BIG SPOT OF RED.

One Hundred Thousand Square Miles Added to the Empire.

London, May 12.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons to-day that as a result of the British Military operations in the Sokota and Kano districts, ending with the capture of the Emir of Kano, 100,000 square miles of territory had been added to Northern Nigeria, and would be administered by the government of that territory.

New Silk Hats.

The latest advertising motto is that of the Dineen Co.: "Wear Dineens' Hats, Dineens' Hats wear," and that little motto sizes up the why and wherefore of a successful business. For Dineen has the largest hat establishment in Canada. It has been built up on the honest way in which the business was conducted. If you want a high-class silk your opportunity is now. Silk hats, Dunlap's or Heath's designs, as a specialty, $5 to $8.

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas

FAIR AND WARMER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 12.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been fair and warm in the Territories, Manitoba and the lake region to-day, and moderately warm weather, with showers, in the Lake Superior district. Temperatures of 70 degrees and over have been received at a few places in the Territories and Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50—64; Kamloops, 52—76; Calgary, 34—74; Qu'Appelle, 42—76; Winnipeg, 32—74; Port Arthur, 38—50; Parry Sound, 50—78; Toronto, 45—72; Ottawa, 46—84; Montreal, 50—74; Quebec, 46—54; Halifax, 42—82.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate easterly winds; fair and warm.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair and warm.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Easterly winds; fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

May 12.	At	From.
Alabama	New York	Copenhagen
Cevic	New York	Liverpool
Manuel Calvo	New York	Genoa
Sardegna	New York	Naples
Kaiser W. der G.	New York	Bremen

Did you ever try the top barrel?