

Strength of the Defence Put Up in Bribery Case

**For Interests of the
Government.**

kill of F. F. B. Johnston, K.C., were devoted for five hours yesterday to clearing the tarnished reputation of the ministers involved in the bribery scandal. He had not concluded his review of the evidence when the commission adjourned until the morning. He announced that he would conclude in an hour's time to-day, and after some discussion it was agreed that senior counsel for the people should be permitted a brief reply.

Senior Counsel Johnston takes high rank as a criminal lawyer, and all the arts of the craft were brought to bear in the argument he conducted with so much care. The exigencies of the del-

Assistances Displayed. The astuteness that characterizes the able man in cases demanding strong remedies was displayed to a rare degree, if he overlooked possible objections to the proposed testimony he represented that it be overlooked—and there were some such defects, not once was it necessary for him to call his attention to a single feature, so well did he have his case in hand.

It is a habit of his to not to be taken at a jury or the court, he may be addressing, and during the day he selected the vacant witness box and, in the presence of the jury, he calmly changing his attitude, but no force of the argument was lost. In

he emphasized in his well-known striking way, and timed his few outbursts of emotion so that they were most effective.

Every Spectator Interested.

The crowd entertained during the discourse manifested as much interest as during Thursday. There was one noticeable change—Mr. Stratton was present, and Mr. Gurney's chair was vacant. Evidently the one feared the craze of sarcasm as much as the other. If the Provincial Secretary had read the harsh comment of the people's counsel with reference to his part in the scandal, there was nothing in his complacent manner to suggest that

Overlooked Some Things.
A close inspection of the argument for the defence leads to the inevitable conclusion that Mr. Johnson was a disassociable person involved in those of a formal criminal trial under the code. At every turn in the case his theme bristled with doubt, thought, and toward the conclusion he entered into a precise argument, the

essence of which was that the bribery feature was a distinct criminal charge and should be treated as such, by the commission. In fact, it was that the same incontrovertible evidence to sustain this feature of the accusation required by the court that the criminal jurisdiction of the nation requires in the case of men charged with a felony punishable with imprisonment. He insisted that unless the bribery was established from a substantial body of evidence of the man under a normal indictment it should be dismissed.

Clear Mr. Stratton.

It was a plea in fact whatever course the commission might pursue in commenting on the evidence and re-

fering the mass of details to the legislature that they render to Mr. Stratton a clean bill of health: that unless the commission did not find explicitly on this point that the men find him self damned almost as much as if he were found guilty as charged. Thru out this line of argument there was the constant suggestion that Mr. Johnston feared most the conclusions likely to follow this drift of the case.

Cabinet is Pure.


In opening counsel took occasion to pay a high tribute to the character of the Ministry in general—what the Government would be like. He criticised that they should be so reprehensible. It was not too much to say

that the betrayal of such a trust required and warranted severe penalties. There could be no two opinions entertained on this subject. As a Minister of the Crown must be selected

Continued on Page 4.

The Flag Falls To-Day.

The flag drops at the Woodbine to-day on the biggest function of our year. It will signal the beginning of the summer season of the steeple-chase, the silk-stocks, of course, are the proper thing for racing



functions, and Dineen has all the proper skills. He is Dunlap's and Heath's sole Canadian agents, and handles all those by other makers of repute—English or American. The store open until 10 o'clock Saturday night.

FAIR.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 22.—Rain has fallen heavily today in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. Local thunderstorms have occurred in southwestern Ontario and there have been a few showers in the Maritime Provinces. Local minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—64; Calgary, 26—48; Qu'App.

Probabilities.
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate north to easterly winds; fair; not much change in temperature.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Norwesterly to north winds; nice; no much change in temperature.
Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fresh norwesterly to northerly winds; fine; no much change in temperature.

The Minnecogashene, Minnecogashene, Georgian Bay, delightful summer resort, every convenience. In the heart of the lake, with the water

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May 22.	At.	From.
Furst Bismarck.	Charlebourg	New York
Buenos Ayrean.	Glasgow	Boston
Venemian.	London	New York
Victorian.	Liverpool	New York
Phoenician.	Naples	New York
La Bretagne.	Havre	New York
Koenig Albert.	Genoa	New York

Burleigh Falls Hotel, Burleigh Falls, fine fishing and boating, lit with Sigsbee Gas.

continued on Page 4.

Smoke "Beaconsfield" Imported Cigar.

in the direction of the cries for assist-

back to the scene of the tragedy. The saw reaching them they clambered

to mourn her loss

castla.

1 GIB.

The Toronto World

No. 28 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Daily World, in advance, 42 per cent.
Sunday World, in advance, 52 per cent.
Telephone: 222, 223, 224. Private boxes
exchange connecting all departments.

Advertisements: W. E. Smith, agent,
London, England; office: F. W. Large,
agent, 145 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE WORLD OUTSIDE

The World can be had at the following
newstands:
Windsor Hotel, Montreal.
St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
Pierce & Jones, Buffalo.
Western News Co., Detroit, Mich.
St. Denis Hotel, New York.
P.O. News Co., 217 Dearborn St., Chicago.
John McManis, Winnipeg.
J. A. McDonald, Vancouver.
McKay & Southon, N. Westminster, B.C.
Raymond & Doherty, St. John, N.S.

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orders of 20 or more insertions, or for orders of
100 or more lines to be used within a year.
Positions may be contracted for subject to
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extra cost.
Inside page positions will be charged at 20
per cent. advance on regular rates.
All advertisements are subject to approval as
to character, wording and length.
Advertisers are free to examine the sub-
scription lists at any time.
"Want" advertisements one cent a word each
line.

CHARGING THE JURY

There is some question as to the scope of
the jury's duties in the Straton case. Mr. Blake contends that they are
not to render judgment, but simply to
report the evidence, with the remarks
upon it. They would make a sort of
"charge to the jury." A final judgment
such as might be given by a plaintiff
or defendant in a civil action, would
hardly be possible here. Nothing can
prevent the legislature or the people
from forming their own judgments,
and taking such action as they please.

But that is no reason why we should
not have the benefit of the opinion of
the judges on the matters referred to.
There will be special interest and value
in the judges' analysis of the evidence,
their opinion of the relative value of
the testimony of different witnesses,
and their observations on their bearing
and demeanor. This is a work in which
they are experts, and in regard to
which they can give the people the
benefit of a life-long training.

We need not expect any very long delay
in the giving of these opinions.
Chancellor Boyd is a rapid thinker
and worker, and it is not unlikely that
both he and his colleagues have al-
ready formed conclusions as to some
of the matters involved in the en-
quiry. On other points there are
doubts, but the judges will probably
not take very long in the process of
sifting and analyzing. We are inclined
to think that the report, whatever
it may be, will not be long delayed,
and it may contain some surprises for
the thick-skinned partisans.

GERMANY IN BRAZIL

Our old friend the Monroe Doctrine
is threatened by the steady growth
of a German colony in Brazil. The
German immigrants are concentrated
in one place, retaining intact their
national characteristics, customs and senti-
ments. They further the commerce
and industry of Germany as far as
possible, and have succeeded in mono-
polizing some lines of Brazilian trade.
A writer in "The Independence Belge"
(Brussels), says: "If this procedure
had but an exclusively commercial
aim, it would afford no special ground
for anxiety. But there is more than
this involved. While flooding Brazil
with products from over the Rhine,
these thousands of immigrants keep up
a political propaganda which repre-
sents Germany as the only European
power capable of protecting the states
of Latin America from the ambitions
of the United States."

The crucial point seems to be the
attitude of the people, and the govern-
ment of Brazil.
It would be very difficult for
the United States to oppose anything
that was done with Brazilian consent
for the furthering of German aims;
signs, while on the other hand those
designs could hardly be carried out
in the face of Brazilian hostility, with
Brazil backed by the United States.
It seems that the Brazilian govern-
ment has been sound, and has ex-
pressed its unqualified hostility to the
German plans. Brazil will have a
good deal to say on the question of
allowing German colonies to be car-
ried out of its territory.

SHOULD HEED THE WARNING

The serious loss to the shippers of
the three cargoes of cattle from Argen-
tina, that were badly affected with the
foot and mouth disease, the whole of
the cattle having to be killed and cast
into the ocean before the disease could
enter the port of Buenos Aires, is a
lesson to Canada.
The same infectious disease keeps man-
ifesting itself in herds of cattle in the
New England States, after months of
watchful inspection by state and fed-
eral officers.
This should be a warning to the Min-
ister of Agriculture. His attention is
again called to the fact that many
New England cattle cars are in trans-
it through Ontario. Only this week a
westbound train left Toronto com-
posed of 19 New England, two Streets
and three Canadian empty cattle
cars. Not one of the cars is per-
fectly clean, and, strange to say, the
water troughs in the cars were the
most neglected.

At the present time Canada, outside
of Great Britain, is the only country
free from cattle disease. Are we not
running a great risk in permitting
United States cattle cars to run thru
Canada? It is not desired to restrict
trade, but it should be the firm pur-
pose of Hon. Sydney Fisher to protect
the interests of the farming com-
munity.

It is folly to tempt Providence. Can-
ada should exercise needed precautions
under prevailing circumstances, to
keep her own herds in their present
healthy condition. It is more and
more apparent that, in a very short
period, the Dominion will be the chief
source of meat supply for Great Brit-
ain.

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS

The Christian Guardian and The
Canadian Baptist endorse Premier Ross

for trifling with the temperance ques-
tion, and decline to accept his excuse
that the work of the season was delayed
by Mr. Gamey's charges. The
Guardian, however, somewhat weakens
its own case by talking of the preposi-
tiousness of time that was consumed
by the legislature in discussing the
charges should be tried. The question
was one of great importance, and the
speaking was unusually free from irre-
levant matter.

It is utterly ridiculous to speak of a
delay of two or three weeks, or two or
three months, as affecting prohibition.
That question has been before the peo-
ple of Canada for half a century. In
recent years there has seldom been a
time when the politician has not been
dogging the ardent temperance ad-
vocate with royal commissions, platitudes
and references to the courts. Men have
entered public life, trained in temper-
ance lodges and bound to have prohibi-
tion enacted at once, but the atmos-
phere of the legislative chamber seemed
to cool their ardor. They began to
talk with statesmanlike gravity of the
difficulties in the way, the necessity of
having an immense force of public opi-
nion behind a prohibition measure, and
the awful evils that would follow from
enacting such legislation before the
people were ripe for it.

We are now simply stating a fact
which is patent to every observer of
politics, and which advocates of pro-
hibition ought to study. The necessity
of a prohibition to parliament nearly
always results in modifying his views.
We suppose the reason is that political
expedience tends to convert every man
into an opportunist, and the higher he
climbs the more of an opportunist he
becomes.

Prohibitionists naturally denounce this
tendency, but the question is, how
is it to be overcome? They seek to ad-
vance their cause by electing men of
their own opinion to parliament, and the
result is that, instead of the prohibi-
tionists converting parliament, the at-
mosphere of parliament converts the
prohibitionists. Possibly if prohibition were made
the leading issue in an election, the par-
ties ranged on one side or the other, and
a prohibitionist or anti-prohibitionist
government returned, there would be
an end to the humbug and trifling that
has so long surrounded the matter.
Nearly everything else has been tried.

ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND

In view of the legislation at Ottawa
for the settlement of labor disputes,
a recent account of the working
of arbitration and conciliation in
New Zealand may be of interest. It
is contained in a letter to The London
Times, by a writer who is evident-
ly unfavorable to the legislation. He
says that the Arbitration Court, originally
established for the final and compul-
sory settlement of disputes, has not
been amenable to adjustment by the
conciliation boards, has been exceedingly
busy of late, while the Conciliation
Boards have little to do. Indeed, con-
ciliation appears to be rapidly becom-
ing a thing of the past.

He says that the settlements heretofore
effected have been in a period of
growing prosperity, and the employ-
ers have offered little opposition to
the increases demanded. Now, however,
they are disposed to oppose to the in-
creases demanded. The system will receive
a more severe test. The workmen have
been well satisfied with the law up to
this time, but there are signs of dis-
content.

The mere fact of an all-round
rise in wages having been made
has had the inevitable result of
increasing the cost of living, so
that the laborer, in many instances,
finds himself not so much better off
than he was before, and consequently
there is a demand for still higher
wages. A few days after the
meeting of the Conciliation Board, a
meeting of the Arbitration Court was
held in Wellington at a meeting of
trades unionists and Socialists, at
which the Arbitration Act was roundly
condemned by most of the
speakers. The object of the meeting
was to discuss the working of the
act, and to obtain information for a
special Commission appointed to pre-
pare a report on the working of the
act for transmission to the
International Socialist Congress.

The first speaker at this meeting
admitted that, to test the act thor-
oughly, we must first pass that long
and tedious process of the strike
times. Then, and not till then, he
added, should we be able to say
whether the act was good or bad.
Other speakers, however—laborers
and trades unionists—had no hesita-
tion, even at this stage, in stat-
ing emphatically that the act was
a failure.

One of the difficulties seems to be
the dismissal of workmen who are
guilty of being employed as incomp-
petent to earn the minimum wage fixed
by the arbitrators. On the whole,
The Times' writer concludes that the
law has not yet been fairly tested,
and will not be tested except by a
period of hard times.

THE CHURCH AND THE DECEIVER

A young man who had been an ar-
dent church worker robbed his employer
of \$3000, and the air is full of pious
lamentations.
There are those who delight to be-
lieve that a sting has been administered
to the church. Others will take satis-
faction in the thought that hypocrites
fourishes under the mantle of profes-
ed religious enthusiasm. Both these
assumptions will be magnified to an-
ticipate the views of the individual,
and they will be contradicted with
equal vigor.

It is idle to charge up to the church
the slightest share of responsibility for
the misdeeds of its alleged who has
gone wrong. Neither is it fair to single
out the Norwich offender as a sad ex-
ample of the hypocrite who may take
cover under sham religious zeal.

The little sliver always comes in for
general denunciation, while the man
who uses church influence to advance
large business or political aims escapes
without a scratch. Big movements are
conducted by virtue of the power that
the organizers are able to exert as
powerful church influence. The brethren
fall in behind the man who is big
enough or smooth enough to enlist their
confidence.

Sometimes the result is good, and
often it is disastrous. People may be
misled and they may be led into los-
ing investments solely because the man
who leads them has an eminence in the
church. Of these big manipulators of

church influence we hear nothing. It
is to them a churchman like the young
Norwich offender embroils a petty
\$3000 of his employer's funds, and that
is church work, and that is church
work. The experience of the Norwich
man is a solemn warning to the youth
who may be tempted to go wrong. It
is also a warning to those who are
too easily led into schemes engineered
on the basis of a strong church in-
fluence.

SUSPICIOUS TACTICS

The conduct of The Globe through-
out the investigation has hardly
been less damaging to the case against
the Provincial Secretary than the evi-
dence that gave strength to the charges.
In no single instance has The Globe
drawn a shadow of suspicion to argue
the guilt of Hon. J. R. Straton. It
has exaggerated evidence that seemed
to support the defence, and it has
ignored or misrepresented evidence that
sustained the prosecution.

Does The Globe take its readers for
a lot of children? Does it suppose that
any reasonably fair-minded man in the
province could follow the investigation
without admitting the strong proba-
bility that R. R. Gamey's charges are
the most part true? But The Globe started
out with the clear intention of acquit-
ting Hon. J. R. Straton and his col-
leagues at any cost. It was unfair in its
presentation of the evidence. Even in
its report of the argument of S. H.
Blake, K.C., The Globe did its utmost
to subvert the forceful references to the
evidence of its reporter.

These are the tactics that The Globe
relies upon to acquit the Provincial
Secretary in the sight of the public. It
has not even admitted the possibility of
doubt as to the innocence of the accus-
ed. It has not entertained a suspicion
that the game has been to present the
evidence for the defence as fact and the
testimony for the prosecution as con-
spiracy.

In this way The Globe has done its
cause more harm than good. Its meth-
ods may appeal to those who could see
nothing but a masterly conspiracy in
the charges against Straton. Now it is
over-populated with such credulous peo-
ple. There can be no doubt that The
Globe has followed a consistent policy
of white-washing its friends in Queen's
Park, and its efforts have been suffi-
ciently labored to suggest some strong
suspicions.

Hon. Clifford Sifton's prolonged ab-
sence from the country may have made
the Doukhobors frantic with grief.

The stock market is very feverish
and how some of our sudden specu-
lators would delight to cool its fevered
brow.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has thrown
a scare into Germany, but his other
great enemy, Henri Bourassa, M.P., is
not so easily deflated.

Lord Rosebery declares that the Lib-
eral party is indissolubly bound to free
trade. Yes, and it seems also indis-
solubly bound to opposition.

Alas, that Ontario should have de-
generated into a desert over which
sweep dust clouds that make life bare-
ly worth living. For The Globe!

Ottawa will kindly take note that
it was not until he took up his resi-
dence in Toronto that the law was
impossible to test himself away from
the country for another year.

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visit to Hon. J. R. Straton in the
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the fact that R. R. Gamey has shown
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ing Gamey's story to be a mere dust-
cloud, and it may find it necessary to
"forget" some of its articles when the
real judgment comes in.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION

Editor World: Under the auspices of
the Montreal Anti-Consumption League,
a novel but practical method of fight-
ing the campaign against tuberculosis
was witnessed in forty-five of the Protestant
churches in Montreal last Sabbath even-
ing. The forty-five of the leading medi-
cal men of that city spoke to the con-
gregations on the Gospel of Health,
particularly referring to the subject of
tuberculosis.

It was pointed out that about 1000
deaths from this disease took place each
year in Montreal.
That in London, England, perhaps the
most crowded city in the world, during
the past half-century, by studying and
applying the law of general hygiene,
and providing hospital and sanatoria
accommodation for those afflicted, the
mortality had been reduced 50 per
cent.

That while the provincial government
built asylums for the deaf, the dumb,
the blind and the insane, for all who
were unable to help themselves, and the
civil authorities passed bylaws to iso-
late patients suffering from smallpox,
scarlet fever and diphtheria, no effort
has been made to circumvent the rav-
ages of a disease so deadly as tuber-
culosis, which has taken the lives of
about one-seventh of all deaths.

It is gratifying to know that in the
United States, where the disease is
followed by another cold, or some ex-
posure, is liable to result in Nasal
Catarrh. Unless a radical cure is ob-
tained, the throat, bronchial tubes and
finally the lungs become affected. Noth-
ing cures colds so quickly and pleas-
antly as Catarrhine. The Inspector
of Mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Neville,
says: "Catarrhine is the best remedy
I have ever used. It cured me of Cat-
arrh of the Head and Throat, and I
am pleased to recommend such a satis-
factory remedy." Catarrhine is a
specific against Catarrh of the Head
and Throat. It can be used while at work,
in the church, theatre, or street cars.
Simply inhale Catarrhine and it
cures. Price, \$1.00. Small size, 25
cents. Druggists or Polson & Co.,
Kingston, Ont.

province of Ontario we have had an
acknowledgment of the responsibility
of our representatives in the local leg-
islature in this matter in the passing
of an "Act respecting municipal
sanatoria for consumptives," where-
by the government may aid munici-
palities in the erection of sanatoria,
one dollar and a half a week per pa-
tient towards the cost. It is a great
relief to the province, to take advantage
of this splendid legislation.

The next step to be taken in this
order that our afflicted may secure
the advantages of the legislation re-
ferred to is to have a bylaw prepared
and submitted to the qualified rate-
payers of the municipality.

A request to this end, backed up by
a petition signed by over 90 per cent
of the leading members of the medical,
legal and clerical professions, and busi-
ness and manufacturing firms, was
presented to the Council last Novem-
ber.

The opinion of the City Solicitor was
that the time before the election was
too short to prepare a bylaw in con-
formity with the act.
However, there is ample time now,
and it is hoped that His Worship the
Mayor and members of the Council will
realize their responsibility in this mat-
ter, and submit to the ratepayers a
petition at the municipal elections in January,
1904.

Possibly public interest may be more
effectually aroused in this very impor-
tant question by similar action on the
part of leading Toronto physicians and
clergymen. This was done last Sabbath in
Montreal.
E. J. Barrick,
Toronto, May 22, 1903.

ENGLAND HELD RESPONSIBLE

Claim of Five Millions for Misdeeds
of Boer Presented.

Washington, May 22.—The State De-
partment has called to the attention of
the British government the claim of the
late Charles Brown, an American civil
and mining engineer, for compensation
for lands of which he was deprived by
the Boer army in the Transvaal during
the war. The amount of the claim is
\$5,000,000.

Of particular interest, not only
because of the amount of the claim,
but also by reason of the important
principles involved, Brown located
the lands alleged, in conformity with
Transvaal law, a large number of land
entries, including mining privileges. He
was enabled to do this by adopting
the methods of the "American miners,"
to the astonishment of the slow-going
Boers. However, his proceedings were
within the letter of the law, ac-
cording to a decision of the Supreme
Court of the Transvaal. But President
Krugger was autocratic in his methods
and he refused to accept the decision,
according to the testimony. He sent for
the Chief Justice and demanded that he
revoke the decision. The Chief Justice
refused, and on the refusal of that
judicial officer to do so, Krugger
promptly expelled him from office with-
out trial. Brown then brought the for-
mality of impeachment proceedings, and
then vacated Brown's title.

Brown appealed to the State Depart-
ment, which had begun to move in the
case, when the war broke out. The
British government has not yet been
taken up with it, but with this new
complication, that there is no Boer Re-
public, it is a question whether a
claim can be held responsible for the mis-
deeds of the Boer army. The British
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BROUGHT IN DURHAM COUNTY

Farmers Praying for Rain—Fall
Wheat May Be Ruined.

Port Hope, May 22.—(Special.)—A
few weeks ago the local weather pro-
phets spoke of a very cold and wet
summer, but just now these same
people are praying for rain. For the
month now since rain has fallen so
as to do any good, and even the low
ground is becoming parched and crack-
ing from want of rain. The grass in the
pastures is already beginning to burn
and the crops are suffering. It is a
great disappointment to the farmers, who
are put to a great disadvantage by the
drought of the last few weeks has
changed the appearance of the country
greatly. The crops are suffering, and
the grass is already beginning to burn.
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