

DOCTORS AND GRAFT CHARGES

Ontario Medical Council Members Discuss Criticism.

Motion Passed For Publication of Council's Expenses.

Dr. Young Held in Contempt—Discipline Committee Appointed.

Toronto despatch: Absolute contempt for Dr. W. A. Young and his criticism in the Medical Journal was expressed by several members of the Ontario Medical Council yesterday before it was decided to publish in detail the financial statement of the council giving the allowance paid to each member for council meetings, conducted examinations, etc. Dr. McCallum moved that the financial statement to be published should contain the indemnity mileage, days and dates of meetings attended and all details of the expenditures in connection with the meetings of the council. He gave several reasons why the members of the college should have the information in detail.

Dr. Hart was willing to have all the details published. Frequent requests were made for the information, he said, which led to some unpleasantness.

Dr. Merritt said some criticism had been made, but criticism should not be tolerated. Criticism was welcomed when it was in a good cause, but when made with malice, it should not be noticed.

The financial condition of the college had been criticised unjustly and with malice, and he was satisfied that the financial statements of the future would be full and in detail, which would do away with captious criticism and destroy the objects of those who attempted to harm the council.

Dr. Vardon upheld the cause of the medical profession, stating that doctors did more for the poor people of the country than anyone else, not excepting the clergy. They could not ask for a 10-hour day, but had a 24-hour day, every day in the year, and no doctor was going to attend the meetings of the council without being paid for it.

The finances of the college and the council were in good shape, and the council was ashamed to have the statement published.

Dr. Starr said it was high time the financial statement was published in order to remove the stigma against the council in the minds of some of the medical profession. Statements had been made by a medical journal, and nothing had been done to refute the charges. If the proposal was voted down, the council might as well go to laundry in order to be cleaned out.

"If these charges are hurled against the council as a whole, I am prepared to hurl back charges against individual members," said Dr. McCormack.

Dr. Henry said he had not heard of graft in the Medical Council. He for one, had never got more than he was entitled to. The criticisms in the Medical Journal were unjust and uncalled for.

Dr. Temple heartily approved of criticism in the right spirit, "but," he said, "I certainly do object to Dr. Young appointing himself a monitor and attempting to teach us morals. Dr. Young is the last man whom I would allow to charge me with graft, and I hold him in absolute contempt. Dr. Young asked to be allowed to examine the books of the college, and if I had been the President I would have used pretty strong language. For Dr. Young, a member of the medical profession, to come out in the Medical Journal and charge us with graft is an absolute disgrace." Dr. Temple agreed that the expenses of the council were too great, and should be reduced.

It was finally decided to publish the financial statements in detail.

Dr. Gibson thought the publication of the shorthand reports of the council meetings should be discontinued, which would mean a saving of at least \$1,000 a year, if the reports were not published in the announcement. This motion was carried.

At the suggestion of Dr. Hardy a committee, consisting of himself and Dr. Merritt, was appointed to examine the course in the curriculum of colleges teaching medicine in Ontario in order to ascertain whether they fulfilled the requirements of the council.

The amended Canadian Medical Act was discussed at some length. Dr. King thought it would be a physical impossibility to put the amended Act in force. It cost about \$15,000 a year to conduct examinations in Ontario, he said, and the clauses in the new Act provided for several more centres in which examinations could be held.

Dr. Gibson opposed the bill because the "practice of medicine" was not defined in the bill.

Dr. Spankie drew attention to the fact that it was the Dominion Council which would have to hold the examinations, and the Ontario Council need not worry about the expense.

The bill provides for reciprocity between the provinces by stipulating that after ten years' practice in one province a doctor may be registered in another. The bill was approved.

Dr. Hart suggested that in all medical colleges, mechanical therapeutics, including hydro-therapeutics, electro-therapeutics and massage, be taught. Many osteopaths based their practice on these things, he said, and every doctor should be qualified to administer such treatment. After two votes had been taken on the motion, it was declared lost by 11 votes to 12.

A discipline committee, consisting of Dr. J. A. Robertson, of Stratford; Dr. L. Eaton, of St. Thomas; Dr. W.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

New Brunswick Man Killed By Exploding Cylinder.

Forest Fires in North Have Done Great Damage.

Big Party of Manitoba Teachers Off to England.

SHEARER TALKS

Exhibition of Fight Pictures Nothing Short of Criminal.

Langford-Ketchell Fight Pictures Shown in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., despatch—The executive of the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform held a meeting this morning to consider what action should be taken in connection with the prohibition of the Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight pictures.

"It was an exhibition of brutality," said Rev. Dr. Shearer, "and the repeating of it and multiplying it before the public in pictures must be regarded as nothing short of criminal."

"Are you aware," he was asked, "that there are at the present time two picture shows in the city—one on Queen street, and one on Yonge street—showing the Langford-Ketchell fight?"

This is a black man and a white man. Langford is colored and is also a Canadian. Wolgast and Nelson fight pictures are also being shown. Both of these from a point of "blood" are much worse than the Jeffries-Johnson fight, but nothing was done to put a stop to them until they were brought to the attention of Rev. Dr. Shearer.

The church people will make an effort to have the regulations regarding picture shows revised. Many objectionable features are contained in these regulations.

Rev. Dr. Shearer and Rev. Dr. Chown will fight the matter through. A conference was had with Premier Whitney to-day.

BIG ONES HOLDOUT

Smaller Contractors Signing Agreement With Montreal Masons.

Montreal, July 11.—It is claimed by the representatives of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' unions that they are not taking part in the present strike, and that a large number of contractors are according to their terms, including the wages and demand and recognition of the unions. It was stated this evening by Mr. D. Geroux, business agent of the unions, that some 85 contractors had signed an agreement with the unions for two years on this basis, and that they had accordingly been allowed to go on with their business, employing union men. Under this provision it was stated that some five hundred of the strikers had been authorized by the unions to go back to work. This means, according to the story told by the strike leaders, that not far from half the men who went out on strike have been allowed to return to work on terms which spell victory for the men.

At the same time, it is admitted by the men that the really big contractors are standing solid by their agreement to refuse the open shop and the standard rate of wages, but to pay each man what his work shows him worth.

ONE OUT OF SEVEN.

Work of Lord's Day Alliance in Eastern Canada.

Toronto despatch—Rev. T. Albert Moore, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, and his assistant, Rev. W. J. Hanna, have returned from a month's trip through eastern Canada. They addressed many meetings and held a number of interviews throughout the Maritime Provinces.

"The outstanding cause for gratification," said Rev. Mr. Moore to a reporter, "is the action on the part of the Dominion Steel Corporation in Sydney, N. S. In 1907, when the Lord's day act came into force, about 90 per cent. of the employees were working seven days a week. Conferences and correspondence between the Lord's Day Alliance and the management of the company resulted in a decrease of Sunday work, and in July, 1909, about 75 per cent. of the men worked seven days a week."

IN NATURE'S GARB.

Windsor Carpenter Creates Sensation on Streets of City.

Windsor despatch: James Burgess created a furore on Market avenue this afternoon, when he discarded all his clothing and paraded the street in nature's garb. A hurry-up call was immediately sent to the police who secured an automobile, and after a strenuous chase succeeded in getting Burgess into an automobile, where he was clothed in a linen duster. He was taken to the police station and will be examined as to his sanity to-morrow.

The only excuse Burgess had to his extraordinary conduct was that the weather was too hot to wear clothing.

Burgess is a carpenter by trade.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

New Brunswick Man Killed By Exploding Cylinder.

Forest Fires in North Have Done Great Damage.

Big Party of Manitoba Teachers Off to England.

MINERS RIOTING

More Trouble Last Night at Springhill Mines.

Government May Be Asked to Send Troops to Keep Order.

Halifax despatch: If the occurrences of last night are again repeated at Springhill, the Government will be requisitioned to send the military to the mining town to maintain order. The strike of the coal miners has been on for a year, and the company has over 400 men at work in the mines. Last night a crowd of 500 strikers and strike sympathizers gathered at a point adjoining the company's property, making hostile demonstrations and throwing stones. The company's police warned the crowd away and a shower of stones was hurled at the houses, smashing windows and exciting the imported workmen. Shots were fired in the air by the company's police, and finally the crowd dispersed.

The Mayor is said to have announced that he can do no more to maintain order than is being done. A demand for the protection of troops from Halifax is likely to be made at any moment, if not through the Mayor, then by the County Court Judge. The injunction of the court prohibiting picketing seems to be a dead letter. One citizen remarked that it is not contempt of court, but ridicule of the court.

RUSS AND JAP.

Forward Policy of the United States Forces Russia Into Jap Camp.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The Novoe Vremya accuses the Russo-Japanese Treaty of the proposal of Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State. Japan was only induced to abandon her lingering dreams of further aggression against the Russian sphere by the sudden development of the forward policy of the United States. The paper adds, exultantly, that the agreement deals a blow to the hopes of those whose plans were based on a continuance of the friction between Russia and Japan. It declares that the American policy for the moment is fief.

The Reich, on the other hand, is skeptical as to the value of the agreement, which it says looks like the partition of Manchuria. It may irritate the growing power of China and lead to deplorable results in the future.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Berlin, July 11.—The Tageszeitung says the Russo-Japanese treaty is the result of the policy of the United States, which forced Russia into the Japanese camp. In the event of a crisis between Japan and the United States the former country will have Russian friendship, whereas Great Britain could not and would not side against the United States.

NEW RECORD.

Empress of Ireland Delivers Mail at Rimouski in Six Days.

Montreal despatch: The reason's record was broken by the Empress of Ireland when she landed her mails early this morning at Rimouski in time for them to reach Montreal by 9.15 this evening, making a few hours over six days for letters from England to Montreal. The mails reached here in ample time to catch the western trains, so that the British letters will be delivered in Toronto to-morrow morning, and in Chicago and Winnipeg by Saturday.

BURIAL IN OAK TREE.

Farmer's Coffin Will Be Fashioned in Keweenaw Wood.

Muncie, Ind., July 11.—A giant oak tree that had been watched from a sapling 75 years ago to its present size, will encase the body of Cary Fenwick, aged 77. His sons to-day cut down the great tree that grew in the dooryard of the family homestead, and they are fashioning it into a coffin. Upholsterers will smooth off the roughness of the interior, but the outside and the lid will be of the unfinished wood.

Fenwick, who was a prosperous farmer, had always loved the giant oak, and his will made the request that he be buried in a coffin made from a central crime.

PRESIDENT HAYS TO EMPLOYEES

Head of Grand Trunk System Sets Forth Reasons

For Sticking to Recommendations of Conciliation Board.

Willing to Submit the Proposition to Arbitration.

Montreal despatch: President G. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Railway, today submitted the following proposition to the representatives of the employees: S. N. Berry, vice-president of O. R. C. of R. T., and to the committee representing the employees in train and yard service on the Grand Trunk Railway system.

Gentlemen,—Referring to the application made through your committee for revised rates and rates of pay, the discussion and adjustment, and the majority and minority reports made by them, to neither of which has there as yet been any agreement reached between the railway and your committee.

The point at issue is the standardization of rules and rates of pay, and we are asked to pay the same rates as have recently been granted their employees by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie and the New York Central and other trunk lines. Standardization of rates of pay can be equitable only under standardization of earnings. The Grand Trunk system occupies a territory where the density of traffic is very much less than that in the territory occupied by the roads with which it is desired to have standardization of wages. The annual gross earnings per mile of the roads named are each more than double those of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our ability to pay, therefore, is limited accordingly. It would be as reasonable to ask an individual with an income of \$3,000 per annum to standardize his expenditure with those of an individual with an income of \$6,000 per annum. Nor do I understand it to be the intention of your committee that all railways in Canada, regardless of miles operated or earnings per mile, are going to be asked to standardize their rates of pay with those of the Grand Trunk, even though located in the same territory as the Grand Trunk Railway.

Comparing again the Grand Trunk with the trunk lines named; while our gross earnings per mile are less, the climatic conditions result in greater expense of operation—the one item of fuel alone costing the Grand Trunk Railway, in view of transportation and customs duties, an average of 25 per cent. more per ton than the lines south of the international boundary—while compared with the New York Central, our gross earnings per mile are greater or 39 per cent. greater than the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Grand Trunk has, however, always endeavored to share with its employees the improving conditions of the property, both physically and financially. It has added to the safety, convenience and comfort of the employees as well as public, by the addition of double tracks, increased and improved terminal facilities, taking out of service, reductions of grades and other expenditures, in all of which the employee is a direct participant, but for which he is apt to give the company but little credit. These advantages all constitute more favorable conditions of service upon this road than apply with equal force to every other railway.

In addition to the above, the company has done much for its employees in the way of contributions toward the Provident and Insurance Society and Superannuation Fund, having within the last twelve years contributed thereto the sum of \$706,408, having contributed toward the construction, maintenance and operation of 10 buildings run by the Y. M. C. A. a sum of \$218,700, for the comfort and advantage of our employees, and taking effect Jan. 1, 1908, the Grand Trunk established a Pension Fund, on which there are now 439 retired employees of the company, and toward which the company is contributing \$122,000 per annum. There has rarely been a meeting between the employees of the Grand Trunk and this management which has not resulted in an increase of pay to our employees, not always to the full extent desired by them nor always what the management would like to give, but determined, so far as possible, by the financial situation and the ability of the company to respond to the demands made.

The foregoing facts are all deemed worthy of your careful and thoughtful consideration before determining as to your final action on what I am now about to propose.

We propose an increase in rates of pay the equivalent of that recommended by the majority report brought in by Clairman Atkinson and your representative, Mr. O'Donoghue, being an increase approximating 18 per cent. There has heretofore always been a differential between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk in the matter of rates of pay, and it is well known by the public in Canada why the Canadian Pacific has been able to pay a higher scale of wages than other roads. It has received much larger money bonuses from the Canadian Government than any other railway; it has received large grants of land which have increased enormously in value, especially of recent years, since the entrance into the Northwest of other railway companies; it has exemption from taxes; its rates are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission on portions of its line, and it has earned 10 per cent on its capital stock, and by reason of the larger part of its railway system being located in the Canadian Northwest.

Save

CHAPTER

"Rahmme," said St.

"The Indian, as usual, his master's room—y Errington a letter before dinner-time."

"The sahib shall be."

"No need to tell the black eyes would have been in the afternoon, at tennis, the party, peep the five-o'clock, were sitting, reclining, or St. Maur had the Blanche Leroy's feet, I on his hand so that times upraised to Blaine unobserved, follow the of his wife, who was down with Dr. Clifford his hand faked with head, and the lover's with palms, the man watched the assured, in a manner which he loved—dared not assu speaking of it to sub- bably not distant from ould leave the patron ing that his loudly, then be replaced by pite the disparity of."

"What the doctor's just then was this?"

"You think, then, that Northcott is in attention to Mimi?"

"So entirely in care almost every day I like to hear that he has sent."

"Ah! so have I. My if the child loves him, only there must be an or two points."

"Yes," she queried next, for she knew next."

"Well, the complaint with and most affected fellows, as you know, in his downright way, in an certain, even from Archer himself—and of been drawn this scene betting had play that checked in the man's daughter. I draw no but I do at such things the Fawley, where one goes on, and a man, the lead of others, the ring, especially the fellow like St. Maur, of al attractiveness natural carelessness example all ous."

"But, doctor, surely that St. Maur has influenced or led you— shall I say—gambing?"

"No, no, child; that deal addicted to it, I plan, I have, is a player, and thoughtful, changed my opinion of more than time he pulled, too," added Clifford.

"I wish I could quote to me the who parts St. Maur with the girls with the latter, but or con's wife, quickly, is man so through the is there who will not it up in spirit? Left the fellow does not pay less than he does Lucy Clardison."

"Or yourself," added not the man to miss the "You flatterer, oh add that, then, if you tainly not in love with fancies she is with him, had lesson to her van, she has not, and could some Fale St. Maur to "Is that his sobriquet?"

"Yes, that his major's named. All three are across the lawn, this something white in h—"

Rahmme came up calling a fine white canvas Christine.

"Mem'shib, just in door of the dining-room, E' in corner, the mead dropped it."

"Yes, I did," said Clr she instantly felt that folds of the canvas she had dropped it."

"One swift, covert gl two, and the Indian ad away; but his eyes and looked to Miss de been secretly and both Mrs. Hartington and Kerish had been back with the Indian, then to see, but Clr went to dress for dinner alone in her room, s out, and from it, a s knew so well, and she read it. It was s—"

"I must see you to- soon as the whole hour. At one o'clock, thou, I little wood near the st meet you. You can eas in by the library window stone facing outside, quite sure such a wate for a ladder both ways sign this evening, in p leave to-morrow."

She burned the letter when, much later, she was asked St. Maur to be in the applause that he said, under her breath to remove the music: "I will come."

He bowed slightly, and sunk on to a lounge beside.

"I am so sorry, Helen must terminate my pleas row, instead of a week."

"Leave out! Nonsense enshamed Helen, in dis

TWO COMPLAINTS.

Conduct of Immigration Inspectors Not So Bad as it Might Be.

Attawa, July 11.—The criticisms which have been made of late in several papers of alleged impertinent conduct on the part of immigration inspectors on trains crossing the border are unwarranted, in view of a statement issued by the Immigration Department to-day. It is pointed out that as a matter of fact only two complaints have been made, one of which proved to be absolutely unfounded, and in the other, a complaint of ineivility on the part of an immigration official at Windsor, such action was taken as proved acceptable to the party insulted. It is pointed out that the first questions asked of passengers are such as enable the inspector to ascertain if they are either returning Canadians or tourists coming to Canada for a visit only. If they belong to either of these classes no further questions are asked.

The department points out that officials have strict instructions to be polite and obliging in dealing with passengers passing through their hands, and in view of the fact that there have only been two complaints so far, it is apparent that the officers have been fully following their instructions.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHAS. M. HAYS,
President.

DOMINION STEEL.

Corporation Meets and Formally Adopts Its Name.

Montreal despatch: A general meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation was held here to-day, at which the sole business done was the adoption of a resolution confirming the "Dominion Steel Corporation" as the title of the company. This formality was required by the Nova Scotia Government, which had previously passed an order-in-council consenting to the adoption of the name of the "Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited," for the amalgamated Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Dominion Coal Companies. The change of name was due to the Hamilton merger having chosen the name "The Steel Company of Canada, Limited," which was regarded by the Sydney people as too much like "Canadian Steel Corporation."

POPE'S SECRETARY.

Merry Del Val To Resign if Spain Breaks With Vatican.

Madrid, July 11.—In the case of a break between the Vatican and the Spanish Government as the result of the present dissent regarding the revision of the concordat, Cardinal Merry Del Val, papal secretary, his friends say, has the strongest national feeling and will not wish to remain in a position where this feeling will be in a constant clash with his official duties.

The debate over the religious question at issue continues to be the all-absorbing tonic in both Houses of Parliament. While the clericals are making the fight of their lives for the dominance of the Catholic Church in the Government, there are increasing evidences that Premier Canalejas will win his fight against the invasion of state sovereignty by the church.

NEW COINS.

Whole Truckful of Silver and Gold Sent Out to Different Cities.

Ottawa, July 11.—The mint sent the railways a whole truckful of new gold and silver coins, to be distributed in different parts of the country. The coins were in \$1,000, \$2,000 and up to \$5,000 packages. The money was brought down from the royal mint carefully guarded all the way. On the train several men will watch it through its journey.

Octave Chanute, the Chicago engineer, was brought to Paris to-day from Chateaubaud, suffering with bronchial pneumonia. His condition is regarded as serious on account of his advanced age.