NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Black Peril in Africa Growing Serious.

Bishop McNeil May be Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto Boy Run Over by Wagon and Killed.

A license reduction campaign will be started in London, Ont.

The Government is to build a new Customs examining warehouse at Montreal.

President Gomez, in a published statement, seeks to minimize the gravity of the Cuban revolt.

Evidence was given at the inquest into the Neilson tragedy at Toronto to the effect that the standing walls are safe.

A great home rule rally has been arranged for July 19, in the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Premier Asquith is on the list of speakers.

The Industrial Schools Board will confer with the Government with a view to removing vicious boys from the Mimico institution.

Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes has been appointed by the British Government to succeed Mr. Richard Grigg as British Trade Commissioner in Canada.

The writ has been issued for the by-election in South Simcoe, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Haughton Lennox as judge. June 10 is polling day.

Five-year-old Harold R. Seager, whose parents live at 177 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, was run over by one of Eaton's delivery wagons and killed instantly. The remains were removed to the morgue.

The belief expressed some time ago that Bishop McNeil, of the ecclesiastical Province of Vancouver would receive the appointment of Archbishop of Toronto, was strengthened by the visit of Bishop McNeil to Toronto. Official confirmation of the appointment, however, is lacking.

A Berlin newspaper, The Taegliche Rundschau, argues that the placing by New Zealand of a Dreadnought cruiser at the disposal of the British admiralty is proof that Britain still regards Germany as the arch-enemy. At Britain's request New Zealand will permit the warship to be used in home waters instead of in the Antipodes.

Because Ralph Marabello, of Niagara Falls, refused to pay $1.50 alleged to be due him, Vincenzo Salurio shot and seriously injured him while on his way to work. Scores of men on their way to work witnessed the shooting. The bullet lodged in the victim's head. The assailant was arrested immediately.

Advices from Johannesburg state that the black peril in South Africa is straining the temper of the European population to the snapping point. There has been a recrudescence of trouble in the last few days, and the number of vigilance associations has increased rapidly. Drives of natives where cases of assault are suspected have been quite common.

A seven-hundred acre farm in Sussex, on the Surry border, England, controlled, financed and worked exclusively by women, is the latest development of feminism. Sympathizers with the scheme have subscribed $50,000. The farm is to have cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and many institutions run by women have promised to patronize it with orders for milk and dairy products.

A portion of the face of Hill Crest, Port Stanley, for about thirty feet back slid into Lake Erie just a few seconds after two women and a child had passed over the roadway along the beach. The earth, roughly estimated at 300,000 demolished the breakwater put there recently to stop the washing away of the bank, and is now piled up in the lake to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

G. T. R. PRESIDENT

Will be Chosen From the Staff of the Railway.

Montreal despatch: While no official announcement has been made by Mr. A. W. Smithers, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Board, it is semi-officially announced that the new President of the Grand Trunk will be taken from the ranks of the company. A hint of this was given some time ago when Mr. Smithers made the statement that "the late Mr. Hays had left many able and loyal lieutenants."

Your correspondent learned to-day that this expression of opinion by Mr. Smithers was to be put into force, and that one of the lieutenants of the late President would be promoted to the Presidency of the company. An official notice to that effect will be made next week.

The choice of a successor to Mr. Hays is likely to fall to one of the Vice-Presidents of the road. Just who will receive the honor is known only to Mr Smithers, but one thing is certain, and that is that he will not go outside the Grand Trunk staff for a successor to Mr. Hays.

HAS THE GOUT.

Ottawa despatch: Since Mr. Smithers arrived in Ottawa gout has crept into his foot, and to-day the complaint is so troublesome that he may not be able to leave his private car at the Central Station for a day or so. It was learned that the head of the Grand Trunk is in Ottawa to confer with some of the Cabinet Ministers and see the Chateau Laurier. The gout may interfere with the plans, however, unless Premier Borden finds it convenient to go to Mr. Smithers' car to see him.

FOR SIBERIA

Is This Young Girl a British Subject?

London, May 27.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said that the report of the trial of Miss Malecka at Warsaw went to show that, considering the character of the evidence and the severity of the sentence, threre was ground for a petition for mitigation.

The young woman, about whose English nationality there is some question, was sentenced to a life of exile in Siberia at hard labor for alleged Polish sympathies.

The question of the young woman's nationality, said Sir Edward, would be brought up before the British Cabinet.

THE DOCTORS

Condemned Destruction of Cultures at Gravenhurst.

Officers Elected—Address by Archdeacon Cody.

Toronto report: Condemning the "wanton" destruction of cultures and other biological material of scientific value in Dr. Caulfield's laboratory at Gravenhurst, but without mentioning any names or specifically locating censure, the special sub-committee appointed by the Ontario Medical Association to deal with the matter reported yesterday.

The association's meeting was held in camera, it being deemed a matter so essentially private that all outsiders should be rigidly excluded. The report of the special committee evoked a heated and lengthy discussion, during which an amendment of some kind was offered, but it was ruled out by the President on the ground that it was incorrect in form. The report of the committee was adopted.

In explaining his side of the case before the committee, Dr. Caulfield said he had taken strong exception to the unauthorized use of his name on a pamphlet appealing to the public for funds. A letter of protest, which he had sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, had caused some unpleasantness, and he gave notice of his resignation. When he was engaged it was with the understanding that he would be given six months if he was to be dismissed or he was to give the same notice upon resigning. In a few days after he resigned he was presented with a cheque for six months' salary, along with the information of summary dismissal. It was while he was making inquiries as to what should be done with the cultures and records he had colelcted that someone dropped biehloride tablets into everything.

It is said that this was done as a precautionary measure to prevent contamination of patients of the institution.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. Chas. McGillivray, Port Hope; First Vice-President, Dr. A. T. Shillington, Ottawa; Second Vice-President, Dr. Taylor, Goderich; Third Vice-President, Dr. W. T. Park, Woodstock; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Hare, Cobalt; Secretary, Dr. F. A. Clarkson, Toronto; Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Elliott, Toronto.

The necessity for the three professions of the Church, the law and medicine standing together for the unification of Canadian national spirit was strongly urged by the Ven. Archdeacon Cody in speaking at the annual banquet of the Ontario Medical Association last night.

"We must stand together," said Archdeacon Cody, "against the worship of Mammon." The members of the faculty of law, of medicine, and of theology should proclaim the eternal value of things unseen. The most insidious evil which threatened modern civilization to-day was secularism and materiality. Civilization was only safe if accompanied by a vision. "The heart and core of your profession is service and sacrifice."

With Hon. Justice Riddell and President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, Archdeacon Cody responded to the toast of "Sister Professions," which was proposed by Dr. J. T. Fotheringham.

Satisfaction with the passing of the Roddick bill, known as the Canada medical act, was expressed by the Chairman, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, and also by Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, and Dr. McKidd, President of the Canadian Medical Association, who responded to the toast of the Empire and the Dominion. Dr. McKidd conveyed an invitation to all those present to attend the conference of the association which is shortly to be held in Edmonton.

Hon. Adam Beck and Hon. Dr. Pyne responded to the toast of the Province.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Brantford May Submit a By-Law for Plant.

Brantford, Ont., despatch: By a vote of 7 to 6, the Special Citizen's Committee to deal with the Hydro Electric question, decided last night to recommend the submission of a by-law to expend $115,000 on a distribution plant and by a similar vote rejected the proposal to take steps to enforce the Cataract agreement under which Brantford should receive current at rates ten per cent. less than in municipalities where Hydro Electric is in operation. A report submitted by A. K. Dunnell showed that house lighting in Woodstock was considerably cheaper than in Brantford.

SENATOR SMITH AND THE TITANIC

Blames Captain Smith for Disaster to Vessel.

Bruce Ismay Comes in for Condemnation.

Charges of Lack of Discipline and Other Things.

Washington, May 27.—A seathing arraignment of J. Bruce Ismay and the White Star line officials in New York, a stern denunciation of many members of the "pick up" crew of the Titanic and sweeping charges of incompetency in the management of the line will be made in the report of the special sub-committee appointed to investigate into the Titanic disaster by the United States Senate, which will be given to the Senate Tuesday morning.

The report will be submitted by Chairman William A. Smith, of Michigan, who has labored almost incessantly since the afternoon he was despatched to New York to meet the Carpathia and begin gathering facts first hand.

The report spares neither J. Bruce Ismay nor his subordinates in New York, whose haggling with the truth after receiving from Montreal information that the Titanic had sunk is savagely criticised.

Direct responsibility for the accident is laid on Capt. Smith, and it is pointed out that had he heeded the warnings of ice sent him by the Amerika and other vessels the lives of the 1,631 victims would have been saved.

Pointing out that the speed of the Titanic just before she struck the iceberg was 24½ miles an hour and that it had been steadily increased after receiving ice warning by telegraph, the report asserts that the presence on board of Ismay, the managing director of the line, and Andrews, the constructor for Harlan & Wolff, the shipbuilders, was undoubtedly an incentive to making this great speed.

It is stated that President Ismay, who got away safely, was advised immediately of the danger, while many of the passengers were not.

The report recites that the pick-up crew with which the White Star line manned the vessel was unacquainted with each other and their duties. There was the utmost confusion when the vessel struck.

Special stress is laid on the utter failure of the junior officers, who were among the first to leave the ship, to make any effort whatever to rescue many of those in the water, for whom room might easily have been found in the lifeboats.

The report ridicules the assertion of many of the members of the crew that the sudden drop in the temperature which was noted and testified to by almost every witness placed under examination was no warning of the approach of ice.

Officer Lightoller sneered when asked if the sudden cold was not an indication, but he refused to say what such indications consisted of.

Concerning the lifeboats, it is reported that none of them had compasses, only three had lights, that all were insufficiently manned, and none of them by sailors. The indifference of such officers and warrant officers as did get into the boats to the cries of distress is caustically commented on.

In the general criticism of the accident of the crew and the insufficiency of the life saving apparatus, comment is made on the statement of the lookouts that had they been provided with marine glasses they could have sighted the iceberg much earlier; in time, in fact, to have avoided the frightful collision.

The lack of any helpful discipline is also brought out and severely commented on. The crew did not go to their stations when the alarm was sounded, every officer at a lifeboat had to pick up what men he could find and many of them had extreme difficulty in getting help whatever.

In the matter of "lacks" which the report deals with, particular mention is made of lack of tests of the bulkheads which alone stood between the passengers and their doom after the vessel was rent by the collision.

There is praise for Phillips and Bride, the wireless operators, one of whom, Phillips, was rescued from the water only to freeze to death while huddled in the bottom of the overturned collapsible boat and go to his death in the icy water from which he had been taken but a few hours before.

The necessity of wireless apparatus in life saving is dwelt upon and special attention is paid to the importance of placing two men on every vessel, however small, in order that constant watch may be kept on each other by the sisters of the sea on their voyages through dangerous northern waters.

The report goes severely after Capt. Lord, of the British steamship California, whose vessel saw the rockets of the Titanic, and who failed to go to her relief, although he was but a few miles away, a distance he might readily have covered with his vessel in time to save practically all of the Titanic's passengers.

IS OFFICIALLY SHOT.

Salt Lake City, Utah, despatch: Five riflemen, concealed behind a curtain, sent steel-nosed bullets into the heart of a blind-folded man as he sat in a chair at the state prison to-day. Julius Sirmay, a murderer, was the target.

He had selected death by shooting in preference to the gallows, after his confession of the murder of Thomas Carrick, a fourteen-year-old boy whom he had shot while committing a daylight burglary.

Up to last night Sirmay maintained that a fellow-burglar had killed the lad.

TO HANG BOARDER

Chatham Youth is Charged With Being Insane.

Chatham, Ont., despatch: A nineteen-year-old youth, Joseph Letourneau, living just outside the city limits, has been arrested by the police, charged with being insane and a dangerous person to be at large, and also threatening to kill. He has been in a weak-minded condition, it is alleged, for the last two weeks, during which time he has threatened his mother with death. Last night he made his way to the room of a boarder, and was about to slip a rope over the boarder's neck, when his mother, who had been watching him, pulled him away. He will be remanded for a week to ascertain his mental condition.

KAISER ATTACKED

Socialist Compares Him to Mad King Otto.

Lucky He Was Not the King of Britain.

Berlin, May 27.—In a stormy, closing session of the Reichstag to-day the Socialists caustically attacked the Kaiser. Dr. Ledebour, the Socialist leader, declared that if the King of England had used the words the Kaiser did in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the English would have broken the throne to pieces and confined King George to Balmoral Castle, like Sultan Abdul Hamid, or the mad King Otto, where he would have to be quiet. Herr Ledebour declared that if the German people were to arouse themselves to a sense of their rights and dignity it would be impossible for the occupant of the German throne to say such things as the Kaiser did at Strassburg: "If my hunting is taken away and my civil list cut down I will smash the constitution to atoms."

Herr Schultz, Conservative, declared the Socialists had finally revealed their true aim, which was the destruction of the monarchy.

"The Chancellor in his defence of the Kaiser, said: "I would have had difficulty in defending the Emperor's remarks at Strassburg, but I find no difficulty in stepping forward in defence of my Emperor now, because I know I shall have the overwhelming majority of the German people behind me. The German people hold fast to the Emperor and the German constitutional institutions. They are hurt in their feelings when the Emperor is criticised here in the manner in which Herr Ledebour has attacked him. The German people will, when the time comes, give an answer to this attack on the Emperor and the empire."

There was a tremendous uproar as the Reichstag adjourned until the fall.

Shortly after the adjournment it was announced that the Emperor had conferred the following decorations: The Grand Cross of Hohenzollern Order upon the Chancellor, the famous Black Eagle upon Minister of War Von Heeringen, and the Brilliants to the Black Eagle upon Admiral Tippitz, the Minister of Marine.

KAISER HOAXED

Antiquities Unearthed at Corfu Were Old Finds.

Berlin, May 27. Roland Von Berlin, a popular weekly review, assumes the responsibility for a statement that the Kaiser has been the victim of a huge hoax in connection with the alleged archaeological discoveries recently made in his presence at Corfu. The Review, in its current issue, says: "Nobody imagines that it was purely a matter of accident that just during the few weeks of the Kaiser's sojourn in Corfu incalculably valuable antiquities were brought to light as if by magic after having been hidden from the industrious spades of science for something like 2,000 years. Everybody is convinced, on the contrary, that a simple swindle has taken place and that the Kaiser has been hoaxed.

"Anybody who has been to Pompeii knows that the sensation of making discoveries can be enjoyed at the cost of a little spare change. It only depends on how much one cares to spend before one can discover a hand, an arm, or even an entire marble head. That flatters the people and harms nobody else.

"It is a different matter when the joke is perpetrated at the expense of the head of the German empire.

DEARER COAL

Price to Go Up on June 1 on Account of Strike.

New York, May 27.—Coal consumers here found evidence that the public will have to pay the 10 per cent. wage advance of the anthracite mine workers in the announcement to-day that the price of hard coal would be advanced 25 cents on June 1, thereby increasing the maximum price at tidewater from $5 to $5.25 a ton.

The coal companies estimate that a price advance of about 25 cents a ton on domestic sizes will be required to cover the wage increase, while the balance of the price advance will go toward making up other increases in the cost of production, aside from the cost of labor. These include the greater cost of materials and the greater outlay for pumping, ventilation and underground transportation.

FARMERS BANK

Mr. Hodgins in a Snarl Over Trust Company.

Sir Richard Cartwright Contradicts W. A. Travers.

Toronto report: Several sharp passages-at-arms between Mr. Frank E. Hodgins, K. C., and the witnesses he examined characterized the proceedings of the Farmers Bank investigation before Commissioner Sir William R. Meredith yesterday. At the morning sitting the counsel clashed with Mr. W. R. Travers over the latter's declaration that Farmers Bank notes deposited with the Trust & Guarantee Company were worth 5 per cent. to the bank by reason of circulation, even though no interest was paid. The counsel resumed his line of examination in the afternoon, when Mr. Edward B. Stockdale, Ontario manager of the company, was on the stand, and precipitated momentary fireworks.

"Is this material?" asked Chief Justice Meredith, referring to the examination.

"It may determine whether the Farmers Bank was using the Trusts & Guarantee Company, or whether the Trusts & Guarantee Company was using the Farmers Bank," responded Mr. Hodgins.

Then there was trouble. Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., counsel for the company, rose in immediate protest. He did not propose to permit his learned friend to make insinuations that the company was engaged in such a money-making deal with the Farmers' Bank.

"I said nothing of the kind," quoth Mr. Hodgins.

"He made entirely unjustified comments derogatory to the Trusts & Guarantee Company," persisted Mr. Hellmuth. "It should not be permitted," Mr. Commissioner."

"There is absolutely no foundation for his remarks," spoke up Mr. Stockdale.

"That depends ——" began Mr. Hodgins.

"Suppose we close that end of it and get on with the evidence," put in Sir William Meredith, firmly.

THE AFTERNOON SITTING.

The afternoon sitting was devoted to taking the evidence of Accountant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Stockdale. It was largely a repetition of testimony. In questioning Fitzgibbon concerning the three blank cheques sent to Travers at Ottawa at the time the charter was secured, Mr. Hodgins asked: "Why was the stub of this cheque 'C' marked 'bank premises'?" It was the mysterious cheque of which Travers refused to speak.

"I don't know, unless it had reference to some purchase of property," replied the witness.

"Why did you mark the cheque 'C'?"

"Mr. Travers told me to just mark the stub 'C' and to charge it to organization account," replied Fitzgibbon.

"What were you paying organization expenses at this time for?" asked the commissioner.

"I don't know," responded the witness. "I merely did as I was told."

"Were the subscriptions sent to Ottawa at the time the certificate was secured?"

"Not that I know of. While I would not say I did not send them, I do not remember having done so."

SIR RICHARD MAKES DENIAL.

Ottawa report: Sir Richard Cartwright has issued a denial of the statement reported in the press to have been made by W. A. Travers at the Farmers Bank inquiry in Toronto yesterday, to the effect that Sir Richard had practically authorized him in private conversation to issue circulation against the farmers notes held by the bank.

Sir Richard says: "I do not know Mr. Travers, and I very much doubt if I ever had any conversation with him at all. In any case the statement is absurd on its very face—the circulation which a bank is authorized to issue has nothing whatever to do with the amount or character of the notes it holds. The circulation is based on the amount of its paid-up capital."

OFFICER BOXHALL

Silent When Asked About Warnings of Icebergs.

London, May 27.—That the iceberg with which the Titanic collided was one of those she had warnings from other ships is the conclusion reached by the Board of Trade court of inquiry after a careful examination of the wireless telegrams passed to and from the steamer on the day of the disaster.

This was brought out in the course of to-day's session, when the testimony of Herbert John Pitman, third officer; Joseph Groves Boxhall, fourth officer; and Harold Godfrey Lowe, fifth officer of the Titanic was concluded. Their evidence was similar to that given before the United States Senatorial Committee.

During Boxhall's examination, however, the solicitor-general, Sir John Simon, went at some length into the wireless despatches in regard to ice received by the Titanic, information which it was his duty to mark on the chart.

Boxhall could not remember all the wireless despatches received, but the solicitor-general said from those of which they already had evidence and others to be produced it was plain the warnings received from the Baltic, the Amerika, the Californian and the Caronia all related to icebergs in the oblong space where the Titanic met her fate.

Lord Mersey asked the witness whether he could explain why, having received warnings of icebergs both to the north and south of her, the Titanic was allowed to continue her way in such regions. The witness did not reply.

Lowe was then examined with respect to the three bodies recently picked up in a collapsible boat, and said he was absolutely certain the men were dead before he left the boat, from which he took a number of passengers.

SHOT DOWN

Nearly 200 Chinese Massacred by Russian Troops.

Victoria, B. C., May 27. — Details of the massacre of nearly 200 miners, mostly Chinese, by Russian troops at Bednibe, Siberia, last month, were received by the steamship Awa Maru, which has arrived here from the Orient. The miners were employed by the Russian corporation to work in the Lino Mine. They had been discontented for months because of unfair treatment and wretched working conditions. When a meeting of the miners was called hundreds of men gathered about the general offices, which were occupied by Russian soldiers. The miners were about 150 yards from the building when the troops fired, killing 107 and wounding 83, most of them fatally.

BIGGEST VESSEL

Hamburg-American Line's New Steamer Launched.

The Owners Took Warning by the Titanic Disaster.

Hamburg, Germany, May 27.—The Hamburg-American line's new mammoth trans-Atlantic liner Imperitor, the biggest vessel in the world, was successfully launched here just before 10 o'clock this morning. Emperor William acted as sponsor. Johannes Burchard, Lord Mayor of Hamburg, delivered an address on the recent great developments in shipbuilding.

Special precautions were taken to prevent accidents to the vessels lying in the harbor when the great hull was launched from the slips.

The launching weight of the Imperitor was 29,755 tons, but when completed it is believed she will displace about 52,000 tons.

Among the innovations introduced into the new vessel as a result of the Titanic tragedy the company has determined to swing outboard the lifeboats, in which room is provided for every soul carried by the steamer, and they will thus be in readiness for launching at any moment. The Imperitor will carry three wireless operators, thus providing for continuous service. The dynamo for the illumination of the vessel and for the wireless apparatus is to be carried about the water line. The Imperitor will also carry two first officers, one of whom will be solely responsible for the navigation and security of the vessel.

CAPTAIN SMITH

Report That Titanic's Captain is Alive in England.

New York, May 27.—Did Captain Edward John Smith, of the Titanic, go down with his ship? Or was he rescued and shielded from discovery by J. Bruce Ismay, and shipped back to England quietly to live out his life—a man without name, or country, or home?

The latter suggestion is made in an editorial in defense of Ismay, written by George Sylvester Vierick, and published in this month's International Magazine.

"There is a rumor almost too romanic to be true," writes Vierick, "that Mr. Ismay, by his silence, is shouldering the guilt of another. When the Carpathia headed into port with the Titanic survivors, there was no gossip alleged—one passenger on the steamer whose name was not included in any list.

"This passenger, we are told, remained during the entire trip concealed in Mr. Ismay's cabin—that famous cabin bearing the legend, 'Don't Knock.'

"The Carpathia disgorged its human freight in the harbor of New York, but the mysterious stranger remained hidden in Mr. Ismay's cabin. When the Carpathia steamed back to England, the stranger was still on board, a man henceforth without country and without name."

SUSPECT WOMAN

Police Mystified by Murder of Mrs. Lillian Jewar.

Boston, May 27.—Still without any tangible clues to work upon, the police to-day resumed their efforts to uncover the mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Lillian E. Jewar, who was found strangled to death in her apartment in the south end of the city yesterday. Police officers in plain clothes scoured the district where the woman lived and interviewed many persons in the hope of discovery who was with the victim a few hours before her death.

Circumstances attending the manner of killing Mrs. Jewar have led the police and Medical Examiner Leary to believe that the crime may have been committed by a woman. The fact that the woman's nostrils were stuffed with pieces of string inclines them to think that the deed was the work of a hysterical woman. After the victim had been struck on the head with some club or instrument indications are that a kimona was stuffed into her mouth, and she was then strangled with a towel.

FIGHT AT BUDAPEST.

Budapest, Hungary, May 27.—Sharp battles between the police and strikers have been frequent all over the city throughout the morning. Two strikers have been killed and many of the police and strikers wounded twenty-five of the latter very severely.