

Canadian stocks dull but noticeably strong. Liquidation in New York, with good support. London still cheerful. Consols closed 1-16 lower at \$4 1-4. September wheat closed 1-8c lower at 97.5-8c.

News of The Day

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STILL SEEKING AID.

Premier Roblin says Manitoba wants \$500,000, and there are only \$500 in sight. He appeals to the east to help gather the blizzard crop ever grown in the west, and says change of weather just now would be disastrous.

CITY.

African Methodist Episcopal Church Conference opened.

Local capitalists may come to the aid of Canada's alabaster builders.

The Board of Education may sell the Bloor street site for an arena.

Preparations for opening Toronto Exhibition are in an advanced state.

The city police will have control of the street car traffic at the Exhibition.

The Provincial Government may use the Central Prison site for a transformer station.

Man under arrest charged with various frauds is said to be a victim of the cocaine habit.

A rumor was circulated in Ottawa and other places that Toronto Exhibition buildings had been partly destroyed by fire.

John Le Page and Hugh McDonald, two night watchmen, were sent to jail for six and three months respectively for thefts from their employers.

Canadian.

Mr. Alex. Gervie died at Dundas.

The funeral of the late Robert Reid took place at London.

James Bunting was found drowned at Salt St. Marie.

Dr. Henderson, Medical Health Officer at Stratford, is dead.

Five scores were made in the Borden and Walker matches at Rockville.

Four men convicted of rioting at Fort William were sentenced to the Central Prison.

Lord Strathcona and Mr. J. J. Hill met at Winnipeg, and both attended the Canadian Club luncheon.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its meeting at Winnipeg. Sir J. J. Thomson, the new President, delivered his address.

Allice McDonough, a Montreal girl, has disappeared. She left home with a parcel for a Chinese laundry, and the laundryman says she never reached their place.

Pulp and paper men of Quebec asked Premier Gouin to suspend the export duty on pulpwood until they had time to arrange new conditions under the American tariff.

British and Foreign.

Bombs have again been their appearance in Barcelona.

The first aeroplane flight in Russia was made at Odessa on Tuesday.

Revolutionists in Yemen, a province of Arabia, are massacring and pillaging.

St. Paulhan remained in the air nearly three hours on his aeroplane at Rheims.

The Weather.

Readings of the thermometer and barometer and the velocity and direction of the wind at the Observatory were:—

THE GLOBE'S BAROMETER/Synopsis of Reading

Aug. 25, 10 p.m.

Time. Ther. Bar. Wind.

8 a.m. 72 30.71 8 w.

10 a.m. 88 30.80 8 w.

2 p.m. 93 30.63 10 w.

4 p.m. 90 30.60 10 w.

8 p.m. 70 30.60 12 w.

Mean of day, 78; difference from average, 14 above; highest, 90; lowest, 60.

Forecasts:—Lakes and Georgian Bay, Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly southwesterly; generally fair and decidedly warm; local thunderstorms.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime Provinces—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly fair, but a few scattered showers.

Lake Superior—Moderate winds; fair and moderately warm.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair and warmer.

8 p.m.—Extremely warm weather has prevailed to-day in Ontario and western Quebec, maximum temperatures well over 90 being recorded at many places. Generally warm and fine conditions have prevailed generally except in British Columbia, the lower St. Lawrence valley and the Maritime Provinces, where showers have occurred.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 58-58; Atlin, 34-34; Victoria, 54-64; Vancouver, 55-60; Edmonton, 54-72; Prince Albert, 54-72; Calgary, 56-70; Bismarck, 56-70; Port Arthur, 54-78; Winnipeg, 59-78; Montreal, 60-78; Parry Sound, 64-84; London, 62-83; Toronto, 65-84; Ottawa, 64-80; Montreal, 70-80; Quebec, 62-74; St. John, 53-63; Halifax, 54-68.

Steamship Arrivals.

Vessel. Reported at. From.

Philadelpia... Cape Race... Southampton

Oceanic... New York... Southampton

Lake Erie... Belle Isle... Liverpool

Manitoba... Point Amour... Liverpool

Indian... Montreal... Glasgow

Herion... Queenstown... Philadelphia

Adriatic... Plymouth... New York

Port... Cherbourg... New York

Montreal... Barcelona... New York

Admiral... Naples... New York

First Walden... New York... Hamburg

Dominion... Belle Isle... Liverpool

PRESS VIEWS ON GAMBLING;

THE EVIL IS GROWING.

Parliament, Aug. 21, 1909.

Canadian Editors Support the Attitude Taken by The Globe.

THE LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Government Should Have Policy in Respect to Charters.

Newspapers From One End of the Country to the Other Take Part in the Discussion Arising Out of the Granting of a Charter to the Metropolitan Racing Association—A Few Think That the Generally-expressed Alarm is Unwarranted.

Many newspapers are giving their approval and support to The Globe's campaign to make race-track gambling and bookmaking in any form absolutely illegal throughout Canada. The issuing of a Federal charter, with all race-track privileges, to the Metropolitan Racing Association, following the cancellation by the Provincial Government of a charter to practically the same concern, though the name was different, was the primary cause of the renewal of an agitation which is gathering strength with every new day. There are some papers which do not see eye to eye with The Globe. The majority voice the growing alarm at the prevalence of the gambling evil, and the conviction that efforts should be made to curtail it to the narrowest limits. It is impossible, of course, to give all, or nearly all, of these views in full, but the following editorial extracts convey the essential views of the papers quoted: To the Law-makers.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Meantime the discussion has naturally attracted the attention of the leaders of the "Moral Reform" Association, and it is not impossible that a strong effort will be made to stir the public conscience to such a degree that the whole question of race-track gambling will be thrust back on the law-makers. That would probably be a satisfactory outcome of the present situation as anyone could desire.

In the Hands of Parliament.

Kingston Standard: Betting on the racetrack of an incorporated racing association is not a criminal offence under the code. Hence, if a number of persons can get a charter of incorporation as a racing association, betting can be carried on in their grounds. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that those opposed to betting is to bring such pressure to bear upon the Dominion Parliament as to have it made a criminal offence.

A Weak Spot.

St. John, N.B., Globe:—There is no doubt at all that the ingenuity of the trackmen and their legal advisers has uncovered a very weak spot in the Dominion legislation which enables companies to be incorporated as racing associations, and in the process of incorporation to allow the sale of objectionable horse people in Toronto to be incorporated. Apparently certain things, involving moral or immoral actions, may be forbidden by the Legislature, but the Dominion act can be so used that the Provincial legislation may be trampled upon by enlarging the field of action of the corporations. In other words, what is prohibited in Ontario by the law of the Province can be done in the whole of Canada, Ontario included, by using the machinery of the law provided by the Dominion. As the matter stands, the subject is one calculated to cause great trouble; and it may be expected to reach Parliament at its next sitting.

A Warm-up Exercise.

Ottawa Citizen:—The racing business has a bad effect, as a rule, wherever it is established. The races are usually but the gamblers' pretext for wagering their bets, and the old story regarding the development of horse-breeding and the improvement of equine standards is rarely offered nowadays. It has served its purpose in establishing the race-track, and the question of the case of virgin territory is never trotted out. The question has its strong moral side. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of a track whereon bookmakers are allowed to operate has invariably had an injurious effect upon the community. Young men in small positions and older men in more responsible places have fallen victims to the habit of betting, and the result has been temptation in its most dangerous and plausible form. Many bright and promising careers have been brought to a disastrous and pathetic close by the race track and its inevitable accessory, the bookmaker's stall. The fewer gambling tracks there are in Canada the better for the country.

Unnecessarily Alarmed?

Ottawa Free Press:—The Toronto Globe seems to be unnecessarily alarmed over the creation of a new racing association. If the Attorney-General of Ontario and the police of Toronto will but enforce the law against betting when the new association gets going, public morality will be safeguarded.

Strong Laws Rigorously Enforced.

Brantford Expositor:—The Globe does not agree with its contemporary (the Star) that the Secretary of State's Department is in the habit of issuing charters without inquiring into the purposes of the persons applying for them, but it agrees with the proposition that the short cut for getting rid of race-track gambling is to make it illegal. Private betting probably cannot be reached, but systematic betting can.

(Continued on Page 7.)

URGES LEGISLATION.

A number of letters have been received by The Globe in reference to the gambling evil, of which the following two—the first from Truro, N. S., and the second from a western Ontario city—are typical: "Please allow me to express hearty approval of your uncompromising attitude in the matter of race-track gambling. All good citizens will hope that with the aid of your powerful advocacy effective legislation for the suppression of gambling in every form may soon be enacted."

"I have read with interest the editorial in The Globe of August 18th and 19th, and wish to convey to you my hearty sympathy and support in the attitude that you made in the editorial in regard to race-track gambling and race-track gamblers. A number of instances of ruin resulting from race-track gambling have come to my notice."

WANT DUTY REMITTED.

PULP AND PAPER MEN WAIT ON QUEBEC PREMIER.

Urgo Delay in Enforcing the Imposition of Duty on Export of Pulpwood Until Conditions of New American Tariff Are Adjusted.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Aug. 25.—A delegation of pulp and paper men waited on Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. J. Allard today. The object of the delegation was to ask the Government to suspend the new tax of 25 cents per cord on pulpwood exported from this Province before being manufactured, in order to give time to the Canadian manufacturers to comply with the new American tariff, which imposed a heavier duty on paper and pulp.

The delegates represented to the Ministers that if the new duty of 25 cents per cord on the exportation of pulpwood cut in the Crown forests of Quebec was remitted it would enable them to meet their obligations on account of the new minimum tariff in the United States. As this 25 cents duty is the only one imposed by the Province of Quebec, its withdrawal would put an end to all difficulties with the American Government.

The Premier promised to submit the demands to the Ministers at the next meeting of the Cabinet, to be held in Quebec in a few days. All the leading pulp and paper men of the Province were represented.

USED IMPERIAL LANGUAGE.

Sir J. J. Thomson's Address Commented on by British Press.

London Aug. 25.—Sir J. J. Thomson's brilliant address at Winnipeg is discussed editorially by all the papers here. The Standard observes that it is couched in Imperial language. His advocacy of the establishment of reciprocity between the universities is a suggestion which should do much to draw the empire

LORD STRATHCONA MEETS MR. HILL AT WINNIPEG.

Two Former Associates in Providing Transportation Facilities for the West—Speeches at the Canadian Club Luncheon.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Winnipeg was privileged to-day to witness what may be properly regarded as an event of historical interest, when two famous men, overpowering figures in the world of finance, commerce and transportation, who have been closely identified with the beginning of development and prosperity in northwestern America on both sides of the boundary, and who have been associated with this development and with each other for over forty years, met here. These were Lord Strathcona and his friend and business associate, James J. Hill, former President and the creator of the Great Northern Railway System.

Mr. Hill came north on a special train upon the invitation of the Canadian Club to attend the luncheon tendered to Lord Strathcona to-day, and the meeting of these two remarkable men after years of separation, on the steps of the City Hall, where each grasped the other's hand with the warmth and enthusiasm of youth, was impressive and indicative of a life-long friendship. Lord Strathcona had gone there to receive an address of welcome, prepared on behalf of the city, and as soon as the special train arrived, Mr. Hill was driven over, so that they met in full view of the thousands gathered for the ceremony.

After the veterans had greeted each other, addresses were read to Lord Strathcona by Mayor Evans and by the Chairman of the Centennial Exposition Committee, to which his Lordship replied very briefly. He pledged his cordial and undivided support to the Exposition project, and placed on record his appreciation of the benefits it might confer on Canada as a whole.

Afterwards he and Mr. Hill held a short informal reception in the City Hall, where their friends of many years ago met them to renew acquaintanceship. They then proceeded to the luncheon, where a thousand members of the Canadian Club had assembled to receive them. After

closer together. The News and the Morning Post comment on the renaissance of physics, the latter observing that the discoveries and advances in that branch of knowledge have been rapid and remarkable, that they exceed both in importance and interest those achieved in any other field.

MANITOBA'S GREAT NEED.

REQUIRES MANY MORE HARVESTERS TO SAVE CROPS.

Eight Thousand Are Required and Not Quite Five Hundred Are in Sight—Saskatchewan is Also in Need of Men.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Winnipeg, Man. Aug. 25.—That Manitoba will soon be in desperate straits unless sufficient help be immediately secured to garner her big crop was the gist of an important statement made to-night by Premier Roblin. "The grain in this Province is not only ripe," said Mr. Roblin, "but is nearly all out. The serious problem at this moment is how it is to be taken care of until it reaches the elevator. The supply of farm laborers is totally inadequate to the demand. Eight thousand men are wanted to-night in this Province, and there are not more than five hundred in sight at present. The grain that has been cut is lying as it fell from the binder, and thrashing machines are standing idle. Rain or unfavorable weather at this time would do millions of dollars' worth of damage, and all this for lack of farm help."

He added: "The excursions have not been so large this year as last, and it is to be feared that those that are to follow will be more largely patronized. There is work, as I have stated, for at least eight thousand men in Manitoba, and for possibly as many more in the Provinces to the west. Wages are, I think, reasonably good, running from two to three dollars a day, according to the strength and ability of the man. Eastern Canada has been safely garnered, and we appeal to them to assist us as much as possible by sending all the young men they can spare to save the best crops the west has ever been blessed with."

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, who is here to-night, declares that there is a serious shortage of farm labor in that Province. He is anxious to have at least five thousand more harvesters from eastern Canada. Unless this number of men is secured soon, the farmers will lose heavily. From all points urgent calls for additional help are coming in.

The Opening Session.

The opening session was held to-night in the Walker Theatre, and that building never contained an assemblage of men and women more representative of the higher life of the community. Leaders in science and research, educational and political circles, the world of fashion, in the field of commerce and transportation—these and many others gathered to listen to the weighty words of the new President of the association, Sir J. J. Thomson.

He followed the inaugural address with the closest interest, and later took advantage of the opportunity to make a further demonstration in honor of Lord Strathcona, who occupied a prominent place on the platform.

The formal proceedings began with the reading by Major P. A. MacMahon, General Secretary of a message from Mr. Francis Darwin, retiring President of the association, expressing regret at his inability to be present, and conveying the introduction of his successor to the President.

Mr. Darwin's address could not be framed a better wish for the success of the Winnipeg meeting than that it should be worthy of the new President.

Sir J. J. Thomson, after acknowledging the honor which had been conferred upon him, expressed his sense of the difficulty of following so distinguished a man as Mr. Darwin.

The President's Address.

Some of the wonderful advances made in physical science during recent years were revealed by the President of the association, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson. In his opening address, Prof. Thomson dealt chiefly with recent discoveries in regard to radio activity, and the revolutions in methods and results which they are likely to cause.

"Twenty-five years ago," he said in opening, "a great change was made in the practice of the British Association. From the foundation of our society until 1884, the meetings had always been held in the British Isles; in that year, however, the association met in Montreal, and a step was taken which changed us from an insular to an Imperial association. For this change, which now I think meets with nothing but approval, Canada is mainly responsible. Men of science welcome it for the increased opportunity it gives them of studying under the most pleasant and favorable conditions different parts of our empire, of making new friends, and because such meetings as these not only promote the progress of science, but also help to strengthen the bonds which bind together the different portions of the King's dominions."

Indicted to Scientists.

"This year for the third time in a quarter of a century we are meeting in Canada. As if to give us an object lesson in the growth of empire, you in Winnipeg took the opportunity at our first meeting in Canada in 1884 to invite our members to visit Manitoba and see for themselves the development of the Province at that time. The men who were fortunate enough to be your guests then as well as now are confronted with a change which must seem to them unexampled and almost incredible. Great cities have sprung up, immense areas have been converted from prairies to prosperous farms, flourishing industries have been started, and the population has quadrupled. As the President of a scientific association I hope I may be pardoned if I point out that even the enterprise and energy of your people and the richness of your country would have been powerless to effect this change without the resources placed at their disposal by the labors of men of science."

Important Discoveries Made.

"The period which has elapsed since the association last met in Canada has been one of unparalleled activity in many branches of physics, and many new and unsuspected properties of matter and electricity have been discovered. The history of this period affords a remarkable illustration of the effect which may be produced by a single discovery; for it is, I think, to the discovery of the Röntgen rays that we owe the rapidity of the progress which has recently been made in physics."

It was by the Röntgen rays that

SCIENTISTS MEET AT WINNIPEG.

Distinguished Men From Britain and the U.S.

THE OPENING SESSION.

Sir J. J. Thomson Delivers President's Address.

Regrets Received From Mr. Francis Darwin, the Retiring President—Gathering Does Honor to Lord Strathcona.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—A hearty welcome was extended to members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who began their twenty-ninth annual meeting here to-day. The attendance of members from Great Britain was large, comprising the distance, and includes some of the most noted men of the present day in the world of science. Canada and the United States are also well represented. Winnipeg has taken kindly to the gathering, and the citizens are doing their best to show appreciation of the honor conferred by the association in deciding to meet here.

Plans for the sessions have been completed by energetic local committees, and in addition an almost bewildering round of entertainments, excursions and similar functions has been arranged. The features of the first day's events have been the outbreak of popular greeting to Lord Strathcona. The venerable High Commissioner has been received with all honor, and not a little public interest in the present gathering is due to the fact that he is a prominent figure.

The Opening Session.

The opening session was held to-night in the Walker Theatre, and that building never contained an assemblage of men and women more representative of the higher life of the community. Leaders in science and research, educational and political circles, the world of fashion, in the field of commerce and transportation—these and many others gathered to listen to the weighty words of the new President of the association, Sir J. J. Thomson.

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radio activity was brought to light, the discovery and investigation of which Prof. Thomson regarded as one of the most important and interesting advances ever made in Canada, and in which Canada had taken a conspicuous part. It had been found that certain substances, chief of which was radium, radiated large amounts of energy, a gramme of radium developing nearly as much energy as would be produced by the burning of a ton of coal.

Annals of the World.

"The properties of radium," he said, "have consequences of enormous importance to the geologist as well as the physicist or chemist; in fact, the discovery of these properties has entirely altered the aspect of one of the most interesting geological problems, that of the age of the earth. Before the discovery of radium it was

(Continued on Page 2.)

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

FOUR FORT WILLIAM MEN SENT TO CENTRAL PRISON.

Identified by the Police as in the Crowd on the Day of the Shooting—Terms Run From Seven to Nine Months.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Port Arthur, Aug. 25.—Convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct in connection with the recent strike trouble at Fort William, four men were this afternoon sentenced to the Central Prison by Judge McKay, as follows:—Toni Panagiotis, seven months; John T. Harris, seven months; Charles Arank, nine months; and Thos. Timmer, 2 1/2 months. All were convicted on evidence of the police, who identified them as in the crowd of rioters on the day the shooting was done. Crown Attorney Langworthy prosecuted. Messrs. Cole and Swinburne defended.

RANK INGRATITUDE.

PATRIOT BRUNET TURNED DOWN BY ALDERMEN HE HELPED.

Montreal Royal Commission Listens to His Tale of Woe—Mrd. Leclaire Says Brunet Had Him Removed From Roads Committee.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Rodolphe Brunet, the patriotic friend of the French Canadian, had a hard time of it to-day before the Royal Commission. Yesterday he was quite communicative, but to-day information had to be dragged from him. He finally became angry, and stated that the Royal Commission was worse than the Spanish Inquisition. He was compelled, however, to answer, and finally admitted accepting commissions or take-off from the Lawrence firm of paving contractors and of using his "influence" with the Aldermen to get their products accepted. He also furnished a list of the amounts he contributed towards the election of certain Aldermen, as follows:—Mr. Resther (1902), \$75; Mr. Larocque, \$75; Mr. Rochon, amount not specified; Mr. Houle, \$100 to \$200; Ald. Lamoureux, \$50; Ald. Sadler, carriages; Ald. J. B. A. Martin, amount not specified (several hundred dollars); Ald. Major, \$300 to \$400; Ald. Noe Leclaire, \$200; Ald. Labrecque, \$50 (recently elected for Delormier).

In this connection Mr. Brunet had to relate two pathetic incidents: both Ald. Lamoureux and Ald. Leclaire had voted against him. He told Ald. Lamoureux about it, and mentioned certain qualities of gratefulness. He had also seen Ald. Leclaire, and thanked the Alderman for voting against him.

"But, of course," Mr. Brunet told the commission, "I did not really thank him."

Ald. Leclaire gave evidence showing that he had threatened him with punishment unless he supported his tenders on the Road Committee. When he refused to comply