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## FOREIGNERS MURDERED IN TORONTO WAS RESULT OF A DRUNKEN CAROUSAL

One man shot dead and another so badly stabbed that he died later at the Western Hospital was the climax of a christening ceremony held by the Polish colony at Humber Bay Sunday evening. Joe Napoli, an 18-year-old Italian water boy, was arrested on a charge of murder after a chase from the Humber to Mimico. Big Frank, an Italian sub-foreman, is being searched for by detectives in the vicinity of Mimico, as he is believed to be an accomplice of Napoli.

Members of the Polish colony had been holding a celebration all day in honor of a christening. The two Italians who worked on the same construction gang as some of the Poles, were invited to take part in the festivities. There were several kegs of beer on hand, and the afternoon was devoted to a drunken carousal.

There has always been bad blood between the two nationalities, and the invitation to the festivities was extended in an endeavor to establish more friendly relations between the Poles and the Italians.

Big Frank has had several quarrels with the residents of the colony but of late he had been treating them

with more consideration.

### THE FIGHT STARTED

When he called yesterday he was accompanied by Napoli. After partaking freely of the liquor and refreshments a discussion arose between Mike Gyra, aged 22, and Napoli. The two left the house and walked to the top of the hill, a short distance away, while the others stood on the doorstep. Gyra called Napoli some bad names, which the latter resented. Napoli drew a revolver from his pocket and shot Gyra in the breast, just below the heart. He fell to the ground and died almost instantly.

### DREW A KNIFE

John Masternak, a chum of the murdered man, then rushed to the scene and grappled with Napoli. He was followed by Big Frank, who seeing his compatriot getting the worst of the fight, drew a knife and stabbed Masternak several times in the neck and shoulders.

Thomas Masternak went to his brother's assistance, and succeeded in taking a revolver from Napoli, who was still standing near Gyra's body with the revolver in his hand.

north in the fall of 1902, and passed that winter in Dunvegan, but in the spring of the following year we moved the mission here to Spirit River. There are four white families here, and in all twenty-five whites have taken up land in the district. The rest of the people are Cree half-breeds, who live chiefly by hunting, though one is farming. There are 130 men, women and children.

### WHEAT FAILED TWICE

"We ourselves have half a section of land here, and farm on a small scale. We have grown wheat here for the past nine years and it ripened all right, save in two seasons. I have heard that wheat was grown here previous to our coming. This year the crop is a failure, and it was so in 1903. Now, although the crops suffered from frost in both these years, I do not think that this year will see a complete loss in Spirit River. For one thing, we do not lie quite so high here as does Grand Prairie, and I think that 75 per cent of the grain will be good—that is, though not good for seed purposes, it will be all right for feed.

"Grain ripens quicker in old ground, or where sown thick rather than in newly-broken soil. We put in our eight acres of oats on April 28. It has been a very rainy summer, so although the oats just kept on growing until they stood a foot above my head, yet the grain has ripened.

### BARLEY AND FLAX

"Yes, barley can be grown here and the people at the post office have grown flax. As for garden stuff, you can raise anything that is not too tender, such as tomatoes and beans. I have, however, seen both ripen—well, the tomatoes, nearly so. But this is exceptional, and I would not advise anyone with no time to spare to try and raise them. But as for cabbage, lettuce, pease, turnips, and potatoes, they all grow well.

"We had 8 1/2 inches of rain last June, and 7 1/2 inches in July, and the potato crop is a success. It is true that spasmodically we grow cut-worms in the gardens, and as you tell me is done at Fort St. John, chickens would help to keep them down.

"There are some persons in this district, who have 160 acres under cultivation. Again, there are, for instance, four people north of us who have tilled 75 acres between them. Most of the white people are old settlers. Some came in 1903, others two or three years later, and one family came in last spring. Yes, the reason they do not stay here is that Grand Prairie is so well advertised.

### CATTLE CAN'T GRAZE OUT

"With regard to horses and cattle, one rancher has 100 head, others have varying numbers. Cattle cannot graze out all winter, as is frequently stated. Sometimes there is snow on the ground, then the Chinook wind comes along and clears the prairie, thus allowing the cattle to graze. But you must always figure on cutting hay and feeding it. We reckon for cattle, barely two tons per head, and for horses, five tons. Now with that you are sure to have enough, in fact, some winters you would not feed half of it.

"Speaking from my experience of the country, we always expect a light snow after September has passed, but this may not, and generally does not, stay. In mid-October we are nearly sure to have snow, generally in very moderate falls. In November the snow falls and often stays, though it can happen that on account of the Chinook, the snow will go away.

"Even in the winter time, when the snow is deep, if the Chinook blows, the prairie is soon clear of snow. That is why we think this country is not good for fall wheat raising—the grain is liable to freeze. Oh, yes, it has been tried up here. One year it will succeed, and the next year you will have nothing. We need new seed badly in this country. "As for wild fruits, we have saskatoons—service berries I think, is their proper name, 'mis-sas-a-toon,' the Indians call them. Then there are choke cherries, raspberries, berries, gooseberries, small black currants, and high and low bush cranberries. Early in the spring the prairie is all white with the strawberry flower, and the scent fills the air. On March 28, 1910, the mayflowers were blooming and on the 29th ducks and geese were seen.

### PLENTY OF GAME

"We had a prairie fire here last March 15, and on the next day the little creek was running. Game? There is all kinds, bear and moose being most common. Then there are small partridges in the bush whose meat is white, and chicken on the prairies whose meat is red. There are ducks all over the country and geese and swans on the bigger lakes. "On the prairies the flies are not so very bad, as they do not like the breeze which is often blowing, but in the bush mosquitoes and black flies are very bad. As a rule, the mosqui-

toes are bad in the summer, but this year they were not so troublesome, though we had lots of bulldog flies. Father Josse is the keeper of meteorological statistics for the Dominion Government. "I suppose that the days are very short in winter time?" I enquired.

### WINTER DAYS SHORT.

"Yes," said Father Josse, "the sun rises about 8.30 a. m. and sets about 3.30 p. m."

"Our coldest months," he went on, "are January and February. This year (1911) the January average maximum was four degrees below, and the minimum twenty-five degrees below. You see, I have two thermometers, registering daily the highest and lowest temperatures reached. Fifty-eight below is the lowest I have recorded. That was in January last, during the cold spell which lasted four days. On January 10 the reading was 56 degrees, and on the following days, 56 degrees, 55 degrees and 58 degrees.

"That is an extraordinary record for this country, but all over Canada last winter conditions were the same. The old people here told me that they did not remember experiencing weather like it before. The lowest temperature in December, 1910, was 40 degrees below, and in the previous January, the maximum average was 23 degrees above, the minimum 10 degrees above.

"Here are some other figures: In 1910, February, maximum was 15 degrees above, minimum 5 degrees below; in February 1911, the maximum average was 18 degrees above, minimum 4 degrees below. Most of the time during last February the Chinook was blowing, and in March the maximum was 37 degrees above and the minimum 15 degrees above.

"Regarding summer weather, the hottest was 85 in the shade. For June, 1910, the maximum was 69 degrees above, and the minimum 38 degrees above. In June 1911, the maximum was 69 degrees above, and the minimum 41 degrees above. In July, 1910, the maximum was 73 degrees above, minimum 44 degrees above. In July, 1911, the maximum was 72 degrees above, the minimum 43 degrees above. Those figures speak for themselves."

## SUNDAY FUNERAL

### LARGELY ATTENDED

The funeral of the late Sandford B. Laidlaw took place from the family residence, Glenelg-st., on Sunday afternoon to Riverside cemetery and was largely attended. The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers as well as Lindsay Lodge I. O. O. F. attended the funeral in a body as well as a large number of citizens and employees of the G.T.R.

Impressive funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Canon Marsh and at the grave by Revs. Canon Marsh and James Wallace. The beautiful funeral service of the Oddfellows was conducted by Wm. Carlisle, N.G., W. W. Staples giving the chaplain's address and prayer. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent by the societies with which deceased was identified as well as by friends.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. John McMahon, Robt. Wallace, Thos. Wilkinson, Wm. Chambers, George Pratt, Harry Reeves.

The following were the floral tributes: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, a sheaf; Mr. Howard Williamson, a spray; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lee, a spray; Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Robertson (daughter) a spray of Easter lilies; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McConnell, a spray; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cresswell, a spray; I. O. O. F. Lodge 100, Lindsay, three links; I. O. O. F. Lodge 78 Port Hope, a wreath; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a wreath; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a wreath; Academy of Music staff, a wreath; employees of G.T.R. shops, a wreath; Mrs. R. A. Gledhill and family, a cross; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Battisby and family, a sheaf; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Forbert, a sheaf; Mr. and Mrs. John Buller and family, a wreath.

The following relatives and friends attended the funeral: Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Peterboro; Mrs. Battersby, Toronto; Mrs. Thos. Fee, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. J. Battersby, Toronto; Mr. Angus Matheson, Hamilton; Mrs. Thos. Sarginson, Peterboro; Mrs. J. A. Gledhill, Toronto; four delegates from the Durham Lodge 78, Port Hope I. O. O. F.

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## AUDITOR'S REPORT IS PUBLISHED

The report of F. H. Kidd, municipal auditor of the Town of Lindsay, has been turned out from the Post-presses and is now ready for distribution among the citizens. It is the most important pamphlet ever turned out by the corporation and contains information that demands the serious attention of every ratepayer. The report contains thirteen statements, as follows: Statement of assets and liabilities, statement of revenue, statement of debenture debt, abstract statement of cash receipts and payments, detailed statement of receipts and payments, statements of outstanding taxes for years 1911, 1910 and 1909, statement of outstanding taxes, arrears on land book, statement of accounts payable, statement of analysis of assessment rate, statement of recapitulation of collector's roll, statement of 1908 income tax outstanding.

There is a mint of information in every page of the report, and we are sure those of our citizens who take an active interest in our town's welfare will secure a copy of the report.

In the statement of outstanding taxes a surprise is in store for our citizens, as it discloses a condition of affairs for which there is positively no excuse. Outstanding taxes, amounting to thousands of dollars, have been allowed to remain on the rolls uncollected. This deplorable condition of affairs is due to carelessness—carelessness on the part of our citizens as well as our municipal authorities whose duty it is to in-

ist on an enforcement. A citizen who is able to pay his taxes and neglects to do so, is disloyal to the community in which he resides. According to the report the amount of outstanding taxes for 1911 was \$11,939.55; for 1910 \$1,599.90, and the amount outstanding Dec. 31st, 1911 on the 1909 roll \$330.85. The total arrearages of taxes shown on the land books is \$1289.68.

No private citizen would care to have his business transacted in such a slipshod manner, and it is incumbent on the council to see that the outstanding taxes are paid. Of course there are cases of an unfortunate character where the collection of taxes would be a severe blow and would come hard on those who are really unable to pay, but when a town like Port Hope can collect all its taxes with the exception of a little over one hundred dollars, it would be comparatively easy for Lindsay to do likewise.

A great many of those whose taxes remain unpaid have been very active in condemning the council for their failure to make much needed repairs on our streets and highways. If they exercised the spirit of civic loyalty, and paid for the privilege of enjoying the benefits the municipality affords, a great deal more work could be accomplished. It is unfair to those who pay promptly to allow such conditions to exist.

The auditor's report should be published every year.

## WILL ARMORY BE ON VICTORIA PARK? COUNCIL SEEMS TO FAVOR THIS SITE

It begins to look as if the new park site was a good one. It was easy of access and when excursions came to town or demonstrations were held the armory could be thrown open.

Dep-Reeve Dobson said that if the armory encroached on the park space the building could be narrowed and made longer. Reeve Babcock said that the plans were prepared and the government was ready to proceed with the building of the armory. They were waiting for the town to select a site.

Ald. Smale said the park site if selected meant the saving of money that would be expended for a site and the percentage of the cost of same which the county guaranteed to pay, could be used to purchase property for another park.

Ald. McWatters favored park site. No definite action was taken last night, but the question will be taken up again in a few days.

## PRICE OF COAL MAY GO HIGHER WILL RETAILERS DEMAND LARGER PROFITS

Mail: Whatever happens in the coal market, the retail dealers are determined that they will not be losers, should prices soar. Owing to a probable scarcity and to a probable advance in freight rates, it is quite possible that the consumer will, of these days, be paying more than he is now, but how much that will be, no man knows. One thing is sure, however, the retailer will get his usual profit. This was the parting advice handed around by the members of the Canadian Retail Coal Association before their convention closed yesterday afternoon. "Don't give it away," was the language used.

"There are indications," said the newly-elected president, Mr. Robert J. Webster of London, "that we are not going to get all the coal we want, so my advice to every member of the association is, make money out of the coal you can get. Don't give it away to any consumer. I am not here to advocate exorbitant margins, but a fair and reasonable profit. I should say that \$1.50 would be a fair gross margin for a small place and \$1.75 for a large place." He urged the members to co-operate for the good of the association and raise it another step in effectiveness. Vice-president Fred Mann, of Brantford, echoed this view. The coal dealer would soon get to the place where he would find as little trouble at his door as any other merchant. No person would thank him for giving coal away. In the recent strike the fellow who sold his coal for \$16 got just as much thanks as the one who sold for \$10.

COST OF HANDLING COAL. According to an expressed opinion, the ordinary consumer is imbued with the belief that the coal man always "skins him." On the other hand, says the speaker, there wasn't a retail business of any description that paid the dealer so small a profit as coal. He took exception to the publishing abroad of certain figures prepared by Mr Mann for the convention, showing the es-

timated cost of handling coal to be \$1.30 per ton. People already thought the coal dealer was getting rich at their expense and their suspicions would only be enhanced. If these figures were circulated over the countryside, the amount in question was divided as follows: Unloading, 10 cents; delivering, teamster, horse feed and shoeing, repairs, the wagon and harness, 50 cents; yardmen and repairs, 15 cents; advertising, stationery, phone, taxes and insurance, 20 cents; office salaries etc 25 cents; had debts 2 cents; interest on investments, 8 cents. The president took the stand that much of the misunderstanding in times past had been because there was no publicity enough, and he was supported in this view.

### THE NEW OFFICERS:

Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert J. Webster, London; Vice-president, Fred Mann, Brantford; Directorate, E. Brown, Port Hope; J. A. Harrison, Toronto; J. A. McLean, Wingham; Auditors, Wm. A. Martin, London; W. Cousse, Streetsville; A. J. Creighton, Owen Sound.

The appointment of a permanent secretary was discussed, that officer to be the claims agent and mediator between the association and the miners and railways. The appointment involved the raising of the fees, which evoked a discussion over the question of adopting a sliding scale of fees, a higher fee with all equal, or the same fee as at present with a greatly augmented membership. The last course was considered most advisable and desirable, but as it requires an amended constitution, the matter was left to the board to prepare a solution for the next annual meeting. The graded system of fees suggested by the president was \$5 for members handing up to 1,000 tons; \$10 for those from one to 5,000 tons; and \$25 for all over 5,000 tons. The afternoon discussion was on elevators and plant equipment,

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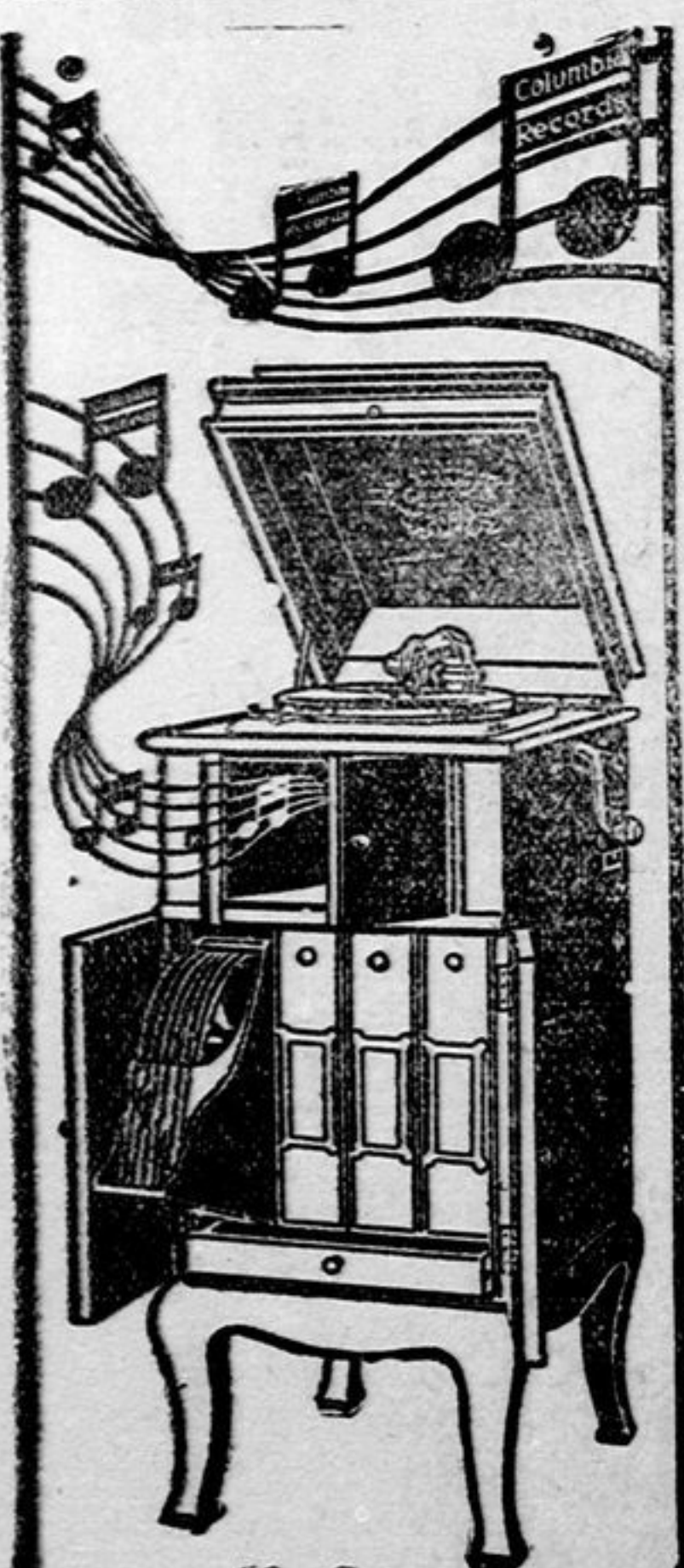
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