

ESTABLISHED 1864

JOHN CATTO & SON

PATTERN SUITS

New lot of Pattern Suits, produced by one of New York's best makers, all man-tailored, plain styles, silk lined and well finished, being the early season's samples, which have fallen into our buyer's hands—ranging \$30.00 to \$45.00. Regularly worth considerably more.

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Ladies' useful Fall and Winter Coats, in tweeds and cloths, in all shades, full length, smartly tailored and well fitting—OUR SPECIAL VALUE \$10.00 and \$12.00.

WALKING SKIRTS

In Volles, Panamas and Serges, newest styles, black and colors, splendid materials, well made and liberally designed, at—\$5.25, \$5.75, \$7.25, \$9.00, \$10.00.

UNDERSKIRTS

In full range of new shades, good quality hard wearing Moirettes, ample designs, full flounced—COLORS AT \$3.00, BLACK AT \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50.

UNLAUNDERED HANDKERCHIEFS

Guaranteed every thread pure Irish linen, bought in tremendous quantity; not boxed nor ribbon-tied, nor laundered, but just as they leave the mill workers' hands. All nicely hemstitched with handsome initial letter embroidered on the corner. All the frills and fancy findings are left out in these and you pay for just what you get—that is a splendid quality of handkerchief, pure linen and worth at least 50 p. c. more as soon as you wash it. Every initial in stock. GENTLEMEN'S, \$2.00 DOZEN; LADIES', \$1.25 DOZEN. Postage 10 cents dozen.

(Not less than half-dozen of any initial sold.)

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

JOHN CATTO & SON

55 to 61 King Street East, TORONTO.

CRIPPEN BEFORE GRAND JURY

Recorder Urges True Bill Against Him and the Girl.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The October sessions of the Central Criminal Court opened here this morning. In charging the grand jury, Recorder Sir J. Fulton said there were 95 persons to be tried at the sessions, and amongst the cases to be disposed of was the charge of murder against Dr. H. H. Crippen, who was described as a dentist, and Miss Ethel Clara Leneve, who was indicted for being an accessory after the fact.

"So far as Crippen is concerned," he continued, "by the evidence I have briefly indicated to you there is an abundance of evidence to justify you in finding a true bill against him for the murder of his wife."

"The case of Miss Leneve is on an entirely different footing. What she is charged with is being an accessory after the fact. It is necessary for the prosecution to satisfy the jury that she relieved, comforted, and assisted Crippen, and that she knew he had committed this murder. Certainly there does not seem to be anything in the statement made by her on the 8th of July in which she seems to indicate that she had not any knowledge at all that Crippen had committed murder. It will depend very much upon her demeanor, but it appears to have been a national statement."

"You may take it with very great consciousness that every consideration will be given her case. She will have every opportunity, if she desires, to avail herself of giving any further information she may wish in the course of the trial."

Crippen will be represented at his trial by three lawyers, the best known of whom are Alfred Applewell Tobin, Unionist member of parliament for Preston, and Huntly Eugene Jenkins. Of the two who will look after the interests of Miss Leneve, Frederick Edwin Smith is a leading Conservative member of parliament for Walton division of Liverpool.

MALPEQUE OYSTERS, WHERE? ST. CHARLES, OF COURSE.

THE WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Oct. 11.—(8 p.m.)—The depression mentioned last night is still centred over Newfoundland, attended by moderate gales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The weather has been generally fine to-day throughout Canada, moderately warm in Ontario, but elsewhere comparatively cool.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: New Westminster, 28-38; Calgary, 24-48; Edmonton, 24-40; Battleford, 40-54; Prince Albert, 28-44; Qu'Appelle, 34-54; Winnipeg, 28-48; Port Arthur, 41-56; Parry Sound, 46-62; London, 42-58; Toronto, 46-70; Ottawa, 42-54; Montreal, 48-59; Quebec, 42-58; St. John, 44-52; Halifax, 42-58.

Probabilities—Lower Lakes, Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh winds, shifting to northerly and northeasterly; fair and cooler. Lower St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong westerly to northerly winds; fine and cooler.

Full Strong winds or moderate gales, westerly to northerly; fair and cooler.

Maritime—Strong westerly to northerly winds; fair, becoming cooler.

Lake Superior—Northeasterly winds; fair and cool.

Lake Michigan—Fair and cool.

Manitoba—Fair and cool.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Cool and partly fair, but some local showers.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	30.02	13 S. W.
11 a.m.	30.05	15 S. W.
2 p.m.	30.08	15 S. W.
5 p.m.	30.10	15 S. W.
8 p.m.	30.12	15 S. W.

Mean of day, 30.08; difference from average, 8 below; highest, 30.12; lowest, 30.02.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Oct. 12. Empire Club—Address by Sir Joseph Lawrence, 1.

Maney Hall—French and Collison, entertainers.

Conservatory Music Hall—Recital by Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, A.T.C.M., 1.

College-street Presbyterian Church—Address by Rev. W. R. Lane, 1.

Local Council of Women—196 College street, 8.

Royal Alexandra—The "Midnight Sons," musical spectacle, 2.15 and 8.15.

Princess—The "Dollar Princess," musical comedy, 2.15 and 8.15.

Grand—A "Winning Miss," musical comedy, 2.15 and 8.15.

Shea's New Theatre—Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth, and vaudeville, 2.15 and 8.15.

Star—"Polles of the Day," burlesques, 2.15 and 8.15.

Gayety—"Crackerjack," burlesques, 2.15 and 8.15.

Shea's Yonge-street Theatre—"Pop" vaudeville, 2.15 and 8.15.

Majestic Theatre—"Pop" vaudeville, 2.15 and 8.15.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 11. At From

L. Manitoba—Quebec Liverpool

Mt. Temple—Quebec Antwerp

N. York—New York Glasgow

K.P. Cecile—New York Bremen

La Gascogne—New York Havre

Armanis—New York Liverpool

St. Laurent—New York Philadelphia

Campania—Fishguard New York

K. Wilhelm II.—New York New York

Litania—Rotterdam New York

Adelard—Antwerp New York

Chicago—New York New York

Koen. Lulse—Gibraltar New York

Venezia—Marseilles New York

R. Italia—Genoa New York

Calabria—Naples New York

Oceanic—Plymouth New York

Harper, Customs Broker, McKinnon Building, 10 Jordan St., Toronto.

BIRTHS.

O'DONOGHUE—At 181 Dunn avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. O'Donoghue, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HYNES-O'BRIEN—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1910, at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Father Minahan, Anna Lavigne O'Brien to J. P. Hynes.

DEATHS.

CRABBE—On Monday evening, Oct. 10, 1910, at his late residence, 8 Spadina road, Toronto, John James Crabbe, beloved husband of Mary Myers Crabbe.

Services at the residence Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock. Funeral Thursday morning by 8.30 train, for interment at St. Mary's, Oct. Kindly omit flowers.

CANKWELL—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, 1910, at the Weston Sanatorium, Eddie Cankwell, aged 19 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 2 p.m., from 41 Rolpat street, Sarah May, beloved wife of John Hart, in her 27th year.

HART—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1910, at her home, 41 Rolpat street, Sarah May, beloved wife of John Hart, in her 27th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 2 p.m., from 41 Rolpat street, Sarah May, beloved wife of John Hart, in her 27th year.

SMALL—At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, 1910, William Small, formerly of Parkdale, late of 36 Dundonald street, aged 69 years.

Funeral notice later.

R. MOFFATT

Undertaker

Removed to 571 College Street, Corner Manning Ave., Toronto, Lady in Attendance

Phone College 763

WHITNEY'S BOLD STAND FOR PROVINCIAL DIGNITY

Continued From Page 1.

ject for his second. Mayor Hahn presided at both meetings.

Dr. H. G. Lackie proposed the toast of the province in grandiloquent terms, and Sir James Whitney a revolutionary flag for the benefit of the province.

D. T. Detweiler proposed the toast of the hydro-electric commission, and Mr. Beck rose to be overwhelmed with cheers.

"I am saying—saying with more confidence than ever before, because we have done it, that we can deliver power at less cost than we promised," he declared.

He forgot to mention Mr. Sothman, he added. "He had great ability, but more than this was his honesty. Mr. Sothman had erected a monument to himself."

Mayor Geary Declares Himself.

Ald. Fryer, Galt, proposed the toast of the municipalities, to which Mayor Geary responded. He endorsed public ownership of the electric power.

You meet the factious opposition you meet in Toronto, you must meet it as we have met it. If they want a fight, we will give them no quarter," he said, and was heartily applauded.

George Patterson proposed "The Press," to which John R. Robinson, Toronto Telegram, replied in a witty and humorous address.

The Afternoon Proceedings.

Mayor Hahn read the civic address to Sir James Whitney. It was a privilege and a pleasant duty to welcome him, he said, on the occasion of the opening of the high tension power lines thru the great manufacturing territory of western Ontario. It was only proper that such a momentous event should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion.

In Waterloo, where the idea was first conceived of utilizing Niagara power. It was with much gratification that he observed D. B. Detweiler present, the man who had first taken it up. In Waterloo also, in the Town of Baden, was the birthplace of the distinguished chairman of the commission, Hon. Adam Beck, (Cheers). Berlin, besides being a market town, had almost a hundred factories, and ninety per cent. of the people owned their own homes. The address deprecated the attacks by people unfriendly to ownership by the people.

An address was also presented to Hon. Adam Beck, who followed in a summary of the power movement.

"On behalf of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission," he began, "I desire to express hearty thanks to the mayor and council and the citizens for their splendid reception and hearty cooperation, making this day one of the able one in the progress of the great public enterprise ever undertaken on this continent."

"It is a happy circumstance that we have with us to-day the premier, Sir James Whitney. It was he who, over ten years ago, made the statement in public that Niagara power should be as free as air. He foresaw the great influence the resources of the falling water of the province would have upon the economic development, and while the government may first consider the resources a source of public revenue, the furnishing of hydro-electric power to the people at cost was paramount in his mind."

Wonderful Coincidence.

"It is a wonderful coincidence that he should be here to-day as prime minister of the province, to perform the ceremony of the turning on of power as a public enterprise, making this same available to the people of the large industrial centres adjacent to the falls, the large users of power, but to the small communities and small users at great distances from the point of development."

"It is fitting that power should be first turned on in the Town of Berlin, the home of men of vision, men who peered into the future with confidence and confidence, and the first meeting of representative men together to consider means and ways of securing a supply of electric power for manufacturing and other purposes."

The result of the meeting in June, 1902, was an appeal to the people to undertake the development and transmission of power. An act was passed appointing a commission to report. Upon the report made March, 1906, the present government appointed a commission composed of Geo. Patterson, M.L.A., P. W. Ellis and Mr. Beck to make further investigations, the ultimate result being that a second commission was appointed May, 1906, composed of Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. B. Smith and Mr. Beck, with power to generate and transmit power to the municipalities.

Compliments for the County.

"And last, but not least," proceeded Mr. Beck, "I am indeed proud to think that this county is my native county. And while I am looking in the faces of the men and women of the widest character as myself, I am thankful to know that this is the land of their adoption, the land to which they are loyal as to the land of their birth, this Canada of ours."

Mr. Beck related the events since June, 1902. He drew a parallel between the adoption of the national policy, when politicians forsook party, and the support of the power policy by independents and Liberals, as well as Conservatives. The Ross Government had granted power for the creation of a commission, upon which he had the honor to serve.

W. H. Snider, C. W. Cockshutt, Prof. Feisenstein and others. The power scheme was not the work of any one man or any one body of men. It was the work of the people, and so nobly. (Applause). Mr. Beck went on to speak of the co-operation of the small municipalities. They all knew Toronto was capable of it, financially strong, in sympathy, but they wanted the whole country to come in, and so the union was achieved.

Big Stick Not Wielded.

Mr. Beck eulogized Sir James as a progressive man, who saw the advantage of the union policy and adopted it as a public undertaking. Sir James had undertaken the distribution of power on a scale never before attempted, and with powers of the widest character, power to expropriate power or plant, or lands, but who held this big stick, they never had occasion to bring it into use. (Applause).

Mr. Beck said of the state, that notwithstanding the terrible temptations put in their way, which need not

PURE WATER

There is never any question about York Springs water. You grocer sells it.

Six 1/2-gal. bottles, 50c.
One 5-gal. bottle, 50c.
2-gal. bottle, 25c.
Quarts, per doz., 75c.

be spoken of further, than temptations worthy of the powerful opponents of the scheme, the whole staff had stood fast.

Power Contract.

Mr. Beck told about the contract for power, of which he doubted if ever a contract had been made so favorable to the consumer as this.

There is no producer, which would eventually give the commission power at nine dollars at Niagara. He did not know whether they were concerned as to whether the capital in the Ontario Power Company was American capital, or British, or Canadian, or German. The company was created by the Ontario Government, the whole undertaking was in the province, and it was the duty of the commission to do their best for the province.

The scheme had been criticized as sectional, and only for the benefit of Toronto, and he met the objection by a recital of what had been done elsewhere in Ontario, on the Kaministiquia at Ottawa, where the people were availing themselves of the power, and where they saved the city \$27,000 a year in street lighting. For the Trent district they had power at \$13.50, which would eventually be \$10.50. This came from the fact that the city had been importing as well as exporting power.

Built Under Estimate.

The provincial treasurer had been furnished with "facts and figures" to prove that the scheme would cost vastly more than had been estimated. The estimate was three and a half millions, but they were told it would cost seven to twelve millions, and that the first estimate was a drop in the bucket. They had built 287 miles at less than the estimate, and with extra transformer stations and a special protective system.

There was no need to depreciate the services of any electric power company to the province. They needed in Ontario all the power that companies could develop. The country was not going to still. Winnipeg was spending three and a half millions in a power plant. Toronto was spending \$250,000 on a plant, which it was interesting to compare with the Toronto Electric Light Co., which cost \$3,000,000. That company was composed of capable men of experience, and of the highest financial standing, therefore they had no fear in Toronto of competing with a company which had to pay dividends on three million dollars.

Work Just Beginning.

The commission had taken advantage of the cheapness of material some years ago and looked ahead in their purchases, so that they would be able to build to St. Jacob's and Bridgeburg at the same cost of material as the present lines.

It might be said their work was finished. It was only beginning. He hoped to be able to say in the future, "No more oil, no more gas, no more coal for the people of Ontario."

He had no words; I cannot find words in English or in German to express my gratitude for the co-operation of the gentlemen associated with the commission; for the confidence for making it easy for us, and our work a pleasure."

Sir James is Enthusiastic.

"I am delighted to be in Berlin to-day. I am always glad and happy when I come to Berlin. Your citizens are great in English or in German, and possessed of great self-reliance," began Sir James Whitney. This is a great day for Berlin, and a great day for Ontario. The expenditure has been one of the most important of modern times, both with regard to the fact that, to a certain extent, we have been groping in the dark, without precedents, and that our success has settled forever the question whether this great natural resource and force which we now have under control shall be carefully guarded and exploited in the interests of the people rather than in the interest of individuals.

"No government in British America ever took such risks in the interests of

the people. And we did not undertake the risks. We have been attacked, vilified and slandered. Large sums of money have been expended in creating and fomenting prejudice and ill-feeling against us, and still larger sums have been expended in conducting a campaign against us in the press outside. I am happy to say, Ontario, our opponents left nothing undone which could be done, and men and influences, from the humblest man in the land, all the way up to the prime minister of Great Britain, were approached in the endeavor to destroy our power legislation and render it impossible for this wonderful new force to be used and enjoyed by the people except on the terms laid down by individuals.

Fought Secret Foes.

"Further, we were told that our aversion in this matter would destroy the financial credit of Ontario, and, indeed, of Canada, and men who held themselves out as friendly to our electric policy, made strenuous efforts in secret to induce ministers at Ottawa to disallow our legislation. The combination against us was, indeed, a tremendous one. With reference to this I merely notice in passing that in the interval we contracted three loans, one of \$3,000,000, another of \$1,150,000, and a third of \$3,500,000, all of which were taken up by the people of Ontario, the first time such a thing had occurred in our history, and we also floated a loan of about \$4,000,000 in Great Britain." Here Sir James quoted the following expression by the most prominent of our financial magnates, during 1909, on the subject of the credit of the province, viz. Sir Edmund Walker, William Mackenzie and E. B. Osler.

"However, all the strenuous efforts failed, as they deserved to fail," continued the premier. "With the assistance of the earnest and capable men mentioned by Mr. Beck, we have been able to bring about that condition of affairs indicated by me a number of years ago, when, in a speech at Niagara, I said with reference to the situation of the government then in power, in looking up this great force in the hands of favored syndicates, that Niagara power should be free as air."

Praise for Adam Beck.

"This result is a matter for great thankfulness and satisfaction to the government. It is no disparagement to the labors of the other gentlemen who have, at one time and another, been of great assistance to us in this matter. I express publicly, not for the first time, the appreciation of my colleagues and myself of the great sacrifices made and valuable services rendered by Mr. Beck. We can never forget his steady confidence in the result, and the bravery and pluck with which he stood up against all attacks."

"But there remains the great constitutional question which we have settled," said the premier, who quoted from Ontario's reply to the application for disallowance.

"In addition, then, to the result with reference to our power legislation, our objection to the application for disallowance has rendered it certain that never again in our history will the contention be put forward that, with reference to matters within its jurisdiction, the legislature of Ontario has not entire freedom of legislation."

The government of Ontario and the members of the hydro-electric commission deem it an honor indeed to have been the means by which this great constitutional question has been finally settled in the interests of the people."

FORTYEIGHTH DID WELL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The results of the summer's shooting of the Canadian Rifle Association have been announced. In the series for city regiments, where the extension sight was not used, the 48th Highlanders were winners, with a score of 279. In the other section, which used the extension sight, the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec were first, score 345. Q.-M. Sergt. Davidson of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto was the individual winner of this series.

In the smaller units series the R.C.E. of Halifax, first team, won the first section with a score of 367, and the 69th Regiment of Round Hill won the section with extension sights, with a score of 360. Capt. H. G. Dunbar of the 78th won the individual championship in the civilian series. Dawson City won one section and Quebec City the second section. University School of Victoria won one section of the cadet series and Harbord C.I., Toronto, the other section.

A Theft Charge.

William Wags, 275 Ontario-street, was arrested by Detective Miller last night, charged with stealing a number of tools from J. Perry, 272 Seaton-street, and selling them.

Learn The Way To Burn Genuine Gas Coke

Genuine Gas Coke is the most satisfactory fuel, for the reason it gives as much heat, ton for ton, as the best hard coal, and gives it quickly or slowly, as it is needed. It can be regulated for the mildest to the coldest weather. There is less waste to the coldest weather. There is less waste to the coldest weather. This makes it cleaner to handle and more economical to burn.

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And what the 1910 Russell "30" has been the 1911 model is and more.

It is made so well that the profit per car is lower than the usual manufacturer will accept.

BUT the Russell car cannot afford a lower standard. It has built a reputation for quality, which is its greatest asset, and that quality must be maintained at any cost. The policy may not pay us so well per car, but it pays in the long run, for this reputation has increased our business till our 1910 output is 75 per cent. ahead of last year, and our 1911 business bids fair to double that of 1910.

Choice of these bodies: Roomy five-passenger touring, toy town on the new design, and special roadster with single seat, accommodating three.

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WOODBRIDGE FAIR.

Don't forget the date of the Woodbridge Fair next Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 and 19. Special trains will leave the Union Station at 10.40 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. In addition to the regular service, this will be the biggest and best of them all and will easily break all previous records.

Sold Candy on Sunday.

Robert J. Scott, Augustine Caruso, Annie Goldman and Joseph Denison, all candy dealers of West Queen-street, were each fined \$1 and costs in afternoon court yesterday for Sunday selling.

F. Roden, jeweler, and F. T. Johnson were fined \$20 each for auto speeding. Fred Arnold and Edward Moffat were fined \$15 each for racing teams hooked to brick wagons