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GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEMES WERE DISCUSSED

Dereliction of the Government in Not Getting After Sheldon Ventilated in the House — Responsibility of the Government for Enforcement of Federal Laws.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Quite an animated debate was stirred up in the house of commons this afternoon on the responsibility of the government in enforcing its own laws and putting an end to the operations of the promoters of get-rich-quick schemes, thru their use of the mails.

It is currently reported that the dereliction of the government in prosecuting Sheldon, is due to the fact that a number of high court and government officials were victimized by his get-rich-quick schemes, and it is suggested that in some cases this connection is closer than mere speculation would warrant. Mr. Armstrong pointed out that a week elapsed in Montreal after information was given before the crown prosecutor acted, and in the meantime the bird had flown.

Get-Rich-Quick Schemes. J. E. Armstrong (E. Lambton) precipitated the prolonged discussion. He started to know what action the political department was taking to put a stop to the mails being used for the furtherance of get-rich-quick schemes, such as that run by Sheldon. Had the government made any effort to locate the guilty parties? Surely it had not come to this, as was indicated in the reply, he said, that the government had no control over the matter which was going thru the mails. The post-office department, he had been informed, had no power to institute prosecutions. He could not understand this.

Loose Management. He gave instances to show that the United States postal authorities got right after this class of people, and Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

WINNIPEG CAR MEN VOTE STRIKE THIS MORNING

Negotiations Reach a Deadlock and Citizens Will Have to Walk To-day.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Unless there is a decided change in the feeling existing among street railway men, they will go on strike this morning. Magnus Sinclair, international representative of the union, stated that the executive waited on the men until 10 o'clock, and made a final attempt to effect a settlement, but the manager refused to consider their propositions. He stated that the men would hold a mass meeting when the cars cease running at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a three-fourths vote of the men would settle it.

Sinclair said the feeling among the men was very pronounced, and there was but little doubt of a strike being called. Manager Phillips of the street railway stated that representatives of the men had called and endeavored to arrange a settlement, but the company could not see their way to accept the proposals. When asked as to the company's condition regarding men, Manager Phillips said that doubtless they would be handicapped for a few days, but he felt that there was no other alternative.

G. T. R. is After Yonge St. Site

Would Like to Get Southeast Corner Yonge and Colborne for Ten-Storey Office Building.

The World is reliably informed that the Grand Trunk Railway is negotiating for the building now occupied by the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, at the southeast corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, which immediately adjoins to the north the premises of the Canadian Express Co., which is, as a matter of fact, Grand Trunk property.

If the Grand Trunk is able to secure this corner, it is proposed to erect a ten-storey building on the two sites for the use of the Grand Trunk and its associate companies. It is understood, however, that the price asked at present is prohibitive.

FRENCH FARMERS AGAINST ANY LOWERING OF TARIFF

A Number of Resolutions Will Be Presented to Show Premier There Are Two Sides to the Question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—It is reported in the corridors of the house of commons to-night that the tariff discussion before the government on Friday by the grain growers will, after the resolutions are presented, develop into a racial agitation. A number of resolutions have been prepared in French by the farmers of Quebec in the vicinity of Montreal, which protest against any reduction in the tariff on agricultural products, and will indicate to Sir Wilfrid in plain language that there are two sides to the question. It is understood that no speeches are to be delivered, the resolutions of the grain growers will only be read, and no reply from the government will be demanded.

But the French influence is strong, and the Quebec members will be brought face to face with the wishes of their constituents. This situation will not only affect the French-Canadian members, but will undoubtedly prove serious for the representatives of a number of agricultural constituencies in Ontario, and the result is anticipated with interest.

CRYING FOR THE MOON

How The London Express Views the Farmers' Deputation.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Express, which has a heading over its cable about the western farmers delegation to Ottawa, "Crying for the Moon With Men From West Rald Ottawa Freak Free Traders," says: "These farmers are merely the tools of the free trade union of England, whose emissaries have worked them up to a quivering juncture. It need not be taken seriously." The Express also states that reports of dissensions in the Unionist party are based on the trivial blunders of a small clique. It declares emphatically that the referendum on tariff reform still remains and will remain as the basis of the Unionist policy.

TRIED TO BRIGGLE OUT OF SEEN AGREEMENT

Perfidy of Mexican Cabinet Minister to Bank of Montreal Almost Caused International Complications — President Diaz Repudiated Limantur, Who Flew the Country.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Your correspondent, after several failures, has at last obtained the true story of the Bank of Montreal troubles in this capital, and, although the announcement may be surprising, the fact remains that there came near being international complications, with a Mexican cabinet minister was practically forced to absent himself for a time from the republic.

When Mr. Saunders, the manager of the Bank of Montreal in this city, made the loan to the United States Banking Company, with the approval of the Montreal board, the security was of the very best, the amount given by the Canadian bank amounting to \$90,000 pesos, or \$400,000 of Canadian money. At that time President Hiam had transactions with New York, which crippled his bank to such an extent that he stated he would be obliged to go under, that his failure would bring down several smaller institutions, and in the opinion of Senator Limantur and other financiers of the republic a general disaster would assuredly follow.

It was at this point that the Mexican Government proposed to the Bank of Montreal that the United States Banking Company should be jointly liquidated by the great Canadian bank and the Mexican Government. This was consented to by the Montreal board, and expert accountants were appointed to oversee the situation, with a view to ascertaining the exact position of the institution in question. These experts, however, had not gone very far when they discovered that Mr. Ham had not represented the position of his bank in its true light, and here the interesting features of the case began to develop themselves.

Backed Out of His Bargain. The manager of the Bank of Montreal had an interview with the Mexican finance minister, and to his surprise Senator Limantur not only admitted that the United States Banking Company was in a very bad shape, but he expressed his objection to carrying out his agreement with the Bank of Montreal to liquidate as promised. In plain English, the finance minister of this country wanted to get out of the bargain made with the Canadian Bank of Montreal, and communicated with instantly, and every effort was pulled that a great institution like the Bank of Montreal could bring to bear on the critical situation, created by Mr. Limantur's refusal to keep his obligation with the other partner to the agreement.

Of course, there was no written agreement, but the credit of the bank manager, as well as that of a Mexican cabinet minister, was considered as good as a bond, and its violation created no less than consternation in the financial and diplomatic circles of the Mexican capital. Charles H. Caham, K.C., who had already done good work for the Bank of Montreal in Mexico, was ill in Mexico, but he was sent for, and in a few days arrived in this city.

There was no time to lose and already President Hiam had been acquainted with the storm that the Canadian bank threatened to bring down upon the heads of the cabinet, because of a violation of a verbal agreement with one of its prominent members. They even went further, and in a day or two Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, sent a cable to the Foreign Minister, Lord Grey, of London, that if their work was not kept, the friendly relations between his majesty's government at London and the Republic of Mexico would be as good as a thing of the past.

Repudiated His Minister. There was, however, a grand old man at the head of the government of Mexico, who realized early in the game the value of a solemn engagement between two men, even if that bargain was a verbal one. In a word, General Diaz, president of the republic, repudiated at once the stand taken by his minister of finance, and the attitude of the head of the nation was also supported by Vice-President Corral. This spot a great victory for the Bank of Montreal, for in a short time Mr. Stavert, who had also arrived from Montreal, was put in possession of the United States Banking Company, the liquidation going on, and the responsibility being shared by the government of Mexico and the Bank of Montreal.



ARTY BALFOUR to little Lord De Liverus: I b'lieve it'd help a whole lot, Percy, if you'd fall off too.

FARMERS CRY FOR FREER TRADE WITH THE U.S. AND BRITAIN

WILL PRESENT CASE TO THE GOVERNMENT TO-DAY

Greatest Deputation That Ever Visited Ottawa Will Demand Concessions That Will Have a Decisive Effect on the Country's Future.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Eight hundred delegates, representing every province of Canada, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, were present at the convention held at the Grand Opera House to-day, to frame the resolutions to be presented to the government by the monster deputation of farmers, which will wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the house of commons to-morrow morning.

D. W. McCuaig of Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, presided, and the other members of the council upon the platform were: James Bower, Red Deer, Alta., vice-president; E. C. Drury, Barrie, Ont., secretary-treasurer; W. J. Troglus, Calgary; E. J. Froam, Innesfall; James Brysonville, Joseph, Laffeur, Howick; James McKell, Riverfield; Alex. McGrath, Allen's Corners; Alex. S. Cunningham, Brysonville, representing the Dairyman's and Stockman's Association of Quebec.

Supporting the Resolution. The resolution on the tariff was moved by E. C. Drury of Barrie, Ont., secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and ex-maester of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Drury said that tariff was undoubtedly the greatest question of the day, as far as the farmers were concerned. He did not see any objection to the system of protection, if it did what it was intended to do, namely to adjust an infant industry for a short time, but no one contemplated that the system would run on for years, and become a permanent burden on the country.

To-day the organized manufacturers were holding up the country, instead Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES OF BANK ACT

Shareholders May Demand Special Audit — Those Who Sign the Annual Reports Are Made Fully Responsible for Any Loss That May Occur.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the absence of Hon. W. S. Fielding, introduced in the house of commons to-day the new Bank Act, which follows upon the decennial revision required by statute. The bank charters expire July 1, and will have to be renewed. It is a bulky measure, and contains several important changes.

The main feature, Sir Wilfrid explained, was the introduction of a clause providing for a shareholders' audit. As a general rule, the audit of the stock of the bank can now be appointed under the new section, and at any time thereafter shareholders representing five per cent. of the capital stock of the bank can ask the Canadian Bankers' Association for a special audit, and the audit so made shall be included in the annual statement issued to the shareholders of the bank.

"That would meet a case which arose at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal the other day, when certain shareholders asked for information, and were denied it. Under the provision in the bill they would probably get that information," asked W. F. Maclean (S. York).

Sir Wilfrid replied: "They certainly would get it under this clause," and added that this feature was copied from the English Bank Act.

Signers Made Responsible. Signers Made Responsible. Sir Wilfrid continued, "that the annual statement of the reports and of the accounts and the documents issued by the bank must be issued by the authority and signature of the proper officers; and upon them the civil and criminal liability rests. If they do not maintain themselves by actual information of the truth of what they append to a document, they are responsible. It is sufficient for these officials to say that they have signed in good faith, as was done in former days, but every official of the bank, whatever his rank or standing, who under the law is compelled to put his signature to a document, must personally acquaint himself as to the truth of the facts therein contained, and he becomes responsible. Major Currie (N. Simcoe): "Do I understand that the signature of the president and the directors must be attached to the monthly sworn statement?"

"No," replied Sir Wilfrid. "Just to the annual monthly statement to the shareholders." "Yes," said the premier. "But the new feature is that the monthly statement, or any document issued by the bank, which bears the signature of an officer of the bank, makes him liable, if he fails to acquaint himself by actual qualification of the truth of the statement to which he appends his signature, and he is responsible for it civilly and criminally."

Must Warn Investors. In answer to the organization of a bank, all documents that are sent in connection with the formation of a bank, shall have printed on them the section which provides for the double liability of shareholders. This is intended as a reminder to prospective subscribers of stock. If the promoters fail to organize a bank, the money that has been paid in must be returned to the subscribers without any deduction for promotion fees, other than any expenses allowed by the subscribers themselves. New machinery, whereby banks whose share capital is \$50 can increase it to \$100, which is the usual parity now, by resolution of the shareholders. An added provision makes it legal to pledge to the bank as security under the act the products of the forest, including saw logs, railway ties, and timber, as deals, boards, staves and other lumber. Power is given to the receiver of the Sovereign Bank to borrow money under certain conditions. "Did the government not receive any suggestions for the proposed amendments to the Canadian Bankers' Association," asked W. F. Maclean. Sir Wilfrid said that he was not aware of any, and said, in reply to a question from Dr. Sproule (East York) that there was no provision for government bank inspection. There is no doubt that the bill will be exhaustively discussed in committee, when the bankers' association will be able to make suggestions, and the fact that H. C. McLeod, former general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, for government inspection, will be brought up.

Real Canadian Weather. The days we read about are returning. After all, the old-fashioned Canadian winter was far better and more healthy than this. We have recently been handed out. Trappers tell us that the muskrat is building high and dry this season and it is a sure sign that the winter will be cold and the snow deep. It is going to be a winter when furs will be a real necessity. The Dineen Company, with its splendid new stock, is able to meet all demands with prices that are more tempting. Write for catalog if you cannot call. A Gorgeous Musical Comedy. The musical comedy "The Harpiest Night of His Life," in which that versatile comedian, Victor Moore, has made such a hit, will be the attraction at the Princess Theatre next week. A decided feature of "The Harpiest Night of His Life" is the gorgeous gowns worn by the ladies of the company.

FIRE IN BIG COAL PILE

Five Thousand Tons on the Dock May Have to Be Moved.

At 10.15 yesterday morning, fire caused by spontaneous combustion, was discovered in the big 5000-ton pile on the old Crown Coal Company dock at the foot of Jarvis-street. Firemen worked on it all day, pouring water into the holes dug to get close to the fire. Carts and wagons were also busy until late last night carrying away the coal. The pile lies against an elevator of the Hamey & Miller firm. Fire from an overheated stove damaged the premises of Daniel Fitzgerald, 111 West Queen-street, at 5.30 yesterday afternoon to the extent of \$35, and a small blaze at 196 Elizabeth-street at 8.27 last night did \$50 damage. At 3.30 yesterday morning a small fire in the Robins office building basement brought the firemen out. Fifteen dollars damage was done to the Dominion Bridge Company's premises at 239 Sorauren-avenue at 11.57 last night. It was caused by some coke burning on the floor.

WILL MEET IN LONDON.

The Canadian Churchman announces that the General Synod of the Anglican Church in Canada will convene in London, Ont., in September next, instead of Vancouver, as originally fixed.

Reduced Cost of Living.

John Hackett, who formerly worked at the Baltimore Lunch as a waiter, was arrested yesterday charged with obtaining food by fraud. Hackett, when he left the Baltimore, took a number of meal checks with him. He came back and ate a couple of meals to the value of about 50 cents each, but on each occasion substituted one of the stolen checks marked for 10 cents.

STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—The steamer Maryland of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, is on fire, and has put in at Sewalls Point to discharge her passengers.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—A shocking accident happened this morning in the Eddy paper mill at Hull, Que. Eugene Delorge, an employe in the works, was crushed to death between two rollers of a dryer, and was literally flattened out. Every bone in the man's body was broken.

PERCUPINE BULLETIN

KELSO, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Weather clear and cold, roads good, freight coming in at rate of 20 to 25 cars a day, and passenger traffic very heavy. Everything booming.

Why Not Judicial Body For Preventing War?

Justice Riddell Cites Canadian Experiences to Prove Value of International Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—"International Relations Between the U. S. and Canada" was the subject of a comprehensive address by Justice W. R. Riddell of Toronto before the international conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which opened its three days' session to-day. Secretary of State Knox is presiding, and Hon. Elihu Root and Andrew Carnegie are among the notables participating. James Brown Scott, solicitor in the state department and president of the society, opened the conference with an explanation of the purposes of organization, which, he said, "seeks to strengthen sentiment where existing, and to create sentiment where it does not exist in favor of judicial settlement. It stands for permanent court as distinguished from a temporary tribunal, a court composed of judges by profession, not a tribunal composed of judges by mere appointment."

Andrew Carnegie, developing his subject, "The Moral Issue in War," from a review of recent events in the movement for a permanent court of arbitration, characterized "the appeal to conscience, not to the pocket," as the paramount question. Justice Riddell sketched the progress of various international arbitrations, from the treaty of Ghent in 1814 to the waterways treaty of last year between Canada and the United States, providing for a permanent joint commission. Continuing, he said: "Leaving aside questions of tariff, which are quite outside the subject of this paper, the international relations between the two countries are governed by the three agreements, the Rush-Bagot arrangement, the general arbitration treaty of 1908, and the waterways treaty of 1909." Speaking of the claim by the United States that there was nothing in treaty obligations to prevent the building...