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Substantial twelve-roomed residence, with two bathrooms, combination kitchen, ideal situation for an apartment house.

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PROBS: Fair and cold.

ISSUES ARE MIXED RESULTS

Tariff Reform and "War Scare" Overshadow the Budget Itself, and Even Home Rule Cuts No Figure

PEERS HAVE CONCLUDED THEIR ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, Jan. 9.—The open nature of current opinion as to the result of the election is indicated by the forecasts in The Sunday Observer. The Unionists forecasts therein range from a majority of 90 for the government. The Liberal forecasts range from a government majority of 200 to an inverse majority of 8. All the prophecies are anonymous.

The peers concluded their campaign yesterday, having delivered 239 speeches. The Duke of Norfolk had a lively reception at Brixton, a London district. He enquired if it was tariff reform or a strong navy or the lords that the meeting projected and received the reply "The lords." He answered that a great improvement might be introduced into the chamber.

The Duke of Devonshire, at Skipton, West Yorkshire, defended the hereditary principle.

Lords Stanhope and Mayo had noisy meetings at Southend and Hammer-smith (two London districts) respectively.

The fiery chancellor of the exchequer visited Plymouth and claimed to be the greatest taxer of foreigners, who, he declared, paid the rates and taxes of Britain.

"We sold £517,000,000 worth to foreigners, not without making a profit, while our shipping yielded £300,000,000 yearly, mostly paid by the foreigner. He got his taxes from this profit, so what paid? Cries of "The foreigner." Respecting the export of capital, Lloyd-George said: "We get it for the designer in four ways: First, he pays good commission for its advance; second, he went in obtaining the goods for which it was exchanged; third, we got something for carrying the goods; fourth, we charged interest on things we got for ourselves. Thus we laid the way of taxing the foreigner like free trade."

Austen Chamberlain addressed a great meeting at Birmingham and read a message from his father, who said: "Where Birmingham leads, all England will follow."

Winston Churchill, speaking at Leyen, Fife-shire, on behalf of the hereditary, representative and non-partisan.

The seats polling on Saturday comprise 43 Liberal, 8 Labor, and 17 Unionist.

BALFOUR TO BE OPPOSED

Liberals Place Candidate as Matter of Policy. LONDON, Jan. 9.—A. J. Balfour, the leader of the opposition in the commons, after all will not enter the parliament without a contest. At the last moment the Liberals have nominated Sir Hugh Bell as their candidate for the seat of City of London. Sir Hugh Bell has no chance of election, but the Liberal party considered that it might adversely influence the prospects of both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were returned unopposed.

Parliament will be formally dissolved tomorrow. It contains 234 Liberals, 23 Laborites, Nationalists, and 18 Unionists. In order to secure a majority in the new parliament, the Unionists will require to win at least 170 seats from their opponents.

WOMEN ARE WORKING HARD

Thousands of Them Engaged—Mostly Against Government. LONDON, Jan. 9.—(N.Y. Sun Cable.)—Every day from now till the polling begins a quarter of a million women will go from house to house thru the length and breadth of the country trying to persuade the voters and the voters' wives to use their influence on one side or the other.

Every newspaper keeps a section of giving advice to women how to deal with voters and the fashion column, in spite of Mrs. Stowell's denunciation, continue to give speeches of ideal canvassing gowns.

As a particular instance of how the women work it may be noted that 16,000 members of the Lady Primrose League of London have undertaken to trace 15,000 voters who will be detained in London by business or pleasure during the election days, and persuade them to return to their country homes and register their votes on election day.

The Ladies' Grand Council of the League receives the names of such voters from all its agents throughout the country.

It is safe to say, however, that most of the women workers are struggling to elect the Liberal candidates, or rather to defeat the present government. Whether they will succeed is still an open question, but at all events it is fair to describe this contest as beyond all precedent an Amazon election.

Eliminating issues. The tendency this week seems to be toward concentration and elimination of issues. It was difficult to say even a week ago whether the house of lords or national defence, which means the German danger, was paramount in the season.

The Toronto World

TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 10 1910—TEN PAGES

WATERWAY PACT FACTOR FOR TARIFF DISPUTES

Might Even be Invoked to Settle Tariff Disputes—But England is Slow in Ratifying It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Under the heading, "England is Slow to Ratify Treaty," The Tribune to-day publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent, saying: The United States is urging Great Britain to ratify as speedily as possible the treaty signed on January 11 of last year providing for the settlement of international differences between this country and the Dominion of Canada.

This treaty probably is the most important which has been negotiated in recent years in its bearing upon the relations of the two great countries of North America. It determines the rights of each in every waterway along the border, provides for the conservation of such waterways, and finally creates an international commission for the settlement of all differences that may arise in the future.

It has such immense possibilities for good that the delay in its ratification is a sincere source of regret to American statesmen, who are anxious not only for present but future peace and harmony on this continent.

Knock Prodding Ottawa. Secretary of State Knox has made earnest representations to the British government to the Canadian ambassador in London, asking that the latter will give their formal assent to the convention. It then will be proclaimed by the two governments and will enter into effect.

It has been suggested that either the United States or Canada could invoke the treaty, if it were possible, to settle the differences relating to the tariff. The provision as to the duties of the high joint commission are so comprehensive that they would seem to apply to all matters of international character.

Senator Knott, the author of the treaty, expressed the opinion to-day, however, that such an exercise of authority would be tantamount to a present impasse is impossible. He does not anticipate a tariff war between the two countries, calling attention to the fact that the power vested in the president by the Aldrich law is so broad as to enable him to decide whether or not it is advisable to apply the maximum rates to the products of any country "unduly" discriminating against the United States.

Reciprocity is U. S. Policy. The fact must not be lost sight of, in his view, that reciprocity has been an historic policy of this government. If the Franco-Canadian treaty shall work in the direction of equal benefit for the contracting parties; if, in other words, concessions offsetting each other have been granted, then it may not be that the president could consider the discriminations as "undue," and consequently a matter for American objection.

It is the belief of the senator that while the treaty will not apply to the tariff, it will be effective in all other matters of a controversial nature. Numerous trivial questions annually develop between Americans and Canadians. These are taken care of diplomatically and consequently cause friction.

The high joint commission, as a permanent tribunal, could easily and harmoniously dispose of them. But there are other disputes which are national in scope and which are calculated to create ill-feeling. By their reference to the commission relations are amicably adjusted and the possibility of a war is avoided.

Controversies over the transit of goods and admission of persons, etc., could be adjudicated.

TWO MILES OF LAND SLIDING

Village of 1000 Inhabitants Will Be Demolished. PARMA, Italy, Jan. 9.—On the hills between Parma and Piacenza, which are about thirty-six miles apart, an immense landslide is slowly advancing. It is two miles in length, half a mile in width and its depth is estimated at 75 feet. On top of the slide is the village of Scopello, recently occupied by a thousand people. It is doomed to destruction, and the inhabitants have evacuated the village transporting their valuables and the furnishings and altars of their church to safer grounds.

HOSPITAL SWALLOWED UP

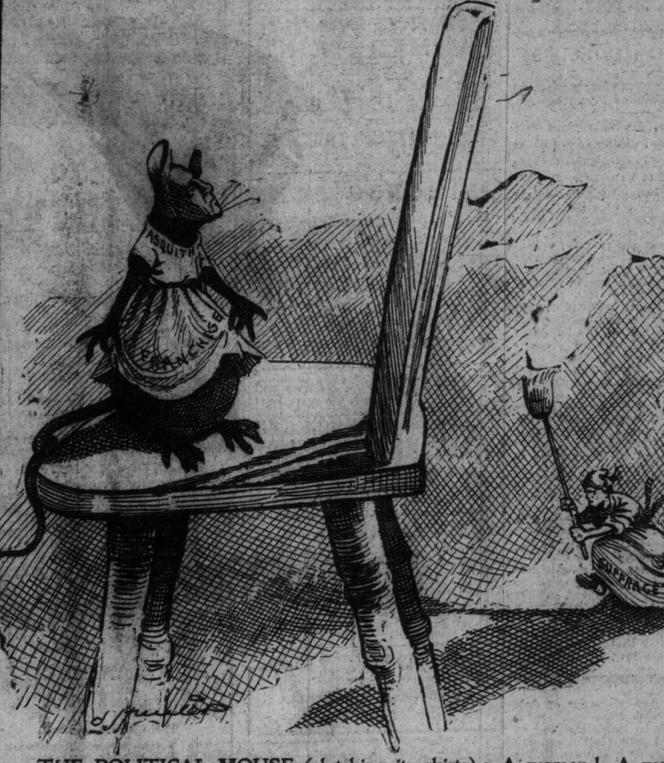
Falls Thru Into Disused Mine—Seven Lives Lost. VIENNA, Jan. 9.—An extraordinary accident occurred yesterday at Raib, in Carinthia. The sudden collapse of the site of a disused mine completely engulfed a small hospital building.

Not a vestige of the hospital remained and only a huge cavity appeared in the ground. Seven inmates of the hospital, including Surgeon Wesley and his family, perished.

WALK OVER FOR GUERIN

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—(Special.)—The retirement of Ald. H. B. Yates from the majority contest is announced. This leaves the way clear for Dr. Guerin, candidate of the citizens' committee, who may, however, be opposed by Mayor Foyette. His appearance would, however, be contrary to the understanding by which the English speaking minority alternate with the French in the majority.

THE TABLES TURNED



THE POLITICAL MOUSE (clutching its skirts): A woman! A woman! Oh! Take it away! Take it away! Quick!

VALUE AT DEPTH IN PORCUPINE CAMP DRILL AT 120 FT. SHOWS TOP GRADES

Reliable Authority for Fact That Clinches Argument That District Bids Fair to Become Greatest Goldfield in the World.

"If there is depth, Porcupine Goldfields are the greatest on earth," so everybody who has been north has said. Well, THERE IS DEPTH!

M. J. O'Brien's diamond drill on his \$300,000 property (the Miller) is down 120 feet, and the core shows ore permeated with gold as on the surface.

The World's informant is in close touch with the developments of Porcupine goldfields, and has but recently returned from looking over the O'Brien property. He does not wish his name to be made known. But he is a reliable man with the highest reputation.

Furthermore, an eminent mining engineer corroborates this statement regarding the Diamond Drill on O'Brien's mine. He has just come down from Porcupine after inspecting the big leading five properties for a group of Hamilton capitalists.

The statement that the gold-bearing quartz has depth is significant. It is added to the report by Engineer Cole that the camp will make good, will cause a rush to the goldfields. Even now men are going into the country at the rate of 200 or 300 a day. What will it be when spring time comes again?

Ore Worth \$20,000 to the Ton

One Huge Mass of Mineral Above Ground in Which the Yellow Metal Can Be Plainly Seen. MATHESON, Ont., Jan. 9.—(From our Man on the Trail.)—The surface showings of free gold at Porcupine are wonderful, and from a geologist's point of view, there is every reason to believe that they will prove permanent.

This is the statement of one of our geologist-geologists, and is certainly the most reassuring statement that has yet been made regarding the new gold field. I met him when he was on his way out from Porcupine, after having looked over the rich properties of the camp. He compared the big discovery on the vein matter—and railway to a country of veins, and it can be seen on two sides, two ends, and the top.

In this great chunk of vein matter, that has been left standing like a monument, free gold can be plainly seen on all sides.

From another property about one hundred pounds of ore was taken out, valued at about \$19 a pound, or \$20,000 to the ton.

On still other properties, the diamond drill is proving the depth of the gold-bearing quartz.

The discoveries made to date are more wonderful than those of any known gold camp in the world.

The Two Trails. I have just completed a round trip to Porcupine Lake, going in by way of Matheison and returning by way of Kelso (mileage 223). Kelso is the name of the first squatter.

On my journey I went over two different routes to find out which was the better as to character of road and distance. They are about the same, and will be good bush roads after a couple of good snow storms. This winter, none of the roads in the north country are very good because the snow on the ground to date is not as deep as usual. The weather, however, is promising for snow.

The rush into Porcupine is growing daily, and the outlook at present is that it will be the greatest mining stampede that Northern Ontario has yet seen. To realize the extent to which the gold fever has spread across this country, come to Matheison or to

EXCELLENT WAREHOUSE FLAT

Front street, close to Yonge; exceptionally well lighted freight and passenger elevator; immediate possession.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

30TH YEAR

PINCHOT IS NOT AN ANTI-TARIFF "PLOT"

Action of Forester in Making "Martyr" of Himself Taken on His Own Responsibility—Public is With Him.

Gifford Pinchot is a wealthy man, who became chief forester of the United States nine years ago, and no one else wanted the job particularly. In 1905 the department became a bureau under the secretary of the interior. Gifford wanted to put American forestry on the same plane as Germany's. Roosevelt helped him. And from eleven assistants he began to build up his bureau with 1400 men. When Ballinger became secretary, he put Pinchot in charge of the secretary's office. Pinchot said should be retained by the nation, he previously dismissed a letter to the senate on Thursday, upholding the action. He is 44 years old.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Walter Wellman, Washington, correspondent of The Record Herald (Rep.) writes: While echoes of yesterday's explosion still reverberate in the crisp air of the national capital, and everyone is discussing the possible political effect of the removal of Pinchot and the repudiation of cannonism in the house of representatives, certain facts stand out clearly to those whose senses have not been confused by the din and clatter of recent events.

1. There is no "Roosevelt conspiracy," no "Back From Elba Club."

2. If the removal of Pinchot means a political upheaval, as many think it does, that will be due wholly to public opinion, not to any plot.

3. In deliberately making a "martyr" of himself, Pinchot has done for himself what he has done for the nation. He has shown his ability and not in collusion with other intimate friends of the former president.

4. Almost every exception of the men known as firm friends of Colonel Roosevelt give unreserved approval to the action of President Taft and his cabinet.

5. Pinchot, in fact, the president should (and in fact has under consideration) to appoint a successor. Mr. Ballinger to the department of commerce and labor, and make Mr. Nagel secretary of the interior.

6. The removal of Pinchot is a widely held opinion. The Secretary of the Interior Ballinger should now voluntarily resign, pending investigation, to restore President Taft of a great embarrassment.

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