

ED SUITS. \$3.00 and \$20.00, to \$9.95. High grade, imported...

ATS. From an imported anteed thoroughly shade, cut single Prussian collar, fast and with wind pro...

ATS. From a fine quality fawn shade, also correct street wear...

Shirts, \$2.00 and \$5.00, to \$6.00. Weight \$3.00...

or Men Shapes, in Christy's hats, in good grade...

Women's Present and fall wear, ner, dome fastener, correct street gloves...

Women's Fruit bowl, deep every piece a wealth Thursday's selling...

Women's Underpriced size, cerise band, Thursday \$1.80 doz...

Women's Ankle Hose, with 12 persons, beautiful plain body, all pieces for Thursday's sale...

Women's Ankle Hose, English style, medium weight sale Thursday, pair...

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

ISLAND RESIDENCE FOR SALE \$8000 will buy a, choice, detached, eight-roomed residence, with bath-room, situated on Lake Front; runs through to Lagoon; choice location; exceptional opportunity.

PROBS: Fresh winds, mostly S. to S.E. fine and fair, to-day; showers at night.

BRITAIN WINS OUT ON MOST IMPORTANT POINTS IN FISHERIES CASE

Hague Tribunal's Award Gives the British Best Two Out of Seven Points Decided.

AN EXPERT COMMISSION TO SETTLE REGULATIONS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—In the gloomy little chamber of the permanent arbitration court, five judges, who since June 1 have considered the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States, pronounced this afternoon their verdict. The decision gives neither principal a clear cut award, but of the seven questions decided, the tribunal supports the United States in five and Great Britain in the other two.

This decision determines finally the disputes arising from the British-American treaty of 1818, which have caused continuous diplomatic controversies. The British are pleased with the award because the three-mile limit is based on headlands instead of following the sinuosities of the coast, and in saving the sovereignty by having confirmed Great Britain's right to make reasonable fisheries regulations without the concurrence of the United States. These points were regarded as the most important.

The Americans here are satisfied with the verdict, but on question No. 1, the United States has raised certain questions of equity, which will be submitted to a special tribunal. This point, upon which Great Britain is also sustained, embodied the question of whether any local law adopted by a British colony must be submitted for approval to any foreign power having a treaty on a similar subject with the imperial government.

Special Commission. The provisions of the award apply not only to future legislation by the imperial government and the colonies, but require that the existing statutes and regulations to which the Americans have objected be submitted to a commission which shall judge of their reasonableness, necessity and fairness in the light of the principles laid down by the tribunal.

In connection with its conclusion that the reasonableness of the fishing regulations must be determined through expert information, the tribunal directed the appointment of a commission of specialists, and calls upon Great Britain and the United States to designate their commissioners within one month. Dr. Hook, scientific adviser of fisheries of the Netherlands.

The court was unanimous on all questions except the fifth, as to which Louis Drago, the member from the Argentine Republic, gave a dissenting opinion, largely supporting American contentions.

The Findings. The court finds that the claims of Great Britain to a right to prohibit American vessels from employing foreigners, and to impose light-house, customs and other duties, are unauthorized by the treaty of 1818. The tribunal finds that the regulation of fishing which Great Britain or Newfoundland enforces must be reasonable and appropriate, but Great Britain cannot be the sole judge of their reasonableness. In case of disagreement the question must be determined by an impartial tribunal.

On question six, which presented the claim of Great Britain to the right to exclude fishermen from the bays and harbors on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, the tribunal declared without qualification in favor of the United States.

The Important Point. On question five, which was decided adversely to the United States, the court followed the strict letter of the British-American treaty, whereby America renounced the right to fish in bays on non-treaty coasts. The court holds that this renunciation applied to all bays, irrespective of their qualification.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

The Toronto World

FOURTEEN PAGES.—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 8 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES

LOAN'S TERMS LEAVE ROOM FOR DOUBT

Employment of Foreigners on U. S. Vessels Should Be Better Defined — Press Views Incline to Accepting Award as Better Victory for Arbitration Than Great Britain.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, Sept. 7.—The British Colonial Office received the announcement of the Newfoundland fisheries decision at The Hague with considerable satisfaction.

The award in favor of this country on question one is particularly gratifying as the point involved is considered the most important of all those at issue. The colonial office was somewhat surprised at securing a favorable verdict upon the question of ways.

Some disappointment is caused that the decision on the United States' right to employ foreigners, does not include the settlement of the question whether the Newfoundland Government is entitled to forbid Newfoundlanders to engage on American fishing vessels. It is thought that the point may leave room for further dispute.

The opinion is expressed that the award, in so far as it affects matters will not gain a very favorable reception in the Dominion in consequence of the matters in dispute in point four having long excited considerable feeling there.

Cause of Relief, But.— Press opinion generally is of the view that British Canada and Newfoundland had somewhat the best of matters. The Daily Graphic says the decision will be received with a very solid sense of relief.

To settle so formidable an international difficulty is a great achievement. The Mail points out that wherein England is successful the facts were such that no tribunal could have found for America.

The most important part of the decision is the award which gives arbitration to the American claim, which has been won for a cause which transcends in importance the particular matters in dispute.

The leader of the tribunal held the balance with scrupulous delicacy and the whole award is remarkable in tone and evidently based on a complete knowledge of the facts.

The Standard says that taken as a whole, the decision should give satisfaction to Newfoundland, Canada and Britain. The Standard recognizes the fairness wherewith the American claims were presented.

There is no reason why America, which played a great game in grand style, should repine at a defeat which is certainly not a dishonor. The Standard congratulates the Premier and Premier Morris of Newfoundland on their courageous fight against the United States, and thinks the main reasons for the success of their policy are:

1. The business of any important politician should keep the old sores open.

LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION. (Canadian Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, Sept. 7.—A distinguished gathering will be invited to the lord mayor's reception to the officers of the Q.O.R., prior to the luncheon at Guildhall, including members of the cabinet and the Duke of Argyll, and Lords Lansdowne and Strathcona. His Mr. Lemieux will also be there. Six officers, suffering from influenza, will be left behind.

Colonel Pellatt has decided to supply the battalion with the latest Webb pattern combination for carrying equipment.

A Commercial Lunch Club The hundreds of Toronto business men who lunch down town every day complain bitterly during exhibiting time they get nothing but cold food and bad service in their favorite restaurants.

Surely it is bad policy for a regular patron in order to secure a large share of the exhibition trade. A man with the proper experience could make the position for himself by organizing a commercial lunch club on new skyscrapers.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

THE STREET THE C. P. R. WANTS.

Lake Street, looking west from York Street Bridge. It is practically a dumping ground. The C. P. R. want to lay in a temporary siding to help in handling freight. The Board of Control has given permission against the ruling of the Civic Board of Works.

ANGLICAN CONGRESS IN TORONTO IN 1915

Hope is Expressed That St. Alban's Cathedral Will Be Then Ready for Dedication Ceremonies.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—His Lordship of Toronto, Bishop Sweeney, had a large contract proposed to him this afternoon during the board of trade excursion around the harbor given to those attending the Church of England congress on board the "Lady Laurier." Bishop Worrell submitted a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that a committee be appointed by the primate to prepare for another congress to be held five years hence.

It was generally agreed, and added as a rider that the next congress be held in Toronto, and all who spoke desired that St. Alban's Cathedral be ready for dedication then, as Halifax Cathedral has been on this occasion. A wealthy diocese like Toronto should have no difficulty, it was believed, when such a comparatively small place as Halifax, with its fifty-five thousand, had succeeded.

Next Meeting in Toronto. Bishop Sweeney said he had resolved, as soon as he had come to Halifax, that the next congress was to be in Toronto, and undertook that a large additional portion at least of St. Alban's will be ready for opening then. The Bishop of Glasgow acknowledged bountiful hospitality and said he was overwhelmed with the last thoughtful touch in providing such a magnificent specimen of a Glasgow day. It rained most of the time. There never was an occasion of more good humor.

The closing mass meeting in the cathedral to-night was addressed by Rev. Paterson Smyth, on the call to Bible study, Bishop Brent on the call to prayer and Bishop Ingram on the call to service. Mr. Wilkinson this morning described his feelings on the previous evening, as he listened to one great speaker after another. He had come, he said, actually under the delusion that he was wanted. He went home to his wife and asked her what she thought of it, and she replied, "I feel as if I had a college education." He said that he was not an intellectual on intellectual appeals. Dr. Wilkinson's ingratitude holds of merely his evident affection.

"Dear people," he began to-night, "whom I have learned to love and trust," and the quiet phrase sank deep to the well springs. It was not artifice nor ostentation, but just his open heart. His doctrine may be all right or not, but men would do anything for them. The fee would do anything for them. The need to service he showed to be illustrated by the passage in the parable of the prodigal son, telling that among other gifts there were shoes for his feet—the shoes of service.

Problem Must Be Faced. Archdeacon Cody opened the section in the morning on the church, and the audience insisted on heading the end when it overran the time limit. He gave warnings must be looked in the from church and the causes sought. They were not now compelled by law to go to church, nor constrained by fear, and they were better informed than of old by "any man who thinks he can deal out platitudes, and ill-digested remarks that have just come into his head as a morning's miss his vocation as a preacher" was one of his strictures. They needed a higher doctrine of the church. Some of them might not expect that from him, but he hoped his doctrine was so high it did not fall below St. Paul's. To reach men they needed simplicity, spirituality, reverence, not too much dead formalism, and

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

OFFICES FOR RENT Every modern comfort. New Standard Bank Building, King and Jordan Streets. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 24 Victoria Street, Toronto. 30TH YEAR.

GREAT CRUSH AT RECEPTION TO LEGATE

Brilliant Function at the Windsor, at Which Several Members of the Government Are Present — Cardinal Visits the Jail — Midnight Mass.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—(Special correspondence.)—Amid the pomp and splendor of the Eucharistic proceedings, the "little ones" of the community are not forgotten. Archbishop Bruchési is renowned throughout Canada for many virtues, but for none more than the care and solicitude he has always shown for those unfortunate who at times fill the wards of the jail at Montreal. Twice a year his grace visits this institution.

On New Year's Day, when others are calling upon those for whom their love is greatest, the archbishop visits the inmates of the jail, and pours out upon them words of heavenly advice. It surprised none, therefore, when the jail was scheduled this morning as the first point of call for the cardinal and suite. In preparation for the event the men inmates were gathered in the chapel of the institution, and at 7.30 His Eminence Cardinal Vanuetti, assisted by Archbishop Bruchési and Mgr. Tampere, and other distinguished party were received by Sheriff Lemieux and Governor Vallee.

All Men Brothers. After mass, his eminence addressed the inmates, his kind words being interpreted by His Grace of Montreal. He had come, said the cardinal, at the invitation of the archbishop to speak to them. All men are brothers in Jesus Christ, and no man lived who could say he was without fault. He had come to them, blessing them, and acting for the holy father, and in the name of Him who said: "He who visits one of those in prison visits Me." Those listening to him could not be present at the archbishop's address. He had come to them, blessing them, and acting for the holy father, and in the name of Him who said: "He who visits one of those in prison visits Me." Those listening to him could not be present at the archbishop's address.

The appropriate words of the distinguished visitor greatly moved those to whom they were addressed. Archbishop Bruchési, after addressing the men that he felt sure the cardinal was happier speaking to them than on more ceremonious occasions, for his slight was to "go about doing good."

After receiving the thanks of Gov. Vallee the party were entertained at breakfast by the head of the institution.

An Interesting Letter. An interesting incident in connection with the visit was the production of a letter by the governor, which he had received in former years from Cardinal Vanuetti. The letter bore the date of 1877, and brought back the Italian story of 1870. For his services at that time Gov. Vallee had been awarded a knight of the Order of Gregory the Great.

The provincial government afterwards entertained the cardinal at luncheon. The function took place in the red room of the Windsor.

His eminence was accompanied by his eminence, Cardinal Logue, and by His Grace Archbishop Bruchési. After the choice menu had been done justice to, Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, gave a short address. In the course of his remarks the premier said: "Before we separate I have a very pleasing duty to perform. It is informing his eminence, Cardinal Vanuetti, on behalf of the Catholic citizens of the Province of Quebec, in what the world of an unalterable way, which no power can take from him—that pilot whom Jesus Christ himself placed upon a barque which has never known shipwreck—that august and venerable personage, who bears the weight of his noble work with the vigor and force of youth."

To prove his paternal affection, his holiness, Pius X. wished to send as representative to this celebration one of the most distinguished princes of the pontifical court, and which will be the subject of one of the most beneficial pages of religious history, not only in Canada, but in all America. Your eminence, we pray you, upon your return to the Eternal City, to convey to his

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt

Women's Snubbed Roosevelt