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29TH YEAR

# The Toronto World

## OVER A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR CIVIC FOOT OF MONTREAL'S GRAFTERS

### ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTED BY PATRONAGE

Judge Cannon Further Declares  
That Police Department  
Should Be Managed  
By Provincial  
Commission.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—Judge Cannon, who held the recent investigation into the civic administration of Montreal, during which some sensational charges against aldermen and civic employees were investigated, submitted his findings to-day.

The report is a severe condemnation of a number of Montreal's most prominent civic administrators and includes direct charges of misuse of civic funds against some aldermen. Ald. Froulx being especially prominent. The judge turns down the application of the lawyers who took part in the investigation to have the city pay their fees. The conclusions are:

"The administration of the city since 1902 has been saturated with corruption arising from patronage.  
The majority of the aldermen administer affairs in such a manner as to favor the particular interests of their relatives and friends, to whom they distribute contracts and positions to the detriment of the general interest of the city and the taxpayers.  
The city council is to-day composed of groups and cliques struggling among themselves with such ferocity that they necessarily lose all sight of the higher interests of the community.  
Quarrel Millon is Graft.

"As a result of such an administration," says the report, "THE FIVE-MILLION DOLLAR REVENUE OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL WAS SPENT AS FOLLOWS:  
"TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN GRAPING AND MALVERSATIONS OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE BALANCE THE LARGE PART WAS USED IN WORKS THE PERMANENCE OF WHICH WAS EPHEMERAL."  
The division of the city into wards had a bad effect. Aldermen should be elected by the whole electorate to prevent ward politics.

The commissioner was pleased with the vote for the reduction of aldermen and the board of control, which he strongly supports.  
The civil and criminal actions which might arise out of the evidence given must be taken by the council chosen at the forthcoming elections, which will have to adopt the line of conduct to be followed.

**New Police Methods.**  
As regards Chief of Police Campeau, the commissioner declares that he was a most willing tool in the hands of certain aldermen. His conduct of the chief, rendered possible the excesses and irregularities against which the presence of an inflexible officer would have prevailed. No evidence, however, was adduced to show that he was dishonest.

The commissioner declares that the present system of police should be abolished and the police committee replaced by a commission appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, and that all the police forces of the province, including the provincial police, should be put under that commission.

Until then the judge suggests that a special commission comprising the mayor ex-officio, and two judges residing in Montreal, should be appointed to manage and govern the force, which should be increased; as it is now estimated inadequate for the constant growth of the city.

**Must Share the Cost.**  
Those who are condemned to pay a portion of the cost of the enquiry are: Ald. Froulx, president of the police committee; Ald. Lesperance, president of the city hall committee; Ex-Chief Benoit of the fire department; Quartermaster Holland, police department; sub-Chief Dubois, fire department; sub-Chief Marin, fire department; Ald. Garbois, Ald. Duquette, Ald. Major, Ald. Couture, Ald. Nault, Ald. Medeiros, Ald. Martin, ex-Fireman Godbout, Jos. Desautels, Ernest Belanger, ex-Capt. Viau, fireman; Charles Rioux, C. J. Munday, Rodolphe Brunet, E. J. Froulx.

Ex-Chief Benoit of the fire department, the judge says, must have known of the traffic in positions by which one ex-fireman was enabled to place 15 men, and yet the chief did nothing.

**Police Department Scandals.**  
Judge Cannon's conclusions regarding the police department are: "In a general fashion it is necessary to conclude that all those who took part in the discontinuance of the 56 prosecutions for infraction of the license law were acting contrary to law, and committed so many cases of abuse and irregularity."  
"In the case of police station No. 12, I conclude from the natural results of the evidence that Ald. Proulx carried on this piece of business so as to permit his friends and partisans to carve out fat profits for themselves."  
"Ald. Froulx, in so doing, gave opportunity to his supporter, Pierre Leclerc, to unload the property owned by his wife, which was weighing heavily on his shoulders, and get rid of it so advantageously that in his enthusiasm Leclerc bought diamonds for his

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### PINE KNOTS

There are still a lot of pin-headed politicians and corporation diplomats who think that the people can be hoodwinked by slick methods. There was a time when this was, perhaps, possible, but the people are more wary, after many bitter experiences, than they used to be. The old game is once more being played in Toronto in the hope of luring the people into support of a policy that will strike at their own interests, and cut away the foundations of the future prosperity of the city. The players are lined up behind Controller Geary in his dramatic act of trying to pull away the mayor's chair from Controller Hocken.

Some time ago The World addressed "a few frank words" to the Conservative party in Queen's Park in connection with the operation of the party machine in the City of Toronto. Frank words are not usually acceptable, and are rarely heeded, however well meant. There was good reason for hearing and heeding what was said. There is still better reason at the present juncture.

Toronto just now is taking ground in one of the biggest fights a city ever entered upon. Whatever fair words may be exchanged, the life and existence of the city depends very largely on its control of communication, its economy in the cost of transit, light and power. The people realize this. There is no doubt about it. It is a settled question.

It is so obvious that other cities and towns that had a similar war to wage united with Toronto, and, irrespective of party or interest, joined with the Ontario Government to obtain an independent supply of electric power for municipal purposes. The Ontario Government, with Sir James Whitney at its head, has become associated with that hydro-electric power policy, and has been bitterly assailed by the opponents of that policy in all kinds of underhand, and in some unbecome, ways.

Just as the people have lost sight of party in supporting Sir James Whitney for his power policy, so the electric ringsters have lost sight of party in opposing Sir James Whitney and his policy. This fact is to be noted, as it militates in the present majority contest. Controller Hocken, who stands for the hydro-electric policy, is opposed by a solid phalanx of anti-hydro-electric forces under the standard of Controller Geary.

The Conservative machine in Toronto, such as it is, is being used for the purpose of defeating Controller Hocken, of subverting the hydro-electric policy of Sir James Whitney, and of establishing the domination of the electric ring and the street railway company over the citizens of Toronto.

This machine has tried its mettle on one or two occasions before, and the people showed that they would not stand for it.  
A. E. Kemp was not sufficiently clear-headed to see where the machine was steering him, and he does not preclude over the Ottawa caucus any more. Hon. Dr. Pyne pins his faith to the machine, and has turned the east end into a political morass, where he will be fortunate if he does not sink himself.

Hon. Dr. Pyne's machine, with assistance from the city hall, and the same forces which led Mr. Kemp to defeat, are now busy trying to convince Controller Geary and the people generally that the street railway is the big thing to fight for, and that the people's interests and the hydro-electric policy is all moonshine. Does any sane man suppose that the citizens are going to hand over to the control of the street railway candidate—Controller Geary—the future of the hydro-electric power installation in Toronto next year, and the settlement of the tube question, and the radial question, and the suburban service question, and all the other transit questions which the street railway wants its own man to handle and put out of the way?

Please note the elements assembled in support of Controller Geary, and the policies that Controller Geary opposes, and why he opposes them. The Street Railway Company is his pillar of cloud by day, and The Evening Star his pillar of fire by night. He is against tubes for no other reason than that anyone can see that because the people want them and the street railway doesn't. He is against the Bloor-street viaduct because Little Eva says so, and because it is one of the chief links in the municipal car service which will hold the street railway and the radials in check. These are the big issues of the mayor-ally campaign, the street railway as against the Whitney power policy, tubes and the viaduct. Controller Geary and The Star hold up their hands for the street railway.

Just why The Evening Telegram looks so complacently on Controller Geary's candidature is a puzzle to some people, but The Telegram can't swallow the street railway, even with Manager Fleming to sweeten the dose; nor oppose the power policy even for Controller Geary.

### APPALLING CONDITIONS IN ATLANTIC STEERAGE

Special Agents of Immigration Commission Provide Basis of Report to Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A report of the steerage conditions compiled by special agents of the immigration commission traveling as steerage passengers on different Atlantic steamers was made public to-day thru presentation to the senate, with recommendations for legislation to better conditions found on many vessels. The conditions are described as appalling, in spite of the fact that in some instances the letter of the law was obeyed implicitly.

The average berth is two feet wide, with only two and one-half feet of a space above it. In that space a passenger has to sleep and find room also for his baggage, all of his extra clothing, his eating utensils and toilet necessities.

"The manner in which the sailors, stewards, firemen and others mingled with the women passengers," one investigator reports, "was thoroughly revolting. Their language and the topics of their conversation were vile."

### G. T. R. AND ENGLISH R.Y. TO HAVE AN OCEAN LINE

Foreshadowed by Remarks of the Bristol Dock Committee.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—(C.A.P.)—Speaking at the launching of the steamship Prince Rupert at Wallsend, F. B. Girdlestone, general manager of the Bristol dock committee, said he hoped that they would shortly have the co-operation of the Great Western Railway of England and the G. T. R. in Canada for the provision of a service of high speed passenger steamers between the Avonmouth docks and Montreal. It would form the shortest route between Montreal and London.

### ANOTHER MISSING STEAMER.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Dec. 13.—(Special.)—The whereabouts of the steamer Jesse Spaulding, owned by Prindle & Sons of Chicago, which is nearly a week overdue at this port, is unknown.  
Twenty-five boats are tied up at Detour, downbound, awaiting the end of the storm.

### IN THE CIVIC HENNERY



UNCLE BOB: 'Clar ter goodness, dem chicks done actin' like da was s'picious of somethin'.

### P.T. NELSON ROUTE BEST FOR A HUDSON BAY R.Y.

Deputy-Minister Butler Reports on Project—Estimated Cost is Nearly \$9,000,000.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—There is no room for doubt that Nelson is the much better harbor," says M. J. Butler, deputy minister of railways, in a report on the Hudson Bay Railway project, which was tabled in the commons to-day. The two lines considered were from Port Churchill and Port Nelson, from the Pas Mission. Comparing Port Nelson route with the other, he says:

"The line is also shorter by 67 miles, the country thru which it runs better, and the possibility of local business along the route is probably a fair proportion of the route is available for settlement, whereas on the Churchill route, there is no such probability beyond Split Lake, where the lines separate.

"The sea route will pass to the north of Ireland and the distance from Liverpool to Port Nelson is 3,800 miles, against 4,007 from Montreal to Liverpool.

"For all practical purposes the City of Winnipeg is as close to Port Nelson as the Pas is to Hudson Bay at Port Nelson, hence they may be compared as radiating points.  
"Practically the whole of the Province of Saskatchewan and about 11,000 square miles of the southeasterly corner of Saskatchewan, is tributary to Winnipeg; the whole of the remaining area of Saskatchewan may be placed at the Pas. Other sources of traffic possible to the line besides grain, are the exportation of cattle, trucks and package freight to and from Europe, and possibility of developing a reasonably large import coal trade.

"It is apparent that under any circumstances the Hudson Bay at Port Nelson on board ship as cheaply as at Fort Williams, hence the saving possible in 5 cents per bushel, assuming that insurance and freight rates are equal at Montreal and Port Nelson."  
He estimates the complete cost of the railway to Port Nelson at \$8,981,800 with 50 round rails.

### JAIL A VAGRANT'S CLUB

Magistrate at Bradford Sends Applicant to Prison Instead.

BRADFORD, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—In sentencing William Truckle, vagrant, who had repeatedly appeared asking for six months, Magistrate Livingston said he would send Truckle to the Central Prison, where he would have to work, and not to the county jail, where it was said the chief object of the sentence was to be found, so at last he reported the matter at police headquarters.

### ARE YOU IN LINE?

Have You Joined the Merry Throng?  
This is the time to get walked over and thoroughly squeezed—Christmas shopping time. Talk about the dangers of a Bursby scrimmage, but if you put off your gift buying any longer you're going to have something worse than the American football rules to contend with. It's in the game to-day while the sport is gentle. Every minute counts, and the stock of tempting articles is complete. The Dineen Company has a line of exclusive fur gifts for the man to buy for his wife or his daughter, or some other fellow's daughter, and a line of goods that it would tickle the heart of any old bachelor to receive. Don't take our word about the excellence of the showing. Call yourself and see what is good.

### C.P.R. TO PREPARE FARMS FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS

They'll Just Come Over, Settle Down and Watch Crops Grow—No Plans for Atlantic Liners.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—(C.A.P.)—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, interviewed in reference to emigration, said that recently, when 1600 small holdings were offered in England, there were 35,000 applicants.  
"All these could be accommodated in Canada, and we propose to prepare land for this class of small holder, build his house, fence his holding, break part of the soil and sow it so that he can find all ready for him to settle down. This will be within the reach of the English countryman who has 100 capital to make a start," he said.

There was really nothing to say about the rumors of building new Canadian Pacific liners for the Atlantic service. It depended on the support that would be given by the two governments. With 21 knot steamers, the C.P.R. could make the Atlantic passage in the same time as the Cunard boats and equal the Lusitania, and with 23 knot boats could beat her with the assistance of the two governments. There were no definite plans.

The idea of starting boats from Blackhead Bay, Ireland, had not been practical. It cost as much to carry the emigrants from Liverpool to Blackhead as the C.P.R. now receive for the entire journey.

### INNOCENT TAKEN IN

Cashes Cheque Just to Oblige New Friend.

Bound for Regina an innocent came into the Union Station yesterday afternoon. There he met up with an engaging stranger and the two repaired to the Prince George Hotel. At that hostelry they were met by a third party, who seemed to be acquainted with the second man. This one wanted to negotiate a \$500 cheque for a loan of \$25, which he said he needed to pay the freight on his goods to Winnipeg. His friend could not oblige him but the "good thing" was persuaded to give up on the ground that they should immediately go to a room at "fix the thing up." They set out for the room, but only the innocent got there. At last he became suspicious and went in search of the two kind friends. They could not be found, so at last he reported the matter at police headquarters.

### HUSBAND TRIPLE MURDERER

Wife Lived Long Enough to Accuse Him of a Triple Crime.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—To-day bloody clothes owned by J. C. Hunter, the husband of one of the three women murdered with an ax on Friday, have been found, and detectives claim the case against him is clear.  
His wife, who lingered until Sunday in a semi-conscious condition, had accused him of the crime, but the police at first laid it to delirium, having been convinced it was a negro's crime.  
One of the women had been assaulted before she was killed. All were elderly.

### GOVT. IS ASKED TO AID TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

Resolution to That Effect Passes in House of Commons Without a Division

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—Practically the whole of to-day's sitting of the commons was monopolized by a discussion of the evils and remedies for tuberculosis. That so much had been spent upon the fight against tuberculosis in cattle by the Dominion Government and so little to save human beings was commented upon by several as unworthy of our present-day civilization.  
George H. Perley introduced the discussion by moving the following resolution: "That in view of the encouraging results which have come from the information already spent in disseminating information regarding tuberculosis and of the interest which the people of Canada are taking in this question, and also in view of the great saving in life which has been brought about in other countries by practical work in this connection, this house is of the opinion that parliament should now take more active steps to further lessen the great suffering and mortality caused by this disease."

**Saving the Country.**  
It had been proved conclusively, he argued, that tuberculosis was not inherited, that children of consumptives were endangered only thru a lack of proper sanitation and a little intelligent care; and that it is curable if taken in time, as evidenced by the remarkable reduction of the death rate where any attempt has been made to combat it. It is estimated from eight to ten thousand die annually in the Dominion from this disease, of whom probably half could be saved," said Mr. Perley. "Fighting each one is worth only \$1000, and the loss thru incapacity and suffering to be equal to as much more, the actual money loss to the Dominion from sixteen to twenty millions of dollars a year.

"We are voting this year \$315,000 to be spent in bringing immigrants to this country. These people are admittedly not as good as our own, and it would pay us better to spend the money in keeping those that we have."

**Suggested Methods.**  
Hon. Roche (Marquette) described at length the character of the work which had been undertaken in various countries. In Canada it was necessary to have a rigid inspection of our dairies and abattoirs, inspection of schools by medical men, inspection of immigrants landing on our shores, and inspection and disinfection of settlers' effects.

Dr. Schaffner (Souris), Dr. Paquet (L'Islet) and Dr. Sproule (East Grey) continued the debate, and H. H. Miller (South Grey), ex-president of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, presented the report of the association.

Hon. Sydney Fisher concluded the debate. He accepted the resolution for the government and said that the house would be asked for a larger grant to the association. However, the provinces were now beginning to play their part and it would be unwise for the federal government to enter their field.

**Purer Milk a Safeguard.**  
In defending the government against the charge that more money was spent on preserving health of animals than on protecting animals, they were protecting human life. To-day not ten per cent of the cases were due to tuberculous milk.

The resolution carried without a division.

## LEOPOLD IS BRAVE IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH

"Operate, and the Sooner the Better," He Tells Surgeons, Who Offer Last Chance of Life.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—Leopold II., King of the Belgians, to-night is making a desperate fight with death, and the odds are strongly against the aged monarch. As a last resort the surgeon's knife will be tried to-morrow. If the operation is successful, King Leopold may live. If it fails, the end is inevitable. All that will depend upon the king's strength and vitality, which are fast ebbing.

Rheumatism has already conquered the aged and wasted frame. Dropsy has developed and an obstruction at the intestines, which must be removed, has greatly aggravated the seriousness of his condition.  
The general opinion is that the king will not survive the operation. Indeed, he may die at any moment. The monarch himself is rather optimistic and fondly exclaimed to his physician, "Operate, and the sooner the better." But he added with a wan, wistful smile, "Perhaps, doctor, the long, long journey is at hand."

**Tragic Features.**  
The picture was pathetic enough. Separated from his two oldest daughters by a tragic skein of events, with scandals of his own personal life whispered by every tongue, Leopold lay to-night "in the Halms," a little pavilion of six rooms, close to the great empty Lacken Castle, surrounded by his faithful daughter, Princess Clementine, Crown Prince Albert and the royal household. The castle is empty, for the king sold all the furniture, dismissed the servants and withdrew to the pavilion.  
The day was a mixture of anxiety, hope and despair, and as his strength failed, the king whispered to his chaplain, and the aged and devoted priest, with tears welled in his cheeks, approached the bed and heard his confession and administered communion and extreme unction.

**Settled His Affairs.**  
During the morning the king, assisted by a notary and solicitors, settled his private affairs. He discussed points in his will with perfect composure. In the afternoon he took leave of the court officials. To Count Outremont, marshal of the court, his majesty said:  
"You have served me well for more than twenty years. I am grateful. Before I die I want to tell you so and give you my thanks."  
The king then summoned Princess Clementine, whom he kissed several times, telling her not to cry. She was led fainting from the room. Other relatives, including Prince Albert, followed.

Princess Louise, whose creditors tried to prevent her from receiving her inheritance of the Queen's Jewels, has offered a dramatic touch to the present situation by sending from Hungary an insistent appeal to her father to receive her, and it is rumored to-night that the king has consented to see his banished daughter. Nothing has yet been heard from Princess Stephanie.

**A Gay Monarch, With a Shrewd Head for Business.**  
King Leopold II. is seventy-four years old, having been born in 1835. He succeeded to the Belgian throne in 1865, on the death of his father, King Leopold I. Shrewd, thoroughly conversant with the details of international politics, he has maintained the unity of his kingdom and fostered its prosperity thru periods of turmoil and times of peace.

At the age of eighteen, in 1853, King Leopold married Marie Henriette, a daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria. She died in 1902. King Leopold's heir is Prince Albert, son of Prince Philip, Count of Flanders, brother of the present monarch. He now has a morganatic wife, living in Paris, and one son born to her.

In any walk of life he would have been a success, but his career is still beset such that he has seldom been characterized as the "King of the Demimonde of all Europe."

As a young man he was known as the best horseman in Europe; he was an ardent politician, an expert linguist and a fluent public speaker, but, outside of Belgium, where he is still beloved, he has been better known for his reputed connection with horrible atrocities against the natives of the Congo Free State. An investment of \$4,000,000 in that country has netted him profits of \$5,000,000 a year, principally from the rubber industry. His fortune has been estimated as high as half a billion dollars.