

Robes, Vests

Wool Dressing... 10.00

House Coats... 6.50

duroy Vests... 2.00

Armbands... \$1.25

sockers... \$15.00

hogan... \$15.50

round... \$7.50

in ma... \$21.75

nds and... \$17.50

ES. ing more accept

oe Dept.

heels, sold

1.75

1.39

1.29

1.29

1.09

style, pebble

solid leather

Women's

kid leather

style, Mon-

to 10 1/2, 75c.

\$2.10

Christmas gift

umbrella, in an

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colors, regu-

10c.

Men's

ary Brushes

er brushes, in

regular \$3.00.

\$2.00.

Both Sides Must Give Way If Britain is Spared Red Catastrophe Charity Board Finds Men Herded Like Animals in Lodging Houses

The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 18 1910

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CANADA SUPREME HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

With Asia Filled With Hordes of Yellow Men, White Man Must Look to This Country—Japan's Eyes Are on British Columbia.

By P. A. O'Farrell. WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.—It is curious how environment modifies people's thoughts and policies. When I was down in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a few weeks ago I found the people of the eastern provinces rejoicing in the prospect of a Canadian navy and in an era of shipbuilding and commercial expansion. Nova Scotia has great coal mines of her own and her people view with alarm any prospect of free trade in coal. British Columbia and Alberta on the other hand have the only good coal fields on the Pacific Coast and the Pacific Coast states and provinces are clamoring for free trade in coal between the Dominion and the republic. Manitoba has no coal of her own except some lignite beds and Winnipeg is indifferent on the coal trade. Winnipeg wants a great World's Fair in 1914 to commemorate her wonderful growth and achievements. By that time she expects to be a city of 400,000 people and the greatest railroad and packing house centre on this continent. These people do not trouble much about the navy or the extent of the French-Canadian Revolt against the Laurier regime, but they are the keenest people in the world on centering at Winnipeg all Canada's great line of railroads. Cut in British Columbia, on the other hand, I find the keenest interest in all things pertaining to the navy and an intimate knowledge of the politics of the Orient.

The Yellow Peril. Quebec sees nothing of Japan and of that portentous awakening of China which is arousing the statesmen of the old world. British Columbia and the other hand are watching China and Japan with the keenest realization of all it means to them and the world. There are thousands of orientals in British Columbia and her people come personally in contact with Japanese soldiers, scholars, artists, merchants and laborers. They also know the Chinese and the wonderful possibilities of that great people. They know that, but a few years ago China was a heap of uneducated sand, and now it is a nation of four hundred and fifty millions inspired by rational principles, ideals and ambitions. The new China has a showman in every village, a bugler and drill sergeant in every hamlet, and an aspect of temperance, a railroad con-

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"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

The chief librarian has received a number of pamphlets for and against woman suffrage. These are from the thick of the political conflict. The most interesting woman suffrage work is a bound copy of the newspaper entitled, "Votes for Women," from October, 1890, to September, 1910. This is the newspaper that is sold on the street corners in the old country by the representatives of the Woman Suffrage League. All these books are at the reference library. There is a splendid reproduction on the cover of "Votes for Women" of the deal of the league, which has become famous throughout England.

Men Herded Together In Toronto Lodging Houses Like Brute Beasts

Unmentionable Conditions Exist in Some of the Missions Supported by Public Subscription, Says Associated Charities Committee.

Well-to-do Toronto has very little idea of how the hundreds of transient men who do odd jobs round the city live, how they are accommodated these bitter wintry nights, or what substitutes are provided them for home and home institutions. The Associated Charities got curious about this same thing a little while ago. The result was the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of "Homeless Men and Cheap Lodging Houses."

The Victor Inn is an institution run in connection with the Fred Victor Mission on Queen and Jarvis. Here the committee headed in the first instance, and this is what they found: "The building (384 East King-street), which is an old hotel, is not modern or up-to-date, but a splendid attempt has been made to adapt it to its present use. They have accommodation for 75 men. The charge for a bed is 15c per night. There is a large recreation and reading room where the men spend the early part of the evening, and where they play games and are allowed to smoke. Shower baths and bath tubs are provided with plenty of hot and cold water. Soap and towels are supplied free, and every facility afforded the men for keeping themselves clean. Newcomers are made to take a shower bath before they retire to bed, and clean night robes are supplied. Should their clothing need attention, it is taken to a fumigating room, where every living thing is exterminated.

Making the Best of Things. "The committee was impressed with the fact that the managers of this inn for homeless men are seized with the importance of their task. They are grappling with the problem in an efficient manner. There is supervision and strict discipline as to the rules of the house, and if order, clean beds, well-ventilated rooms and comparatively pleasant surroundings, with a work rest, are to elevate and ennoble men's lives, the managers here have the plan in operation to accomplish this most desired end. No Appropriation for This Place. The investigators next dropped in casually to have a look at the Working Men's Home, on Frederick-street. What they saw there impressed them, but in every unfavorable manner. True, they were given "a cordial reception," but they do not appear to have at all influenced the committee in drafting their outspoken report. "Order and discipline were lacking. The rooms were dimly lighted and very much overcrowded, with practically no ventilation. Some of the windows were boarded up. Others, where there were broken panes of glass, were stuffed up with old rags. There is neither shower bath nor fumigating in the building, but we learned there are two hot tubs. There can be no good reason for the existing conditions in this home, as there is a fairly good income derived from the accommodation provided with a very small outlay of expense, while appeals are made for subscriptions from the general public. This home should not be allowed to remain in its present condition. Love One-Another League. Doubtless to avoid misapprehension the committee of investigation state

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IT IS PRIVILEGE OR RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

The Real Issue in the English-Speaking World To-Day—As Apparent in Canada as in U.S.—Says W. F. Maclean.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Reeve George S. Henry of York Township; first vice-president, Samuel Ryding; second vice-president, Jeremiah Nelson, jr.; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Ball (re-elected by acclamation). Several names were proposed for the presidency in addition to those named, but all retired in his favor, and he was elected by acclamation. Among those present, in addition to the speakers, were: Dr. R. R. Hopkins, Ed. H. Bell, J. A. McDonald, R. G. Agnew, Samuel Ryding, W. G. Ellis, J. W. Jackson, Jeremiah Nelson, David Macdonald, Frank Law, Charles Jennings and Peter Mackie. There is a healthy growth in the young York Liberal-Conservative Association. That fact was clearly demonstrated at the annual meeting of the association, held in the Labor Temple on Saturday afternoon. Not perhaps in the history of the young York Association has there been a larger or more enthusiastic gathering.

The Real Issue. In a remarkably able and comprehensive address W. F. Maclean, M.P., discussed in less than half an hour a time not only the great public questions before the people of Canada, but also the trend of politics in both the United States and England.

"The one real issue in the English-speaking world at the present time is privilege versus public rights," said Mr. Maclean, "and it is just as apparent in England as it is in the United States, and the same thing is in evidence here in Canada. In England the progressive measures of the people are thwarted and prevented to a large extent by the veto of the lords, as in the fight for a better system of national education. In America the same is similarly opposed to the popular will, the trusts being in almost entire control of that august body. "One of the best examples of this fight between public rights and privilege is given right here in Ontario, where the electric interests strive to gain control of the supply of light and power all over the province. That scheme was completely overthrown by the hydro-electric commission. Now Montreal is getting into the grip of a similar electric maver, and we behold the citizens of no hope of escape is found. "We've been fighting the telephone monopoly and I was prominent in giving the farmers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Similarly the hydro-electric commission are ready to supply cheap power and light to the farmers all over the province. "With regard to the complaint of the western farmers that the price of farm implements was greater in Canada than on the American side, Mr. Maclean said there was some base for their grievance, but still the tariff was responsible, and it was necessary to maintain the tariff if the great national undertakings were to be carried on. Expand East and West. Expansion must be east and west.

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EITHER COMPROMISE MUST COME OR COUNTRY FACES CATASTROPHE

Moderate Men of All Factions Awakening to the Importance of Putting An Effective Curb Upon the Extremists—Constitutional Issue Should Be Dealt With by Representative Body.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS LAW'S DEFEAT

LONDON, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—In the politics of the United Kingdom an altogether novel crisis has been reached. The opposing armies are resting on their arms after a drawn battle, the chiefs in both camps confess anxiety and perplexity. The situation contains new features as disconcerting as they are unexpected, and moderate men of all factions are awakening to the importance of putting an effective curb upon the extremists. One of the most temperate and independent writers of real influence insists to-day that the entire constitutional issue should be dealt with immediately by a representative body having the confidence of the nation to an extent not enjoyed by the "council of eight," and declares that "this is the view of all sensible persons not blinded by the prejudice of birth or the passion of Socialism."

Must Be Large Concessions. He warns that unless there must be large concessions, big sacrifices, in both principle and principle, if the kingdom is to avoid "what it would need, but a few more blunders and a little more obstinacy to expand into a blood red catastrophe." This opinion carries all the more weight because expressed by a sharp critic of Mr. Balfour, who also is supposed to be in favor of a new conference, with a broader base of authority. King George is giving the situation more attention than ever and has laid aside temporary work on the coronation program, a matter he intends to keep with personal control. It is asserted that the King will urge Mr. Balfour to make a more comprehensive attempt to reach a compromise as to the scope of the second chamber, before increasing its membership. In the Unionist ranks the cleavage caused on the eve of the election by Mr. Balfour's opportunist suggestion about a referendum for tariff reform has been deepened this week by Austen Chamberlain's defiant "I never would have made it." The son of the author of the policy is speaking for the father, when he repudiates the tactics by which the Tory free traders were brought into line.

Austen Chamberlain's Ambition. Moreover, the younger Chamberlain never omits anything in speech or action that might promote his ambition to lead the Unionist party against free trade and against home rule. He is held in the demand that the situation created by Mr. Balfour's implied promise be considered in all its aspect. This seems to forecast civil war in the party. Austen Chamberlain is moving aggressively in another direction. The defeat of Bonar Law, tariff reformer, in Northwest Manchester, is a tribute by the Birmingham man, who has seen a formidable rival in Law, to the latter's admission on the hustings that protection would not benefit the British farmer. Law told a heckler that "Our proposals are for the sake of getting a preference with our colonies, not for

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

LAURIER'S PLAN TO HAND H.B.R. TO C.N.R.

Whatever the Government May Do, Mr. Borden Will Make a Bid for the Support of Western Farmers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier wants nothing to do with public ownership; if he has anything to do with it it is because he is constrained. His own plan would be to give the Hudson Bay Railway to the Canadian Northern, the road now nearest on the way. He would give them a subsidy and bind them in a time to run the road on certain lines. He thinks one company would run it better than two, and that a company that has other business to do can more easily run the line and find rolling stock than a line that had only grain to carry for a few weeks in the year. If he can not do this, then he may give the contract for building the road to the Mackenzie and Mann construction, and later on give the operation of the road on terms to the Canadian Northern. His policy will not develop until later on. The farmers have come and gone, and he will now wait until their raid on the government at Ottawa has dwindled down more or less, and a second view of the farmers reaches him. The western Liberal members and candidates will expect to have the determining say.

Sir Wilfrid will try hard, however, to bend them to his will and take chances under his railway cars. Mr. Borden's View. The Grand Trunk Pacific are said to be still anxious to have rights over the Hudson Bay Railway when built, Hon. Mr. Borden is said to favor the farmers' view of government ownership and operation. It has the key to the settlement. The elevator frauds, of which the farmers and millers complain, are nothing but downright robbery by the elevator managers. They have been stealing and changing the grades of wheat to their advantage. One cure of this crime is to put the guilty parties in the penitentiary. The government may be forced to do this if they will not operate the elevators. Full of Fight. The farmers have not handed themselves very well so far, but they were full of political enthusiasm, and that is the thing necessary to bring about improvement. The manufacturers cannot complain of what Wilfrid has done so far in dealing with the farmers. The farmers evinced not a single desire to reconcile the east, or established industry.

What the Conservatives will do remains to be seen. An effort was made to stampede the caucus into a tariff reduction plank, in order to catch the farmers of the west. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Borden will in some way make a bid for the westerners' vote at the next election.

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RIISING HOPE OF THE UNIONISTS.



Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour has led the Unionists of Great Britain through three elections unsuccessfully, and there is talk of deposing him. He is not thought to be "sound" on tariff reform, and his last minute dodge to refer the question to the people in the event of Unionist success at the polls caused something like dismay among the ardent tariff reformers. Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C., is looked upon as the coming man in the Conservative party. He is an Oxford man, and was Fellow and Lecturer of both Merton and Oriel Colleges. He has written on international law and tariff reform. One of the features of the election just concluding was Mr. Smith's scathing denunciation of Lloyd George's timehousing methods.

protection, and I do not think the farmer would benefit in the least." Bonar Law's Defeat. Now that free traders delightedly point to the Law statement as proof that only the rich could benefit from fiscal changes of the Chamberlainite type, Austen Chamberlain hastens to point out the "serious fallacy" and uses it to explain Law's "wholly unnecessary defeat in a constituency ripe for sound fiscal doctrine." Chamberlain the younger is laying about him with a two-edged sword, and Unionist discord increases. Extreme tariff reformers admit, however, that Mr. Balfour's suggestion has postponed the realization of their hopes.

Conservatives Alert Glad-Handed Farmers

While Liberals Were Asleep Opposition M. P.'s Took Advantage of an Opportunity.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—A point which has caused considerable discussion in regard to the farmers' delegation this week is the fact that, although the majority of the delegates were said to be Liberals in politics, not one of the western Liberal members thought it worth while to even go to the depot to meet the delegation. On the other hand the Conservatives were alert, and many went as far as Renfrew to meet the farmers. This neglect did not pass unnoticed.

MORE HOTELS FO LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—London is rapidly becoming famous for the number, size and luxury of its hotels. In addition to the proposed new caravanaral, with its thousand bedrooms, just off Piccadilly-circus, two others are to be built by a well-known foreigner.

SUNDAY WEATHER Milder, with local snow-falls, but partly fair.