

PERSON

-morrow



that should've been arm, inter. neat item coat

Skirts

square sailor collar, back silk bow; sleeves and deep side pleats, comes in navy and

\$1.25

beautifully embroidered cuff; lace edging by sale \$1.25.

Waists

tailored style, wide collar and cuffs. Sizes front opening, made all covered buttons.

Half as

have a chance morning at of the sea- surprises the stock. None the regular

.95

single breasted will mohair lined and perfect Price \$10.00.

English fancy rich olive brown self stripes; cut three-button models, with close shapely lapels; in every detail \$15.00.

WINTER

Three-piece women's material, greenish grey self and fancy in the popular 3-sack style, lined and interlining Price \$6.50.

Weight Over

round, showing in the latest style the throat, with and fancy cuffs 8 years, Price

\$50 PER FOOT CHOICE LOT, WELLS HILL; first-class surroundings. H. E. WILLIAMS & CO., 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PROBS: Fine stationary or a little his temperature.

PORTUGAL EXPELS RELIGIOUS ORDERS

One of the Principles of New Government—One Report is That Expulsion is to Be Immediate—Country is Quiet, and Revolution Accomplished Fact.

GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM.

Developments of public instruction and national defenses on land and sea. Administration, centralization. Colonial autonomy. To guarantee fundamental liberties of judicial power.

LISBON, Oct. 7.—The establishment of a republic in Portugal is an accomplished fact.

For a city that has just passed thru the throes of a bloody revolution, and sustained a bombardment, Lisbon today is in cloudless sunshine and wears a remarkable smiling aspect. The republican flag floats on nearly every building, and from every vantage point, the streets are thronged with persons with tourists who have their guides accompany them; business generally has resumed its former aspect.

The noticeable outward signs of the new government are the presence everywhere of the green and red flags of the republic and the complete disappearance of King Manuel's portrait from public exhibitions. In fact, not a vestige is now seen of the postcard portraits of the King or of any member of the royal family.

The damage done to the city by the bombardment was surprisingly light. The total number of killed has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it has not exceeded 300. A couple of hotels near the scene bears marks of shells. There is no excitement.

The recent events are discussed by all classes with phlegmatic calm. The general feeling evidently is one of relief that a crisis, so long anticipated, has been peacefully and speedily resolved by comparatively little violence and such a brief dislocation of the national life.

The most interesting man in Portugal at the present moment is the newly elected president, Braga. A sidelight on the man is seen in that last night, after having been elected first president of Portugal, he returned, as usual, in a second class compartment of the train to his hotel in the suburbs.

This revolution was aimed to complete the realization of civil rights, he says. One of the means which the late dynasty had endeavored to maintain its position, was to continually menace the people with British intervention in order to crush popular sentiment.

President Braga added that he had every confidence in the national resources and was convinced that an honest administration would suffice to bring about the economic and financial recovery of the country on a satisfactory footing.

As striking proof of the earnestness of the man, his declaration that the republic was calmly awaiting the publication of the manifesto of the republic and that it was forthcoming seemed to satisfy the people.

Will Revise Voters' List. The government is about to order a revision of the voting lists, preliminary to holding elections for a constitution. The provincial government will not remain in office beyond three months.

Religious Orders Expelled? FRANCE, PORT-ON-MAIN, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung at Lisbon says the new government has decreed the dissolution of religious orders, the members of which, monks and nuns, must quit Portugal within 24 hours, on pain of being expelled, he says, calls on the clergy to abstain from writing clerical writings

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PERLEY CHIEF WHIP

Accepts the Task Laid Down by Veteran George Taylor.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—(Special).—Mrs. R. L. Borden left today for New York to join her husband, the opposition leader, who will be there on business for a few days.

Several months ago, George H. Perley, M.P. for Argenteuil, Que., was offered the position of chief Conservative whip by R. L. Borden, but asked for time to consider the matter. He was formally intimated his acceptance.

Mr. Perley is a millionaire lumberman, who has proven himself a great political campaigner, and captured for his party a Quebec constituency almost entirely French-Canadian in character.

It is understood that he will relax much of his business interest in order to devote more time to politics.

A RETROSPECT. Oct. 8, 1785—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: all conquests were restored. 1875—The supreme court of Canada was organized. 1877—Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P., entered the Dominion Government as minister of inland revenue. 1879—Lord Roberts captured Cabul.

THE SUNDAY WORLD

TWENTY PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER 8 1910—TWENTY PAGES

Spanish Premier Determined

MADRID, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the senate to-day Premier Canalejas reiterated his intention to adhere to his anti-clerical program, including the "padlock bill." He criticized the Episcopate and the Reactionary elements and the attacks against him and declared that his defamers would be held responsible.

SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE HAVE DESIGNS ON CITY

Official announcement is made by the Toronto Socialist party that a vigorous campaign of education is to be launched to-night.

A score of "comrades" will, it is stated, begin the distribution of 10,000 leaflets expounding the doctrine. The second ward has been chosen as the field of operations and the leaflets are to fly like snowflakes in a Yukon blizzard, as there are 30,000 more of them to be distributed, 10,000 each fortnight.

"For the present the party is to operate in ward two only, 'concentration' being its watchword. This work is to be followed up by a personal canvass of electors."

"The Toronto Socialist party must not be confused with Socialist Local No. 4, which is a separate organization, considerable difference existing between them over tactics. It is the former organization, with a membership of more than 200, that is in charge of the campaign described."

"The Socialist party in Toronto is planning 'big things.' It is planning to make this a Socialist city within a reasonable number of years. The immediate cause of this outburst of activity is the notable victory of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee—a victory that has given a wonderful impetus to the Socialist movement all over Canada and the United States."

"Among the members of Local No. 4 are the members of Local No. 2, who are planning to convert Toronto into a stronghold of radicalism. At a meeting in the Finnish Hall a day or two ago one of the 'comrades' evoked considerable applause by saying: 'This is a never-let-up-till-we-win campaign. We have made up our minds to give this city a working class administration, and we will do it. It may take us five years. It may take us ten years. It may take us fifteen years. But no matter how long it takes, we will do it. We will teach the common people how to play the game of politics for themselves. We will show them what big stakes are to be won. We will rouse them to action. And we will make Socialism such a live issue that even the most apathetic citizen will be compelled to take notice. The time has come to make this a Socialist city, and the sooner we get busy, the sooner will our ideals be realized.'"

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PARKER'S GUILTY JURY WAS OUT 4 HOURS

At 71, Convicted of Shooting Neighbor of 76—Took Stand in His Own Behalf, and Denied Any Knowledge of Crime or of Threatening Deceased—Verdict To-day.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 8.—(Special).—At 1:35 this (Saturday) morning the jury in the case of Robert Parker, aged 71, charged with having shot and killed his still older neighbor, Wm. Masters, near Tweed, last April, returned a verdict of guilty.

The jury had been out since 9 p.m., or 4 1/2 hours. Chief Justice Mulock did not pronounce sentence. The verdict was accompanied by a strong recommendation for mercy.

The feature of the day was the evidence given in his own behalf by the accused. He denied having threatened the deceased, and declared he had not fired the fatal shot.

The address of the presiding justice emphasized the necessity of being certain that they did not convict an innocent man.

Parker took the verdict unmoved, resting with his hands shading his eyes and looking away from the jury and toward the clerk.

Counsel for the Defence. All the evidence was at 4 o'clock, and E. Guse Porter addressed the jury. If there was a single circumstance in favor of the prisoner, the law supposed that they had done their duty if they acquitted him.

There were a series of alleged facts upon which the case for the crown depended. He attacked all the evidence that the crown produced, and the evidence of Inspector Miller and Constable Sedore came first. Inspector Miller had said the foot tracks were "apparently the same," and Constable Sedore "about the same as the ones that should have been made by Parker's boots."

"What you want to know in order to convict is that the tracks were identical to the same," declared Mr. Porter. "If the detectives did not say positively that the boot fitted the track exactly, how are you going to know it?"

"If you have any doubt, give the poor old man the benefit," said he, pointing to the prisoner.

After reviewing the evidence of other witnesses, Mr. Porter said impressively: "On a chain of evidence so shattered and destroyed, can you convict that man? It is possible that the bullet fired by the other man killed Masters."

For the Crown. "A reasonable doubt is not what the clever mind of a counsel can conjure up and dispel," said Mr. Porter. "The evidence of the witness Lane had been discredited because he owed Parker for some onions. 'Do you mean to say that Lane is a perjurer, a potential murderer, going into the box and swearing to false evidence? Do you imagine that Lane gave false evidence with the intention of taking that man's life away because he had a grudge against him for some onions?' asked Mr. White vehemently. 'If you believe Hinds, who showed that Parker had in his heart the intention to kill Masters, you will find the motive—vengeance.'"

The Lure of Vengeance. "Let the idea of vengeance get hold

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WHERE HE IS "SHY"



MR. JAFFRAY: Hoot mon, drop in and try yer luck. Hae ye na pluck? ALECK: I hae pluck, but hae na bait.

MEXICO'S FATE SHOULD BE A WARNING TO CANADIANS

Enlightening Narrative as to How U. S. Corporations Have Secured a Strangle-hold on the Southern Republic—What the Real Effect Will Be.

Place of honor is given in the October number of The American Magazine to a remarkable and sensational article by H. Alexander Powell, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Its caption is "The Betrayal of a Nation," and its subject is Mexico, now celebrating its centennial of independence, and incidentally entertaining thru its government an intersting band of representative newspapermen from the United States and Canada.

In a preliminary notice the edition states that the article explains some of the methods by which Mexico has been stripped of its rulers, and that its author was in Mexico just before the recent elections. He did not go to Mexico as a writer, but as an inveterate traveler, and that, remembering a previous visit, he felt favorably disposed to the powers that be. Mr. Powell, notwithstanding many courtesies from persons of high office, penetrated the wall of pretence and got at some notable facts and truths, especially in relation to politics and business.

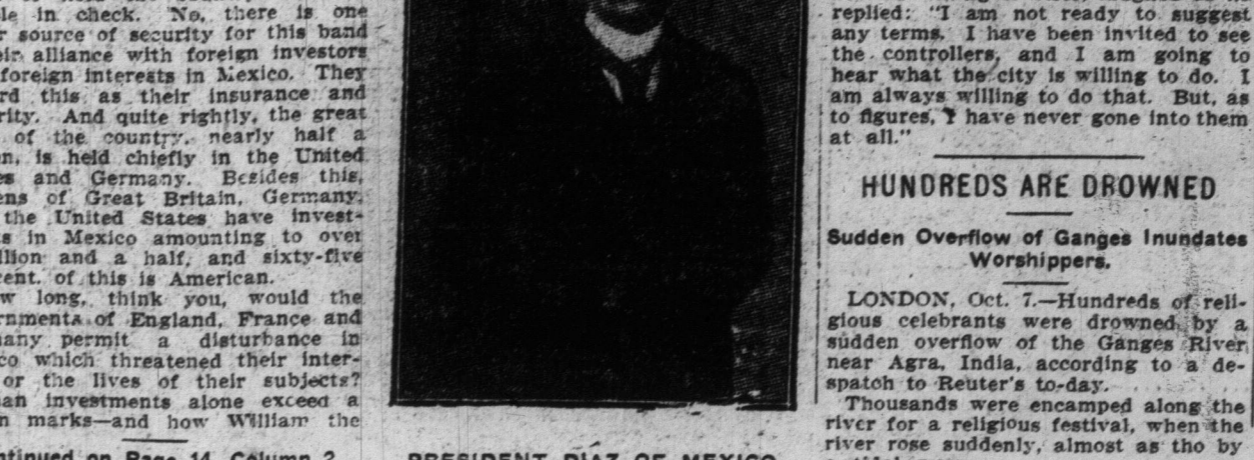
In the earlier part of his article Mr. Powell affirms that a small faction of about twenty men hold in their hands the finances and the future of Mexico. Their local name is "Cientificos," and the group is composed of wealthy and educated men, some in office and some out, who surround the president, hold his confidence and thru him control the affairs of the nation. They that pretend to be bankers, control the avenues of trade, the franchises and concessions, the issue of municipal, state and national loans, the appointment of members, governors, judges and other office holders, and the collection and disposal of the national revenues. They levy graft everywhere, and under pretence of placing the railways under government control have practically handed them over to the bond and stock holders, largely composed of United States financiers. Not only this, but by a truly barbarous and lawless process, they have succeeded in dispossessing thousands of land owners who had enjoyed their estates for generations. Two of this junta hold 15,000,000 acres apiece and during the process of dispossession the troops were freely employed, many hundreds of men, women and children having been shot down or imprisoned. The Indian population has been driven to a condition of appalling poverty, hopelessness and serfdom.

The present condition of Mexico as portrayed by this writer could not be paralleled anywhere in the civilized or semi-civilized world. This leads up to the concluding paragraphs of the article, which on account of the light they shed on the methods of certain United States financiers are of peculiar importance to Canada at this juncture. If only a tinge of Mr. Powell's story is true, the time must inevitably arrive, and that at no distant date, when Mexico will pass under the control of the United States. That will be the result of the money power, and it is a striking testimony to the value of the imperial connection. Canada, thru her status as a British nation within the empire, has been enabled to draw upon the wealth of the mother country, whose interest is identical with her own. But for that unflinching resource United States capitalists would have laid their hands on the national resources, franchises and institutions of the Dominion, such as they have done in Mexico. Perhaps not altogether by the same reckless and lawless processes, but by methods equally efficacious if less unscrupulous.

In closing his article Mr. Powell says: "After Diaz what? is the question that the Cientificos are now asking themselves. Can they—this little group of able and rapacious men—maintain themselves? They have great wealth, great holdings of lands and stocks. They control the financial institutions of the country. Yet they live only by and thru the power of Diaz to hold the country and the people in check. No, there is one other source of security for only band—the alliance with foreign investors and foreign interests in Mexico. They regard this as their insurance and security. And quite rightly, the great debt of the country, nearly half a billion, is held chiefly in the United States and Germany. Besides this, citizens of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have investments in Mexico amounting to over a billion and a half, and sixty-five per cent. of this is American.

How long, think you, would the governments of England, France and Germany permit a disturbance in Mexico which threatened their interests or the lives of their subjects? German investments alone exceed a billion marks—and how William the

Continued on Page 14, Column 2.



PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO.

OFFICES Standard Bank Building, King and Jordan, for rent January 1st, 1911. Arrange to suit requirements of tenants. H. E. WILLIAMS & CO., 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

30TH YEAR.

BANKING CRITIC REALLY PAYS TRIBUTE

That's Opinion of Local Financiers on Review of Canadian System by U. S. Expert—His Information Has Been at Fault in Some Respects.

It has remained for the professor of a United States University, to wit, Prof. J. F. Johnson, of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, to write the first exhaustive report on the Canadian banking system, and deal with its merits and demerits. This report is published under the auspices of the National Monetary Commission of United States, and was issued by the congressional press at Washington this week.

Speaking to The World last night, Stuart Strath, general manager of the Traders' Bank of Canada, said: "Prof. Johnson's report is undoubtedly a tribute to the Canadian banking system. His objections for the most part are general in appearance, and have been made without having a precise knowledge of the facts."

"Local conditions govern such things as interest paid on deposits and the matter of competition in regard to his claim that the banking capital is too small. I have to point out that in England the capital of the banks is considerably below the ratio maintained by Canadian banks. We do not claim that our system is perfect, as the sectional amendments to the bank act clearly indicate."

In the face of all these criticisms, it is peculiar, as one banker remarked, that Prof. Johnson has not detected the weak point in the whole system, that is, the government inspection, for which Mr. C. McLeod, former external manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has so long striven.

In Strong Position. Prof. Johnson's property asks if there is any reason why Canada's banking system? Does it depend too much on London and New York? If England should withdraw her invested capital, or send no more, would not this banking system break down? This is the expert's answer.

"In the writer's opinion, Canada's financial position is of the strongest. Comparatively little gold is needed, for the reason that the country has developed an almost perfect credit system. The people have unquestionable confidence in the credit instruments provided by the banks, and never demand that they be converted into cash. Credit settles all debts between the banks and the public. Gold is used only in Montreal or Toronto."

"If England and the United States some day suddenly stop sending capital to Canada, the country will undoubtedly suffer, but the notion that Canada will at once be called on to export large quantities of gold in payment for the imported merchandise now paid for with bills of exchange created by English investments is crudely mercantilistic. Canada's imports, of course, would decline the moment English capital ceased coming and the present unfavorable balance of trade disappear."

"There is no likelihood, however, that Canada will cease to draw capital from abroad. It is estimated that England has sent her a round billion dollars in the last ten years, and prospects are much brighter now than they were in 1900."

Should Pay Higher Interest. Prof. Johnson does not hesitate to point out what appear to him some of the defects of the system, and he speaks of the low rate of interest paid on savings deposits, which he thinks banks should pay 4 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. He says in part: "To an outsider it would seem that the savings bank depositor in Canada is not generously treated. The United States he gets 4 per cent. on his savings even in large cities. In Canada, a country where real estate mortgages yield from 7 to 8 per cent., and the bond of new corporations are selling at prices giving the investor a higher return than he can get in the United States, it is certain that a real savings bank could well afford to pay depositors 4 per cent."

The Critic Criticized. "If the United States commissioner had been accurate in his facts on this question," said a well-known banker to The World last night, "his conclusions would have been justified. The fact is that, with the exception of small loans, real estate investments do not pay anything like the figures stated, and 7 to 8 per cent. is enormous. Canadian banks are precluded by law from lending money on real estate, and the surplus deposits are

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WHERE HATS ARE HATS.

The Englishman is noted the world over for the thoroughness of his work. Among the thousand and one of his products that meet with universal approval is the hat. It has not only the quality, but the style. The best known maker of this article is Henry Heath of London. The "Heath" is worn generally throughout Europe, and is one of the most popular hats sold in America. The Deane Co. are sole Canadian agents for Canada, and stock them in complete lines. Mr. Deane has now on display all the latest styles in Silks, Alpines, Derby and Fedoras. Store open Saturday night. Write for fur catalogue.

HUNDREDS ARE DROWNED

Sudden Overflow of Ganges Inundates Worshippers.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Hundreds of religious celebrants were drowned, by a sudden overflow of the Ganges River near Agra, India, according to a despatch to Reuters to-day. Thousands were encamped along the river for a religious festival, when the river rose suddenly, almost as by a tidal wave.