

ANNEX: NEW 2-BROOKED HOUSE FOR RENT... H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Toronto.

PROBS: Westerly winds; fair and cold; snow flurries.

Senate Reading Room... SENATE P O



PEOPLE WILL VOTE REFERENDUM IN JANUARY ON TUBE RAILWAYS

Practical Scheme Outlined By Engineer Moyes and Controller Hocken to Solve Problem of Urban Transportation.

'Are you in favor of the Legislature of Ontario giving the City of Toronto the power to construct and operate a municipal system of subways and surface street railways if approved by the property-owners?'

The foregoing referendum will be submitted to the general electorate on Jan. 1 providing the recommendation of the special civic committee appointed to deal with the combined report of Controller Hocken and Engineer J. W. Moyes is approved by the city council.

The project, which is outlined in another column, was explained to the committee by the controller and has most favorably received, no doubt as to its practicability being expressed.

The chairman laid special emphasis on the revenue in prospect from the radial railroads. He said that not only the Toronto and Hamilton radial lines, but the London and Toronto, and Cobourg and Toronto railways would seek an entrance, which would convey their freight cars right to the central depot, while, if the new union station were located in North Toronto, as was talked about, the freight could be brought down into the centre of the city in five minutes.

Controller Harrison declared himself strongly impressed with the great benefits which would accrue to the suburbs. Ald Baird pointed out that the proposed western terminus was one-third of a mile further west than the end of the present street railway line, remarking that Manager Fleming had always refused to make an extension because it would mean outlay without revenue.

Controller Hocken spoke appreciatively of the thoroughness shown by Engineer Moyes, stating that the latter had collected a vast amount of data bearing on the operation of the Boston and Philadelphia subway systems.

Mr. Hocken's Report. Controller Hocken has prepared a carefully-reasoned report, citing arguments, and they are many, in favor of the undertaking. He proposes to have thousands of the reports printed and distributed among the citizens.

The following are some of the outstanding points: 'The basis of a modern city is rapid transit'—statement by Mr. Bassett, public service commissioner of New York.

New York's underground system has resulted in the most remarkable development of any city in the world. In neither New York nor Boston have underground systems lessened receipts of surface roads.

Toronto's street railway situation is unique. Since 1891, when the street railway got its charter, 5000 acres, or one-third of the city's whole area, have been added. The population of this new area is 40,000, and contiguous territory which would be served contains 20,000 more.

This condition retards development of fine residential lands and tends to central congestion. The street railway has stated officially it will not lay down rails on any streets under conditions asked by the city.

Operation of the municipal system will develop this area of 5000 acres at an amazing rate. The assessment increase should pay interest charges on the whole project.

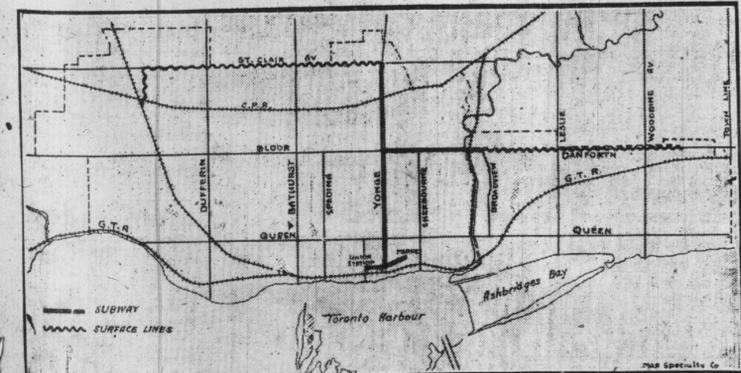
Must Develop Suburbs. Toronto will have a population of 600,000 in 12 years. Unless it is made possible for the workmen to establish his home in the suburbs, a tenement district will be created with impossibility of elimination.

A congested city with congested districts breeds crime and disease. A widespread city with individual homes makes for morality, industry and contentment.

The proposed method of financing is to issue bonds to cover the cost of the work, secured by the physical assets of the system; also to have a quarter of the city's revenue of \$800,000 from the street railway pledged to meet the interest charges.

There should be sufficient revenue from the start to meet operating expenses and interest charges. At the

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THE SUBWAY SYSTEM.

Proposed subway and surface lines to serve northwestern and eastern sections of the city.

BALFOUR IS OUT FOR REFORM OF TARIFF

Only Alternative to Budget—Asquith Will Not Compromise With the Peers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of education, speaking at Hull to-night, made the important announcement in behalf of the government, that it would refuse to entertain any negotiations or compromise with the peers over the budget.

Beyond this announcement all is conjecture regarding the development of the political situation. Some prominent Liberals still are of the opinion that the Irish would not touch the bill was allowed to pass the lords on Gladstone's threat to create new peers.

The Liberals in the election campaign will evidently concentrate their whole attack on the house of lords, in which they will have the energetic assistance of the Irish party. John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, declared that he would not touch the bill, but that he would not throw himself into the arms of the tariff reformers or to break up the house of lords, in which they had long waited to strike a blow at the lords.

Balfour and Tariff Reform. Mr. Balfour's speech at Manchester to-night satisfied his followers, inasmuch as it adopts tariff reform as the party cry, but it cannot be regarded as an election manifesto, since it fails to define what he understands by tariff reform. As to his exact views on tariff reform, Mr. Balfour was silent, except to say that he would increase the ordinary cost of living of the working classes.

The striking point in Mr. Balfour's speech was the admission that tariff reform is the only practical alternative to Chancellor Lloyd-George's budget—an important admission, which indicates that the leader of the opposition in the house of commons, has at last been won over to acceptance of tariff reform as a plank in the Unionist platform.

Trade With Colonies. He would never have given adherence to any tariff reform of importance, calculated to increase the ordinary cost of living to the working classes did he not believe that good results would follow. He thought the cotton industry was going to gain in two ways, firstly by a commercial treaty, making a power whereby it would get justice for her manufactures; secondly, by colonial preference. So long as the colonies chose to give a preference, Britain must gain enormously. It was impossible to doubt that the gain which would accrue now, will augment year by year, and that, as the great sister states increased in population and wealth, the preference would mean more and more to the great industries of this country. (Cheers.)

The budget was a combination of bad finance and middle-headed socialism. The method of dealing with licenses was abominable and unjust. The idea that the lot of any man could be improved by destroying private ownership of land was perfect folly. No man should be taxed according to the kind of property wherein his wealth happened to be invested. The issue raised by the budget could not be decided by the Chinese labor majority of 1908.

Whatever would be the result of the trial which was going to take place, he believed Lord Lansdowne was right. The house of lords was no longer a court of authority, but it would be absolutely fatal to free institutions if it were deprived of the power of saying "there are social matters of such grave moment that the country must declare itself before we give our assent."

The main function of the second chamber was to see that the government of the country was a popular government.

IRISH LAND BILL PASSES LORDS. LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Irish land bill was passed in the house of lords to-night, with some change in the amendments recently proposed by the lords, to which the house of commons on Nov. 5 refused to agree.

ANGRY HORNETS AND BROKEN EGGS



UNCLE BILL TAFT: A feller could swat it with the umbrella—but it'd be a risk, b'gosh.

CANADA'S PLANS FOR A NAVY NOT WHAT ADMIRALTY WANTS

Distinct Fleet Unit, for Offence and Defence, Would Be of Real Service.

A DREADNOUGHT IS ALSO DESIRABLE

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The official report of the Imperial Defence Conference, held at London, in July and August, was submitted to parliament to-day. Canada was represented at the conference by the ministers of militia and marine, and also present during the proceedings were Sir Percy Lake, inspector-general of the Canadian militia, and Rear-Admiral Kingsmill.

It will be seen that the Canadian representatives would not agree to the suggestion of the British experts, and it is evident that the Canadian plan will be limited to the expenditure of two million dollars on the improved "Bristol" class to be placed on the Pacific coast, and one cruiser and four destroyers on the Atlantic coast.

The Admiralty Plan Opposes. That this plan is in conflict with the British idea of a naval unit will be observed from the admiralty memorandum to the Imperial conference, which is in part: "If the problem of naval defence were considered merely as a problem of naval strategy, it would be found that the greatest output of strength for a given expenditure is obtained by the maintenance of a single navy, with the concomitant unity of training and command. In furtherance, then, of the simple strategic ideal, the maximum of power would be gained if all parts of the empire contributed according to their needs and resources, to the maintenance of the British navy."

"It has, however, long been recognized that in defining the conditions under which the naval forces of the empire should be developed, other considerations than those of strategy alone must be taken into account. The various circumstances of the overseas dominions have to be borne in mind. They all have in them the seeds of a great advance in population, wealth and power, they have at the present time attained to different stages in their growth. Their geographical position has subjected them to internal and external strains, varying in kind and intensity. Their history and physical environment have given rise to individual national sentiments."

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\$4000—RUSHOLME ROAD... H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

JOHN MITCHELL HURLS DEFIANT AT COURT

After Serving Jail Sentence, Will Maintain Right to Spend His Money Where He Pleases—Still Proud of U. S.

It has been freely conceded by the delegates of the A. F. of L. that the present convention is likely to go down in history as the most memorable in the annals of the federation. It is said that three of their leaders stand in imminent danger of losing their liberty as a dramatic touch which has been plainly in evidence since the first session. Yesterday's afternoon proceedings, which up to a certain point had been characterized by unusual sluggishness, were enlivened by a speech from Vice-President John Mitchell, one of the "martyred three," which roused his hearers to a pitch of enthusiasm never approached at any former stage of the convention.

Right of Boycott. "The committee on boycotting, in concluding its report, made an impassioned declaration of the inalienable right of the worker to use his prerogative of the boycott, and it was in emphatic concurrence with this declaration that the representative of the mine workers arose and delivered his speech. "I record my complete concurrence," he said, "in the declaration of the committee. I recognize that it is time every statement made by those on the floor of this convention is being closely scrutinized, more especially with regard to the three men who on next Monday must present themselves to the court. I want the delegates to this convention, and the people of the United States, to understand that so far as I am concerned, I shall not speak defiantly, but let the consequences be what they may, I shall not surrender any right I have given to me by the constitution of my country. "No amount of physical or mental suffering will convince me that I have not the right to spend my money where I will. Speaking generally, the boycott properly understood is the weapon in the hands of organized labor. I deny emphatically that any merchant or manufacturer has a right to claim my patronage. It is my duty to support any and every attempt made by the law to the contrary must be opposed to the utmost limit.

"If I am opposed when I come from jail, to declare again that I shall not purchase any product of the Buck Shoe Company, I make this declaration, not to vindicate the ears of those present, but as a record of my inward convictions. Lesson to Workmen. Further, he declared that the whole injunction proceedings should prove a lasting lesson to the working men of America. If all working men had been true to the union cause, there would have been no non-union product on the market. He believed that the time would come when every working man would demand the union label. Hitherto, the difficulty has been that they have not insisted on that hall mark of union product.

Speaking of his pride at being an American citizen, he remembered that when he was a boy the weather was so cold that he had to crawl out of bed and obtain his father's military coat to keep warm. Even then he was proud of being a boy of the north and was proud now, but he wanted the word American to stand for the symbolism of the American flag. He did not well said there, those profits which the reduction of hours was unconstitutional, if it did not meet with the approval of all the workers interested. He believed in that spirit of liberty that gave to the most ignoble person the chance to better himself. He believed that the delegation would have great results, and he concluded by expressing the hope that the laws of the United States might be so amended that the poorest man may be confident of obtaining a square deal.

Committee's Report. The declaration which John Mitchell so heartily concurred in was contained in the boycotting committee's report, submitted by Delegate Lynch, and it most emphatically upheld the system of boycotting as the most effective weapon in the hands of unionism. In part it was as follows: "Under present conditions the boycott is a necessary, legal and moral weapon, and one that as the president well said there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail and the occasion demands the usual drastic antidote. "Labor's associations, medical associations, scientific bodies, even fraternal societies, all forms of human endeavor—all resort to the boycott to achieve

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Watch Out for a Cold Snap. We are getting an exceptional mild weather, but winter is due. Have you prepared for it? Have you looked after the furs you require? And where are you going to buy them? It would be wise for you to answer that question to-day, and add that you will deal with a furrier whose experience and reputation guarantees the purchase. You can be easily fooled on furs. The Dineen Company absolutely guarantees the quality and workmanship of every garment they sell. Visit the show-rooms and convince yourself.

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and... 5.00... \$1.00... interest... network... MAKE...