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30TH YEAR.

ELECTORAL CHANGES

The British Electorate is Not Stampeded by Either of the Political Parties—Premier Asquith's Burden, if Anything, Has Been Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—(New York Sun Cable.)—John Bull finished making a record Saturday of the fact that he does not alter his political opinions within the short space of a single year. That is really about all there is to say as to the result of the farcical unnecessary election which has just been finished. John Bull could not have expressed himself with more remarkable clarity. He returns a house of commons adjusted almost to a hair's breadth to the same political proportions, but he manages at the same time to rebuke those who compelled him to make a superfluous use of the franchise by substantially reducing their popular majority through the country.

A short month ago the leaders on both sides and the entire press of the country agreed that Great Britain was plunging into the most momentous constitutional crisis of this generation and that the most vital interests of the empire were involved in the outcome. It looked at that moment as the Premier Asquith and his coalition, following the failure of the conference on the reform of the lords, would secure a substantial addition to its strength which would enable it to carry out the most radical schemes of constitutional revision. Then, owing to the prompt Unionist proposals of genuine reform of the upper house, there came a sudden change in the aspect of the situation that the shrewd observers on both sides were convinced that a great reaction was in progress.

Election Results.
Never was apparent confusion worse confounded and never did the British or any other electorate keep its head more calmly. It refused to be stampeded. It refused to allow its representatives of any of their recently conferred responsibility for governing the country. The verdict tells them plainly to take up the task which is no more difficult here than in France or Germany, where parliamentary government is also by groups. "Democracy is not in danger, attend to your business of administering the government, that is England's cool, unperturbed message to Mr. Asquith and his associates in the last fortnight's polling. First and foremost its effect will be sobering to both sides. It will call a halt in the fierce extremes of a struggle which has developed un-English features of bitterness and method. It will do more, it will bring an immediate manifestation of one of John Bull's less familiar but closely inherent characteristics, a final compromise in a useless or losing quarrel.

No political compromise ever offered a better opportunity. Mr. Asquith can triumph in his policy in the new parliament in only one way, the passage of the veto bill by a vote of commons, followed by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill. This program must be carried out under the constant menace of the Irish Nationalist whip. But Mr. Asquith's whole object in going to the country was the hope of riding himself of the Nationalist tumultuous clamor by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill. This program must be carried out under the constant menace of the Irish Nationalist whip. But Mr. Asquith's whole object in going to the country was the hope of riding himself of the Nationalist tumultuous clamor by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill.

Gen. Booth Wants Carnegie's Money

Salvation Army Leader Would Like to Found a Great "University of Humanity" in Cause of Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is deeply stirred by Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the promotion of peace.
"What would I give for \$10,000,000 to help us win true peace?" he cried. "How would I spend it? That is no new question. We, year in and year out, have pondered it, wondering where and whence the millions will come. There are so many schemes and possibilities, but if they are to be effective all must begin with the one beginning, a university of humanity. This university for a beginning should have two centres, London and New York. It would be an institution to which the lowest, the humblest and the most degraded would be brought, that they might be taught. The greatest and only abiding lesson would be forgetfulness of self.

UNKNOWN MAN SUICIDES AT BUSY STREET CORNER

"Sick—Broke—Just Booze," Said Note—Walked to Hospital to Die From Carbolic Acid.

"Sick. Broke. 'I will cross the divide' for my Xmas. 'P.S.—Booze, just booze.' This note, written in a splendid hand, was found in a little note book in the pocket of a tall, fine-looking, middle-aged and well-dressed man, who ended his life rather strangely Saturday night.

He was found sitting on the sidewalk beside the bank office on the south-west corner of Queen and Church streets, by P. C. Taylor, who, noting a peculiar odor, asked him if he had taken carbolic acid.
"Don't say anything," returned the man, rising to his feet. He walked with the constable to St. Michael's hospital, which is but two blocks away. He didn't speak another word, and died in about twenty minutes.
The laundry mark, "E. N.," on the collar and shirt band may lead to his identity. The last initial may be N. or R. or K. The body was removed to the morgue. It is that of a man of about 35 years, with a fine head of grey hair, grey eyebrows, and black moustache streaked with grey. The eyes were a light brown. His height would be about 5 feet 11 inches and the features were rather sharp.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

J. B. Giles Defeats C. T. Guid for the Presidency.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—Polling one of the most keenly contested elections in the history of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, J. B. Giles was last evening declared elected president, receiving 1981 votes, against 1709 cast for C. T. Guid. The membership, 7007, is an increase of 27 over last year. Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Mr. Hays will speak at the annual dinner of the association to-morrow evening at the Windsor.

Strength of the Parties

After January Election.	
Liberals	275
Labor	40
Nationalists	43
Ind. Nationalists	11
Total Govt. coalition	369
Unionists	273
Majority	124
Results to Date.	
Liberals	268
Nationalists	72
Ind. Nationalists	10
Coalition elected	350
Unionists elected	271
To be heard from	6
Probable coalition maj.	126

TANTED WITH SELF-INTEREST

How the British Press Views the Free Trade Declarations of Delegation of Canadian Farmers.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.—Referring to the farmers' delegation to Ottawa as an effective answer to the "wheat" question, the Morning Leader says that when the colonies grasp the weight of the burden, which fanatical and commercial imperialists are endeavoring to fasten upon the British poor, they will, in Milner's elegant language, "spit such policy out of their mouths."

The Morning Post, disregarding Balfour's pledge that colonial corn would be admitted free, argues that for a variety of reasons, "Canadian grain growers now prefer the free trade price in the English markets rather than the slightly lower price as a consequence of the duty imposed by a preference against the foreigner."

The Poor English Consumer.
"It is a pity," the paper says, "they thought it worth while to base this remission on a profession of disinterested concern for the poor English consumer, who has a legislature of his own, quite capable of protecting his real interests. It seems to be the force of the bad example set by the Lancashire cotton spinners have hardly yet abandoned the miserable pretence of their insistence that India's claim for protection is inspired by anxiety to best the poor of the United States."

From Cobden onward the free trade creed has been tainted with cant, and a transparent self-interest, posing as imperial altruism.
The Morning Post draws the conclusion from the episode at Ottawa that national protection, as proposed by Chamberlain's tariff commission, is the strongest lever for ultimately removing tariff barriers within the empire.

WINNIPEG CARS RUNNING ONLY MINOR TROUBLE

Strike Breakers Will Replace Volunteer College Workers To-day—No Night Cars.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—The feature of the street car strike to-day was the arrival of sixty strike-breakers from Toronto. These men, the company claims, are all experienced operators and are not imported from the United States.
It is expected that they will be put to work to-morrow morning unless the strikers give in before the time set by the company for resuming work—Tuesday.
The college students were again the mainstay of the service today, and some sixty cars were operated up till about 5 o'clock. College work to-morrow will deprive the company of this source of labor.
There has been very little trouble, and what there was, was of a minor nature. Some windows were broken and an attempt was made to derail cars by placing cordwood across the tracks.

MARRIED BESIDE BIER

He Was to Have Been Best Man at the Ceremony.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 18.—Miss Leah Updyke was married to Piers S. McCaa here to-day in the room in which her brother, Roger Updyke, lay dead. He was electrocuted at a manufacturing plant. The dead man was to have been best man at the wedding. At first it was intended to postpone the ceremony but it was finally decided that they would be following the wishes of the brother if the wedding took place upon the date set. The Rev. C. H. Pyke was overcome during the ceremony by the funeral of Roger Updyke was held in the afternoon.

Pictureesque Slang.

Victor Moore, whose artistic manner of delivering slang was so enjoyed by those who saw him in "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway" and "The Talk of New York," has an opportunity to deliver himself of a choice selection of picturesque expressions in "The Happiest Night of His Life," in which he will appear at the Princess Theatre to-night and for the balance of the week.



HIS LORDSHIP: As our American friends would say, "Now what d'you know about that?"

FILL UP THE VACANT ZONE

There was a big delegation of farmers from the Canadian West at Ottawa last week, asking for tariff reduction and for public ownership of terminal elevators. It was a "wheat" (so chesty) if we may coin a word, so insistent, that the idea was forced on one that the country was growing apart, rather than together, and that it might require two parliaments and two policies to satisfy the needs of all.

We have no fear of the future; but the situation is one that calls for statesmanship of a high order. Absolute regard for one's own local interest, or for one's province, must give way to statesmanship if it be of high class and the right kind. Here is where the danger may be dangerous. We propose to leave the questions at issue at Ottawa alone in this article; but we wish to refer to certain things that might be done that would lessen some of the distinct lines of cleavage between us and the west.

The most significant one to our mind at the present time is the rocky and sparsely inhabited zone from the Ottawa to the Manitoba line—all New Ontario, in fact. Certainly it is not all rocky, much good land exists there, but it is inhospitable in look, rocks prevail in many places, it is covered with trees. What are trees a drawback? Yes, for a while, when at the entrance to a prairie country. The first settlers, and the settlers ever since, have skipped the country about Lake Superior for one reason, in order to get to the plains. Who'd clear a farm that didn't need to? Why content yourself with chopping ten acres in two years, when you can plow and sow 250 acres the first year? So the people passed the bush and went to prairie.

And it is this rocky and bush that has developed people more or less different in the east and the west.

And inasmuch as the unsettled belt belongs to Ontario, one great duty this province owes to the federation is "to connect up" the two ends. How? By building or aiding the building of more railways than Algoma and around Lake Superior and toward Hudson Bay. The Dominion must also help, as it has helped. The National Transcontinental will be at Cochrane (which really means in Toronto) in 20 months. The great clay belt in this district must be opened up for farmers and settlers. Railways will bring in people. The conditions of taking up land must be modified in the interest of the settler. The railways that have yet to be built might be given adjacent land. If they'd undertake to put settlers along their lines. The government might make liberal terms to the Salvation Army on condition of putting settlers into the country. It might pay the province to help the settlers with their first clearance and in getting up a house and a start with stock. If we might make a suggestion to Sir James Whitney, it would be to find an energetic young man and put him in charge of a department of colonization. Sir James settled the west. He might double up two of the old departments with advantage in order to float out a bustling department of colonization.

The mines promise to call for thousands of workmen. They will help to fill up the country and to sustain the local farmers. Encourage mining.

So conserve the waterpowers and the supply of pulpwood that an immense pulp and paper industry may be created. There is no need to strip off the pulpwood—handle it so that it will reproduce itself as fast as cut.

Ontario can do a lot more than she has done, and we suggest to Sir James that he deserve a still greater reputation, based on what he will do to join the east and the west together.

But the Dominion can also do much. Let it encourage manufacturing in the towns. Port Arthur and Fort William may yet be great centers of industry. But they must have a factory population. The nickel industry is a growing one, and the time is near at hand when the export duty. There is a national as well as a provincial reason for such a policy.

In all probability immense unknown resources may be found in this dark country. As tourist capabilities must be developed. Its lakes should be fished, but not depleted. The rivers running to Hudson Bay made navigable for launches and canoes. The possibilities of trade with Hudson Bay investigated. Cheap electric roads in the wilder places if required.

A hundred other things can be done to make a living touch with Manitoba.

WARLIKE TALK FOR A PEACE MEETING

President Taft Urges Policy of "Wise Military Preparation" and Talks About Necessity of Fortifying the Panama Canal—Would Not Prevent Maintenance of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Taft, addressing the closing banquet last night of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, allayed "the so-called war scare which has furnished pabulum for the newspapers during the last few days." He declared that "there is not the slightest reason for such a sensation, because we are at peace with all the nations of the world and are quite likely to remain so." He said his purpose in outlining the preparations for a permanent court of arbitration and universal peace.

The president urged that a policy of "wise military preparation" be pursued. He emphasized the fact that the American people never would consent to the maintenance of a standing army sufficient to cope with that of the great regular army, the improvement of the national militia, the passage of the present volunteer bill, to go into operation should war be declared, and the passage of a law, now before congress, providing for a force of additional officers, who will be "able in time of peace to render efficient service in drilling the militia of the states," and, finally, the accumulation of guns and ammunition "to equip and arm the force we could select under our colors in an emergency."

War Not Yet Improbable.
President Taft said that the best method of ultimately securing disarmament among nations is the establishment of an international court, and the development of a code of international equity. He declared that the country had not reached the point where war is impossible, he cited the Panama Canal question. He said: "Take this question of the Panama Canal. We have a property, which, when completed, will be worth \$400,000,000, at least. It will cost us that. It has been built not only to further our commerce, but also to bring our eastern and western seaboard closer together, and secure us the military benefits, enabling our naval fleet to pass quickly from one coast to the other. Now the works of the canal are of such a character that war vessels might easily put the canal out of commission."

"We are authorized to protect the canal and we have the treaty right to erect fortifications there. Fortifications are the best and most secure method of protecting the canal against the attack of some irresponsible nation or armed force."

Will Not Prevent Neutrality.
"It is said that we shall realize the canal, and by including all nations to agree not to attack the canal, secure its immunity from injury. But the trouble is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress like that of war."

The fact that we fortify the canal will not prevent us from discharging all international obligations that we may have in respect to it, but it will enable us to defend ourselves in its possession from the act of any irresponsible force or nation. It will not prevent our maintaining its neutrality, if that is wise and right.

In deprecating the idea of a war scare, the president said: "Little more, however, and we shall have all of the army and all of the munitions and material of war that we ought to have in a republic, situated as we are, three thousand miles on the one hand and 5000 miles on the other, from the source of possible invasion."

A Long Step Forward.
The president commended the association on Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for peace, and continued: "If now we can negotiate and put thru a positive agreement with some great nation, to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward, by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations, at least, to establish, as between them, the same system of dispute process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

Juvenile Court for Quebec.
QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—The city of a juvenile court in the City of Quebec is urged by Hon. Chas. Langellier, judge of the court of sessions, in a letter to the city council.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

Furs for the children at this season of the year are a necessity. The warlike kiddies going to school these sharp, frosty mornings want to be warmly clothed, and yet they do not like to be bundled up too much. A set of furs will keep the little girl warm and will not interfere with her freedom when playing. A fur muff, muf and gauntlets will complete her attire. They are made from soft, fleecy furs, such as Iceland and grey lamb, rabbit and fox skins. The Dineen offering affords you a splendid choice. Every garment is well lined, and being made in the firm's workrooms, is a sure guarantee that they will be right in design and will wear like iron. Dineen handles everything in furs. A gift selected here will be appreciated at Xmas. Write for catalog.

TRANSMISSION LINE COMPLETE

Contractor McGuigan Announces That Construction Work on H.E.P. Route is Finished.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—E. H. McGuigan announced to Hon. Adam Beck to-night that his part in the hydro-electric project was complete with the completion of the St. Mary's loop, and the line from London to St. Thomas.

The great power transmission line, 232 miles in length, is complete, it has taken two years in building, and is the longest in the world.

The ranges were laid off Saturday, but will have plenty of work in future, should the line to Windsor be pushed at once. The completion of the line will end the trouble which Guelph, Berlin and other cities have been experiencing.

The celebration of hydro-power for London, which was to have been held Tuesday, has been postponed.

CREATION OF NEW PEERS WOULD CAUSE REACTION

The Observer Tells Unionists to Fight to the End, and Dares Liberals to Make 500 Peers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, who, it is rumored, was the author of Balfour's referendum proposal, and whom Chancellor Lloyd-George in a speech last week described as the man who supplied the Conservative party with ideas, writing in his Sunday paper to-day, urges the Unionists still to endeavor to obtain a constitutional settlement by consent; if the government refuses to compromise, then the Unionists must fight to the end. All depends upon the firmness of the lords, who, he says, should proceed with their own reform schemes, as the nothing had happened, and allow the ministers to create 500 peers if they dare.

Mr. Garvin admits that the King is bound by the constitution to create peers, but the responsibility for such creations rests with the ministers, and such perversion of constitutional ideas, as they are understood elsewhere, especially in the United States, as the creation of so many peers with only a bare majority, is bound to be so unpopular that reaction in favor of the Unionists would soon set in. He is confident, moreover, that the bulk of any number of new peers would refuse to pass the home rule bill.

T. F. O'Connor, writing in a Sunday paper, rejoices that all indications reveal a determined, resolute and prompt spirit on the part of the ministers. He says that the veto question will be faced the very first night of the coming session, and will be pursued to the bitter end, without delay or hesitation. The lords possibly might insert certain amendments in the veto bill, but they must be told in the plainest language that amendments are impossible, for, he adds, it is evident that gentle measures will not influence them, nothing will teach them but the big stick.

Story That Bridge on Hudson Bay Line Had to Be Abandoned Denied.

SASKATOON, Dec. 18.—The report from Prince Albert that the bridge over the Saskatchewan River on the government Hudson Bay Railroad at the Pas has been abandoned by the department of colonization, owing to their inability to find a solid bottom, has been branded as a canard of the worst sort. An excellent bottom has been struck at less than fifty feet, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. It is stated here that the yarn was started by parties in Prince Albert whose interests would be furthered by a delay of the work.

Porcupine Bulletin.

KEBAGO, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—Weather clear and cold, stays about zero; roads fine, lots of freight and passengers this morning; everything looks like big future for Porcupine; T. & N. O. rushing work on new branch, and quite a number of new buildings going up here.

Auto Badly Damaged by Fire.

A gasoline tank exploded setting fire to the garage of Dr. K. Becker, in the rear of 305 Crawford-street, Saturday night, and doing \$3000 damage to his automobile. Damage to the building was \$50.