

ST. GEORGE ST. LOT

\$7.50 per foot; dimensions 40 by 135

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

OBSS: Variable winds; mostly fair and cool.

GREAT FORCES IN THE BUDGET STRUGGLE

Liquor Interests, Tariff Reformers, and Last, But Not Least, His Majesty—The Present Situation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—T. P. O'Connor, whose weekly cable to The Tribune on British political matters, says that the Tories are beginning to funk a general election, and the Liberals, on the other hand, are equally afraid there will not be a general election, and the Irish now join in demanding an early appeal to the country. But the signal to-day rather points to peace than to war. Much of the near future depends on the result of the by-election in Beldmonsey, the working-class quarter of London. Unfortunately the Liberals have placed a brilliant Liberal candidate, a brilliant journalist, Leigh Hughes, and this may give the seat to the Unionist.

In surveying present conditions, O'Connor says: "In favor of the appeal to the country and the rejection of the budget the most powerful of all forces is the liquor trade. It has been driven both in England and in Ireland to a state of frenzy by the addition which the budget makes to the taxation. It is a heavy, perhaps, I might say, an excessive, addition to the burdens in England, and in Ireland it is gigantic and monstrous. Never before has a chancellor of the exchequer attempted to place a greater addition to the tax on whiskey than six pence; Lloyd-George's budget puts three shillings and nine pence. In addition the increase on the license duties of the saloons in Ireland is a further tax of one shilling and six pence. In Ireland, except teetotal fanatics waste these poor, worthy, decent, respectable people to be starved out of existence."

"In England, however, there has been no concession of any serious importance, with the result that the big brewers, who now are also the owners of most of the saloons, are in a state of frenzy, and are declaring that if the Tory party, whose funds they have filled, whose candidates they have supported for generations, do not come to their rescue, then there is no further use for them. They threaten to withdraw their support, financial and electoral, which would be the deadliest of blows to the whole Tory army."

"It is impossible for the Tory leaders to ignore this tremendous appeal; and if all other forces pressing for rejection of the budget fail, this may prevail."

"The tariff reformers are the second great and irreconcilable force demanding the rejection of the budget. Their object, of course, is to bring tariff reform as the policy of the entire Unionist party before the electors, and to make it impossible for the Labour to proceed any further. Their design is revealed by the war without quarter which they are at the same time waging on the two Ceads—Lord Hugh and Lord Robert and on everybody else in the Unionist ranks who is suspected of heretical views on protection and any leaning to free trade."

"Tariff Reformers Urge Fight."

"They would sooner lose a dozen elections than give up their adherence to their doctrine of protection. Indeed, some of these protectionists are so ardent in their faith—regard it as so much more important than anything else—that they are said to mind very much if even the house of lords gets a bad knock in the coming election."

"Two other factors have recently joined the ranks of the rejectionists—Lord Rothchild and the Times. This is a surprise—at least in the case of Lord Rothchild. It has been assumed that the enormous financial derangement which must come from the rejection of the budget would be dreaded by all city men, and that they would use their influence to get the lords to adopt wiser counsel. Lord Rothchild has been seen Sir Balfour nearly every second day for weeks in that beautiful big house in Carlton gardens where the bachelor leader of the Tories lives in lonely grandeur."

"The Times has made several about faces in the course of the struggle. Lord Northcliffe is a very shrewd and great timber property in Newfoundland, but it is possible that he is capable of anything from the time to the time to the staff of the Times, which of course he controls. Some time ago he had a long interview with Lloyd-George, and the result of this interview was that the Times was supposed to have sided with Lord Northcliffe, with the result that the next day the Times contained a long article in which the Daily Mail two long columns in favor of the budget. This, however, was such an outburst of repudiation from the Tory party that Lord Northcliffe drew back. But still he did not back-head for rejection until a short time ago, on the contrary, the Times counseled caution and woe spread, therefore, to be among the forces making for peace."

Enter the King.

"Now that the Times declares the budget to be the best, and most important factor which has been hitherto left out of account, the King, it is said, will be asked to sign the bill."

Continued on Page 7.

A FEW FRANK WORDS

"We feel," says a Liberal editor, who attended the annual meeting of the Ontario Reform Association on Sept. 8, "that the present (Ontario) government has not made all the mistakes it is liable to; we believe that it should be allowed to continue and make blunders. . . . When the proper hour comes be prepared to correct the evils which are swiftly creeping into legislation and go to the people of the province replete with a sound common sense policy."

This, to some Conservatives, appears to be a poor basis for satisfaction, but nevertheless the Liberals of Ontario are getting a considerable amount of satisfaction out of the prospect, meagre as it may appear, and in Toronto the Liberal party are almost feeling warm, or at least warm enough to do without slapping their shoulders, when they contemplate all the good fortune that has come their way along this road.

Of course no one immediately connected with the government will admit for one moment that any mistakes have been made, and any independent friend who has the temerity to suggest such a thing quickly has a stigma attached to him. "Perhaps it is difficult in a world of graft to conceive that there could be independent friends who do not want anything, and who only offer advice because they think it is a friendly act."

It is sufficient warrant perhaps for a word of warning that the Liberals are satisfied with the mistakes that are being made, and do not regard it as necessary to pursue a more active course at present.

On Monday, Oct. 26 last, a notable warning was given to the Conservative party in Toronto by the defeat of A. E. Kemp in the east riding for the Dominion House. The soothsayers all got busy and explained away the significance of an occurrence which had already been foretold in municipal affairs, and would have been forestalled by the legislature in the case of Hon. Dr. Pyne, but for the friendly regard felt for him personally, and the belief that methods would be changed after the friendly warning.

The Liberals had been condemned for years by the honest men of the east end for crooked and dishonorable practices. It was believed that when the Conservative party came into power there would be an end to such things. But when all the shady methods of the "Grit" machine were introduced into the ordinary practice of the Ward Association campaigns for the election of officers and the resultant control of patronage, decent men were disgusted and simply quit.

Last week another flagrant error of judgment was perpetrated. The friends of the Conservative party, after all the warnings that had been given, and with the information that was known to be in the possession of the government, ministers could be trusted to rise to the occasion. It has been a vain hope, and it is apparent that somebody's leg is too easily pulled, or else there is less knowledge of the needs of the country in the possession of responsible ministers than their best friends believed they would make it a point to acquire.

Sir James Whitney, it is well known, does not give his own attention to preliminary details. He is not expected to do so. It would be impossible for him to assume the duties properly delegated to others. But he surely must begin to be aware that in the case of important appointments it would be worth while in Toronto to check the recommendations made, by an appeal to independent authorities. It may be objected that this would signify a lack of confidence in some of his immediate advisers. But that is just exactly what a strong mind is never afraid to do. If Sir James continues to make appointments that are notoriously weak and bad, rather than take the risk of offending somebody, he must expect to see his party decay, and fall into the condition that made the last years of Ross rule an offence to the people of the province.

The east end of Toronto is as good for illustrating the situation as anywhere else. In the old days a Conservative, if elected, would be a disgrace to the party. Today the party is not sure of electing an alderman. A. E. Kemp has been defeated, and Dr. Pyne is, or ought to be, shaking in his shoes.

Dr. Pyne has done very well in the education department, but he has made an everlasting mess of the patronage question. No amount of Sir James' friendly advice, and no professional support can or should blind him to an essential factor in the local political situation. The Liberal-Conservatives of the city are under the impression that their local members are appealed to on matters of patronage. In practice Hon. Dr. Pyne's views are paramount. And behind Dr. Pyne stand the clearing their wires and dictating what is to be done.

Let Sir James go into the history of the recommendation, to take a recent notable example, of the entrenchment of E. J. Lennox as architect of the Parliament Buildings. No one has a disrespectful word to say of Mr. Lennox's ability and professional skill. But outside the forces represented by Dr. Pyne, Sir James will be unable to find any support in Toronto for Mr. Lennox's appointment. So many who have had business dealings with Mr. Lennox remember it as a bitter experience that had Sir James been aware of the facts he must have hesitated long before giving free rein to Mr. Lennox's lavish methods. Hon. J. S. Hendrie will have an opportunity to add to his laurels. Mr. Lennox has vanquished many previous clients.

Toronto has declined to pay Mr. Lennox's bill as exorbitant, and adduces one hundred and forty instances in which, furnish good reason for the refusal. And Mr. Lennox has evinced no eagerness to bring the matter to settlement.

And now he has been ensconced by Dr. Pyne and his friends in the Parliament Buildings, and Col. Hendrie waxes his checking-pencil for the protection of Sir James and Ontario.

No wonder the Liberals are chuckling. No wonder the east end is no longer safe.

Frank friends are seldom welcome, but it is due to Sir James to wake him up. He has been the best friend the province has ever had in many matters of advanced and intelligent legislation and The World trusts to see him initiate many new and important measures in the interests of the people. But to do so he must retain the people's confidence, and to do that he must keep in touch with the people's wishes.

They do not wish such blundering as of late has been evident.

MILLION FIRE AT QUEBEC C.N.R. ELEVATOR BURNED

QUEBEC, Ont., Oct. 17.—(Special.)—A fire loss estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, and the death of one fire fighter, mark the destruction Saturday night of the million bushel grain elevator owned by the Canadian Northern Railway.

The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$400,000. It was destroyed, together with 150,000 bushels of grain. Also consumed were two huge freight sheds, well filled with goods; the Customs House, a small eight-story, the plant of the Quebec Cold Storage Co., and a number of loaded freight cars and two small boats.

The fire broke out in the elevator about eight o'clock, and as it was constructed of wood, and of a good height, it soon became a mass of flames, the firemen being quite helpless. The freight sheds of the cold storage plant followed, and then the dome of the custom house, a large stone built edifice, ignited and in a short time the place was in ruins. The records were saved. A stiff wind forced the flames and threatened the safety of the C.N.R. steamer Empress of Ireland, which was lying at Neford's wharf in a damaged state. A large steamer was moved across the harbor.

The fatality occurred when Jerome Fortin of the fire department and a C.N.R. fireman named Martel fell with

DESPATCH is the Soul of Business.—Earl of Chesterfield.

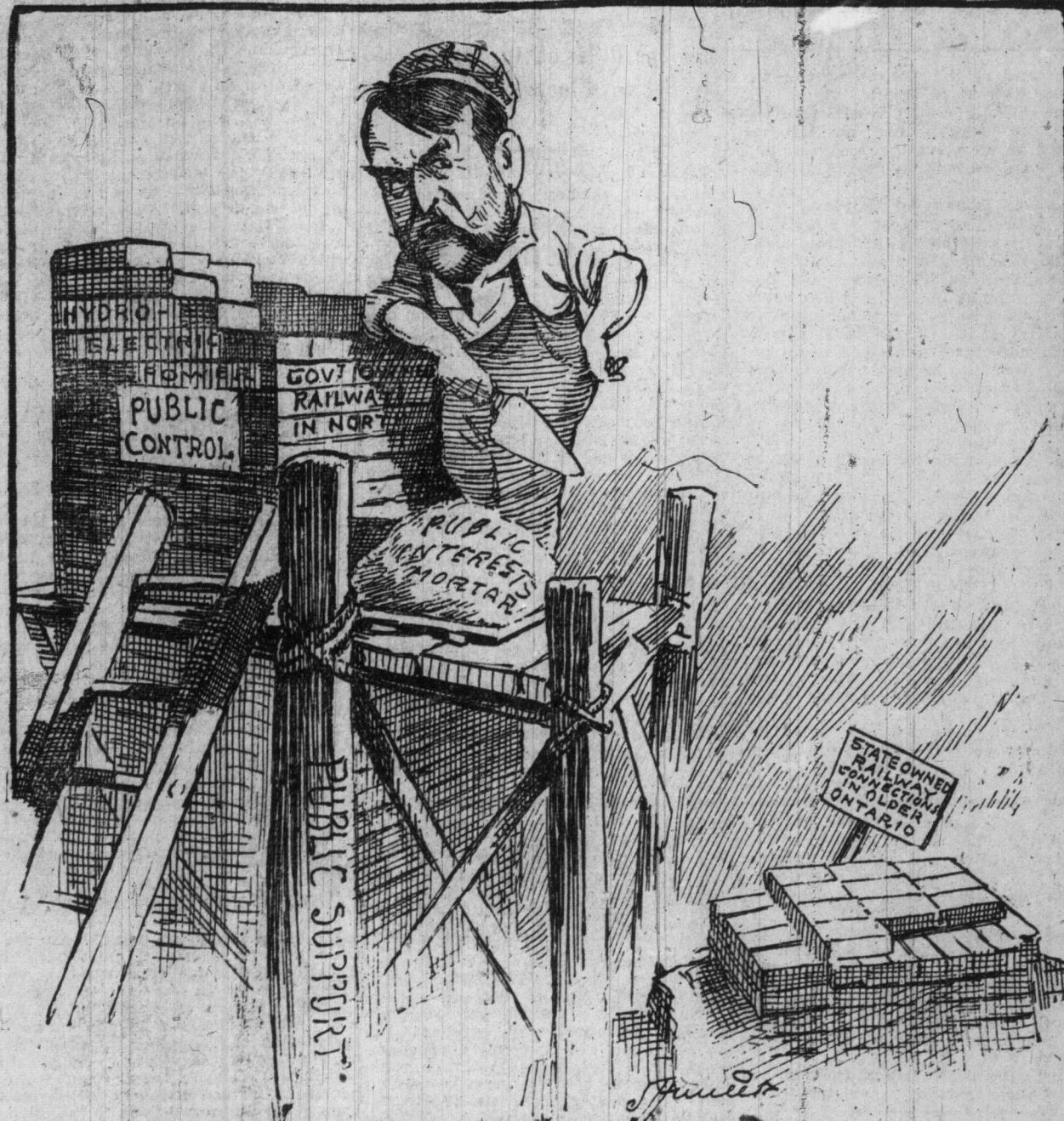
ADVERTISING is the Essence of Despatch.

See the special advertising article on Page 6.

The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 18 1909—TWELVE PAGES

THE UNCOMPLETED CHIMNEY



BRICKLAYER WHITNEY: A few more of those bricks will finish it and make it draw.

CONAN DOYLE EXPOSING CRIMES OF THE CONGO

British Novelist Puts Responsibility For Terrible Atrocities on Belgium's King.

M. Renkin, the Belgian colonial minister, has, within the past few months, been inspecting conditions in the Belgian Congo Free State. Before leaving Belgium he said that nothing would be changed in the Congo. Last year the Congo Free State was annexed to Belgium and ex-

changed its blue flag, with a golden star, to the tricolor of Belgium. M. Renkin seemed to think that change would end the reign of terror in the Congo.

M. Renkin will be back no doubt with the usual talk of minor reforms which will take another year to produce, and will be utterly futile when reduced to practice. But the world has seen this game too often. Surely it will not be made a fool of again. There is some limit to European patience.

Belgium has enacted one long horrible tragedy, vouchered for by priests and missionaries, traders, travelers and consuls, all corroborated, but in no way reformed, by a Belgian commission. The nations have seen these unhappy people, who were their wards, robbed of all they possessed, debauched, degraded, mutilated, tortured, murdered, all on such a scale as has never, to my knowledge, occurred before in the whole course of history; and now, after all these years, with all the stage of polite diplomatic expostulations.

Trace back the chain from the red-handed savage (known as the capita, or head of the natives) thru the bibulous, worried agent, the pompous commissary, the dignified governor-general, the smooth diplomatist, and you come finally, with-out a break, and without a possibility of mitigation or excuse, up to the cold, scheming brain which framed and drove the whole machine. It is upon the king, always upon the king, that the guilt must lie. There is no possible subterfuge by which the moral guilt can be deflected from the head of the state, the man who went to Africa for the freedom of commerce and the regeneration of the native.

America was the first nation to recognize the Congo Free State, in 1884, after Henry M. Stanley, for the King of Belgium, had secured trade treaties with chiefs along the Congo. When Free State Organized.

With these treaties the King of Belgium asked the nation to recognize the Congo Free State, which he

CONAN DOYLE'S CRUSADE.

We have all heard more or less of the white man's misrule and barbarity in dealing with the natives in the Congo Free State. But to-day there is given to the world a volume that will make civilization shiver. It is by Sir A. Conan Doyle, the famous English author, who, having made an exhaustive investigation of the entire Congo situation, has embodied all the terrible tragic story in "The Crime of the Congo." The book, which is placed before the public of England and America to-day, is published in this country by Doubleday, Page & Co., and special permission has been given to the publisher to print important extracts from it. The accompanying article is the first instalment. Sir Conan Doyle's hope is that his story may stir the nations to take action against the Belgian rule in Africa.—Editor.

35,000 TAKE COMMUNION AT AN OPEN-AIR SERVICE

Unique and Impressive Spectacle at Pittsburg at Gathering of "Disciples of Christ."

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Thirty-five thousand persons, representing practically every Protestant religion in the world, to-day partook of an open air communion at Forbes' Field, the million-dollar baseball park here.

To-day's service was the crowning effort of the promoters of the Centenary convention of the Disciples of Christ. Starting 100 years ago, with less than 100 persons, in an effort to bring all Christians into one great denomination, the immense gathering to-day really represented two million persons, a great number of them Canadians and not a few from Toronto.

The services started with the immense gathering singing "Nearer My God to Thee," the 35,000 voices being audible for at least three miles. Five hundred deacons, carrying trays upon which was unfurnished grape juice and bread, emblematic of the blood and body of Christ, then passed along the aisles, administering the sacrament to every communicant. The services were conducted under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Wallace Thorpe, pastor of the First Christian Church here.

It required about 1500 loaves of bread and 11 barrels of grape juice to feed and quench the thirst of the multitude.

Sixteen Bicycles Stolen.

During the last two days the detective department has had 16 complaints of bicycles stolen.

\$3500

Maitland, near Yonge, eight rooms, good condition; wide lane at rear, \$1000 cash.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

29TH YEAR

MOBS IN LONDON REVEAL KING OF SPAIN

Threaten Attack on Embassy—Socialist M.P. Would Tear the Heads Off Every European Monarch.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The red flag was raised in London this afternoon and a large mob moved upon the Spanish embassy to make a demonstration of its disapproval of the execution of Professor Francisco Ferrer, the convicted revolutionist, at Barcelona, a few days ago.

Several bodies of police were stationed at the approaches to the embassy and they drove off the crowds in their usual bloodless, efficient way. The groans and hootings were plainly heard in the embassy and at Buckingham Palace.

The trouble began with a mass meeting in Trafalgar-square, which was organized by several socialists and labor bodies. Several hundred members of these organizations marched to the square carrying red flags draped with crepe and bearing inscriptions denouncing King Alfonso. A black bordered banner was raised on which was written in big letters that could be read from afar: "To hell with the murdered, Alfonso."

After J. F. Green, secretary of the Friends of Russian Freedom, called the meeting to order, he read a telegram from the Countess of Warwick: "No words are too strong to express Europe's horror at the murder of Ferrer."

Labor M.P.'s Virulent.

Several Laborite members of parliament delivered strong orations. Victor Grayson, of Manchester, the socialist member, capped the climax by declaring that if the head of every king of Europe was torn from his body, it would not pay half the price of Ferrer's life. He called the Russian Emperor a "dirty monster," and King Edward, "who could have prevented the execution," was responsible for whatever might happen in England as a result of the demand for the execution of the Spanish ambassador.

The socialist societies carrying their banners then marched in good order to the Spanish embassy, singing revolutionary songs and shouting King Alfonso. A great rabble accompanied them, filling the streets.

The police, who were stationed in front of the open square in front of the embassy and they found that the square was filled with platoons of police. The embassy windows were dark and there were no sign of life there. The police would not let the procession enter the square, or even stop. The crowds were turned back and kept moving up Victoria-street toward the parliament buildings, singing, shouting and groaning.

A Curious Situation.

That the execution of a revolutionary leader in Spain should have caused the worst riots in Paris of any since the Commune, the general strike in Rome, and the extraordinary outburst of feeling, even in South America, is a social phenomenon demanding more than passing attention. There has been no rioting in Spain itself by way of public demonstration beyond the usual daily-bomb explosion at Barcelona, the apparent calm may be altogether deceptive. America, also, according to news reports, has taken almost no interest in the fate of Prof. Ferrer.

A partial explanation of this international psychic mystery lies in the fact that the almost periodical outbreaks of mob spirit in Paris was due, it was said only an excuse for setting itself loose. The demonstration in Rome was less spontaneous. The occasion was seized by the socialist leaders there and elsewhere to record the international solidarity of the radical cause.

It is the first time in Europe that as a result of the general strike in Spain, a bad tactical blunder in shooting Ferrer.

It is not true that his trial was private. There were present 200 reporters and 250 spectators, but the proceedings fell far short of Anglo-Saxon ideas of judicial procedure. No witness was called, but the prosecution made free use of what may be described as affidavits. These applied not only to the specific charge of inciting the Barcelona riots, but covered events in Ferrer's life extending back for some years.

Valencia, the leader of the Spanish anarchists, who was banished six years ago, said to-day: "Ferrer was an educationalist. He founded 100 schools for scientific education in Catalonia. This incited the enmity of the priesthood, and Alfonso gave them their revenge. Spaniards will never forgive him, and we are simply waiting for opportunity. The men and means are ready."

The queen has nothing to fear from Derby but, as he very rarely wears any other, it's always a "Hilgate" for his Hilgate is the big London maker, and Dinen, at 140 Yonge-street, is sole Canadian agent for Hilgate in Canada. Four dollars is the price for the Hilgate Derby in Canada.

ENGLISH HATS HOLD U.S. TRADE.

Wonderful Demand in the United States for English Hats.

Fancy your whacking out eight and ten dollars for a stiff felt Derby hat in New York, when the price of the same hat in London, or in Toronto, Canada, is four dollars? That is what the stylish man of New York is doing whenever he wants an English Derby hat, and he very rarely wears any other. It's always a "Hilgate" for his Hilgate is the big London maker, and Dinen, at 140 Yonge-street, is sole Canadian agent for Hilgate in Canada. Four dollars is the price for the Hilgate Derby in Canada.

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make friends

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and our Furn-
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Weight Suits

Finished Frieze
in single breast-
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sity 24 to 28, \$3.75,
30, sizes 31 to 33,
\$5.50.
Fancy Over-
dressed brown shadow
in double breast-
ed, size up to 36,
brown velvet collar
throughout with heavy
to 9 years. Price

for Boys

ie. Sizes 22 to 32.
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or drawers. Sizes
black, dark regularly
brown, etc. Sizes

Tams

without ornament,
and lined seams.
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on eyelets, 2 to 4,
to 10-12-2, \$1.75.
ren's Tan Russia
style, heavy, soft,
8 to 10-12, \$1.75.
50.
ren's Button Boots,
half top, size in
brown, oze tops;
2 \$1.25; 8 to 10-12,
and \$2.50.
Children's Corduroy
sne, brown, fawn,
ren's 99c, misses'
ite 99c and \$1.25.
ings, with three
and \$1.99.

PECIAL.

ren's Boots, Don-
ner, heavy soft,
leather through-
and 8 to 10-12, Es-
79c.

Women



white. Each, 25c
DR MONDAY, and
black, grey, navy,
prunelle, cinnamon,
to \$2.00.
ellings, in black,
chocoon, taupe, grey,
to 25c to 65c.