

OFFICES TO RENT
 Quebec Bank Building, singly or en-
 suite; newly remodelled.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
 88 King St. East - Toronto.
 30TH YEAR.

**NO COMMISSION
 IS COUNCIL'S
 DICTUM**

Harbor and Civic Trust Proposals Were Voted Down After a Long Argument—Also Some Discussion on the Formation of a Children's Court.

WHAT THE CITY COUNCIL DID.
 Refused to submit a referendum on a harbor commission.
 Voted against a civic improvement trust.
 Approved bylaw for Parliament street viaduct.
 Referred children's court proposal to the legislation committee.
 Voted \$16,000 for the purchase of houses for the street cleaning department.
 Instructed officials to report on street railway equipment needed to reduce danger to public.
 Decided to apply again to the Dominion Railway Commission to order commutation rates by steam railways.
 Voted to seek again legislation enabling the city to sell feed at the city cattle market.
 Declined to ask Ontario Railway Board to order street railway to erect shelters.
 Asked corporation counsel to report on whether street railway can impose penalty for violation of rules.
 Authorized mayor to notify York Radial Railway that city will assume possession when franchise expires next year.
 Approved Eglinton-avenue site for fire station to serve Deer Park district.
 And sat from 3 p.m. until 12.30 a.m.

After having wrestled in debate for two hours on the question of submitting to the people a referendum on the establishing of a harbor commission, with absolute jurisdiction over the entire waterfront, including Ashbridge's Bay, the city council last night decided, on a vote of 14 to 3, that such a referendum should not be submitted. The decision was reached on the casting vote of Ald. Dunn, chairman of the committee of the whole, and, as several aldermen were absent, it is expected that a referendum of this nature, if the author of the movement, will test sentiment at the next council meeting.

The division on the controller's motion to override the board of waterworks which recommended a reference back to the special committee on waterfront improvements was: For—Controller Spence, Ald. Welch, Hilton, McBride, O'Neill, Maguire, Anderson, Hamby and Heyd. 10. Against—The Mayor, Controllers Foster, Church and Ward, Ald. Chisholm, Phelan, Baird, McCausland, D. Spence, May and Dunn—11.

The council meeting was one of the most protracted held in years. After three hours' discussion there was an adjournment until 8 p.m., and it was half an hour past midnight before the oratory had spent itself.

The debate was on the waterfront commission, which lasted from 10 p.m. until a new morning had been ushered in, was marked by frequently expressed fear that the city in turning over to the commission the big industrial area of Ashbridge's Bay would be rendered to persons not directly responsible to the people an asset computed to be worth anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. There was also discussion to regard the move as being in the direction of reducing the council's powers.

Against Improvement Trust.
 Controller Spence received another setback when council, by a vote of 14 to 3, supported the board of control in referring back his proposal to create a civic improvement trust or commission, with the object of extending streets, acquiring playgrounds, parks, etc., when such improvements had been decided upon by council. A feature of the plan was that the legislation to be asked for would empower the trust to expropriate more land than was necessary for any improvement, so that the city would get the benefit of enhanced values.

Also the controller carefully explained that council would not lessen its powers, but would simply entrust the commission with the execution of public works, and that the council would have strong disfavor. The sentiment was that the civic officials were capable of carrying out council's orders, but a feeling was also in evidence that the city would do well to press for power to enlarge its powers of expropriation.

The division was: For—Controller Spence, Ald. Maguire, O'Neill, Anderson, Hamby, Weston, Welch and McCarthy—8. Against—The Mayor, Controllers Ward, Foster and Church, Ald. Graham, McBride, Hilton, Chisholm, McMurrich, Baird, McCausland, Phelan, D. Spence and May—14.

The Harbor Discussion.
 Controller Spence carefully repeated all that had formerly been said in support of the harbor commission. He was willing to amend the clause relating to the commission's control of Ashbridge's Bay by adding the words "subject to conditions imposed by the city council."

The public were behind the commission plan, he said, and a deputation of 2000 people could easily have been

Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats.
 Persian Lamb Coats are proving to be very popular this year. A superior assortment will be found at Dineen's. The skins are imported direct from Leipzig, Germany, which is the world's chief mart for this favorite fur. Every garment is designed and finished in the Dineen work shop and bears that firm's stamp of quality, style and finish. Prices range according to the class of fur and quality of linings used. A call will convince that the Dineen stock is the best in the city. Write for catalogue.

World

12 PAGES.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1910.—TWELVE PAGES

**LYDD GEORGE IS
 SARCASTIC ON
 THE PEERS**

Pictures for His Audience What Australia and Canada Would Say if They Came to Look for a Similar Institution There—Lansdowne's Resolutions of Reform.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)
 LONDON, Nov. 21.—Speaking in the east end of London, Lloyd George said that the schemes for the reform of the house of lords the government would consider at leisure. Under that disimburated by Lord Lansdowne every radical bill would be sent to a referendum. The government would have none of these shams.

The chancellor was in excellent form, his wit biting as ever. The huge hall wherein he spoke was filled with an enthusiastic crowd.

Referring to the Tories' sarcasm about Redmond as a "dollar dictator," Lloyd George remarked that their loyalty last time was a German invasion. Since when, he asked, had British aristocracy started despising American dollars, which had buttressed many tottering nobles?

The Constitutional Issue.
 As regards the constitutional issue, no country in the world would stand the British second chamber. It was like, he said, running a horse car on an electric car on the same track.

Lloyd George reminded the Conservatives that a large portion of Redmond's statements were to be used as excuses for taxing bread, then Canadians were kith and kin beyond the seas, but when they subscribed to enable Ireland to shoot and stab and the government possessed, they were called aliens tearing down the constitution. (Applause.)

Lloyd George, referring to the proposals of Lord Lansdowne, said that the lords were now crying, "Don't shoot; I'm coming half way down."

An Overseas Trip.
 Humorously the chancellor took his hearers to the overseas dominions in search of a similar institution in imagination. He interviewed Australians, then enquired if they were anything like the descendants of the French. The Canadian militia dates back to 1649, when the population of the colony did not exceed 1000 souls. Some 50 men were then under arms to drive off Iroquois marauders. From that time the militia has always had its marked place among us, because, under the French regime, it held the place of the royal troops, and since 1760 it was frequently called on as the chief force of the country. The story for a couple of centuries mixes together militia and regular. When the English took possession of Canada, the three classes which deserved it were: (1) The Catholic clergy; (2) The habitants born on the soil; (3) The militia (composed of 25), active and animated by an heroic spirit. The militia received no pay and no equipment, each man furnishing his own fire-piece. Parishes were responsible for units of 5, 10, 20 men to notice of the militia captain. The militia was a man of influence and ability, selected for these reasons.

History of the Militia.
 The Militia Act of 1868 was quoted in full, and Col. Merritt proceeded: "The weakness of the old militia system was in its rendering. In some provinces the militia man eventually was only taught to bear arms in one quantity a year, and there was no other training even in the matter of rifle-shooting. In other provinces, such as Nova Scotia, a better state of things prevailed, but the general weakness of an otherwise perfect and necessary system for Canada caused efforts to be made to create an active militia which should have more training than that of the militia, the object of the partial change effected by the act of 1868, and of the epoch-making act of 1885. The act of 1885 was not a financial measure, but the introduction of the classification of the old 'universal service' militia and the authorization of 'volunteer' companies. The act of 1885 brought about a departure from the old 'patriotic service' form of military organization in Canada, and contemplated the raising of 5000 men to form 'corps d'élite' among the militia, and the retention of the old 'universal service' militia as a reserve. The members of the active or volunteer force were to provide their uniforms and clothing, and were to be enrolled annually. A specified number of days drill in the year. In 1889 the volunteer militia was ordered to receive pay of six consecutive days in each year, with pay of a dollar a day. In the early sixties, notice was given to the militia in connection with the regulars, then in Canada, were established, with \$50 allowance for each day of drill, and a certificate of qualification in a 56 days' course. In all, more than 8000 certificates were issued, and the militia was ordered 16 days' drill at 50¢ a day. In 1868, after Confederation, a militia law was passed, which virtually the system at present existing, with an active militia, and a dormant, or 'patriotic service' militia. The Militia Act of 1901 is, however, a more decided step in the direction of a standing army, in that it provides for a permanent force of 2000, increased in 1905 to 3000.

The annual muster day was evidently kept up until Confederation, for, as Mr. Merritt said, "The members of the only militia which was kept up until Confederation, for, as Mr. Merritt said, 'Turning to the reciprocity negotia-



HIS FIRST JOB.

GZAR PAYS TRIBUTE TO GREATNESS OF TOLSTOI

Embodied the Golden Age of His Talent in Creation of Types of Fatherland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The Russian emperor has written the following note on the margin of the report which M. Stolypin sent to his majesty of Tolstoi's death:

"I heartily deplore the death of the great writer who embodied the golden age of his talent in his creations of types of the fatherland, constituting one of the most glorious periods of Russian life. May he find in God a merciful judge."

The duma adjourned to-day's session out of respect for Count Leo Tolstoi, the decision to do so was reached only after a wrangle, the members of the extreme right contending that to honor the memory of the Russian reformer and novelist would be to challenge the Greek Catholic church. It was asserted that the duma was a state institution to which Tolstoi's visits to the monasteries of Schamardinsky and Optina, his wish to return to the church and will raise no objection over religious ceremonies at his funeral.

The Homeward Journey.
 ASTAPOVA, Nov. 21.—A special train, bearing the body of Count Leo Tolstoi to Yasenaya Polyana, the family estate in the government of Tula, left here at 8 o'clock this afternoon. The countess and the other members of the family and intimates who accompanied the body.

A halt for the night will be made at the railway junction at Gorbachevo, and the train is due at Yasenaya Polyana, where, together with its furniture, it will become part of the proposed Tolstoi museum.

Good Samaritan's Poor Reward.
 George Blendo, 114 Teravail-street, yesterday bought a drink for Thomas Keenan, 64 Sullivan-street, and a companion in an hotel in the ward. The three left together, and in Agnes-street match, during which the other man went thru Blendo's pockets for \$20.

A number of bystanders observed the play, and made him give up \$15, which Blendo started a playful wrangle, while Policeman Matthias happened along and arrested Keenan on a charge of assault and robbery.

London Officials Resign.
 LONDON, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—The city council at a meeting to-night accepted the resignation of Consulting Engineer Graydon and Publicity Agent Caruthers, and practically decided to liquidate the bonds of the North Midland Electric Co.

Queen of Belgium Seriously Ill.
 BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The condition to-day of Queen Elizabeth, who is ill with bronchitis, is serious.

Cheap Power for All!

The Edison Storage Battery, requisitioned by the city to light up Charles-street, has proved not only its efficiency but has opened up also a new chapter in the Book of Public Power for the People.

Public power thru the agency of the Edison Storage Battery can be taken to the home, to the hamlet, far from the madding crowd, day's journey from transmission lines and all their fancied dangers. A York Township farmer can team his load of hay into the city and return home with a charged battery, that will run his threshing outfit and light his house.

With the same battery his boy can saw the cordwood, his wife milk the cows and the hired man run the cider-mill.

This may seem levity, but it is the levity of the man who laughs last. Public power has been sneered at till his enemies have distorted their faces forever. The laughing time has come, but they have forgotten how to laugh. It is for the people, the common people, to laugh.

All that has been said for public power has come true. Believers in public power have been called dreamers. Behold their dreams have come true! And greater dreams than these will come true.

Hail public power! Hail Edison Storage Battery! Hail the men who have dreamt and who dream dreams!

U.S. POSTOFFICE MAKES 2 BIG RAIDS AT NEW YORK

Waging a Warm Campaign Against All "Get Rich Quick" Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Postoffice inspectors this afternoon visited the offices of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company with a warrant for the arrest of one of the company's officers, on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

The government charges that the firm sold between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 mining and oil stocks worth little or nothing.

Charles L. Vaughn, a director of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, incorporated in Arizona, was taken on the second raid, and held in \$10,000 bail. Inspectors say his company has sold stock to the amount of at least \$1,000,000, which has brought in no return to the investor.

In all parts of the country Postmaster Hitchcock estimates that the public has been fleeced out of at least \$100,000,000 by the get-rich-quick concerns in the last five years, but he says, they have forgotten how to laugh. It is for the people, the common people, to laugh.

The arrest to-day by postoffice inspectors of the principals in two important companies, Burr Brothers, with offices in the Flatiron Building and the Continental Wireless Co., which had headquarters at 56 Pine-street, led to the series of investigations that the postal authorities have been making in their crusade against the fraudulent use of the United States mails. Within the last few days, 78 such cases have been brought to a head during the year.

Postoffice officials say that the Burr concern has sold to investors \$100,000,000 of stocks in various companies, most of which they say have gone out of existence or have become bankrupt.

The officers arrested were Sheldon C. Burr, president; Frank H. Tobey, vice-president, and Eugene H. Burr, secretary and treasurer. Arrests are expected in Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the corporation has extensive offices.

Arrest in Oregon.
 PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.—E. W. Preston was arrested to-night on a warrant charging him with using the United States mails to defraud. The daily reported to have been a perfectly tranquil Sunday thruout the greater part of Mexico, broken only by a few almost insignificant disorders in the smaller places. This action on the part of the officials, in connection with the raid made in New York to-day on Burr Brothers, stockbrokers.

MEXICAN TROUBLE SERIOUS TELEGRAPH IS HELD UP

For the First Time A. P. Leased Wires Commandeered by the Government.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 21.—The situation in Mexico appears serious to-night. For the first time in the fifteen years of operation, the leased wire of the Associated Press from Laredo to Monterey and Mexico City was to-night commandeered by the Mexican Government on the plea of military necessity.

Coming as it does after what was officially reported to have been a perfectly tranquil Sunday thruout the greater part of Mexico, broken only by a few almost insignificant disorders in the smaller places, this action on the part of the officials, in connection with the raid made in New York to-day on Burr Brothers, stockbrokers.

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DETECTIVE'S KEEN EYE

Makes a Discovery That Lands Four Men in the Cells.

That there have been wholesale thefts from the commissariat department of the King Edward Hotel was shown last night when Detective McKinney gathered in George Woods, assistant storekeeper, 225 East Queen-street; Lawrence Munroe, bar porter, 47 De Grassi-street; William Shell, bartender, 240 Spadina-avenue, and Irvine Pate, porter, 231 Rhodes-avenue, all employed at their respective addresses at the hotel.

The detective observed Munroe rounding the hotel corner with something concealed under his coat, and asked him to show it. The man, dumfounded, but finally disclosed a side of bacon. He denied that he worked at the hotel, but finally had to admit that he did. Woods was next quizzed and admitted that he had been supplying the goods, and gave the names of the other two, who also admitted that they had been purchasing goods at greatly reduced rates from Woods. The current rate was \$1 for a side of bacon. Woods is charged with theft, and the others with receiving stolen property.

Increased Their Dividend.
 MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The Royal Bank of Canada, in declaring the quarterly dividend, payable Jan. 3, also increased the yearly dividend from 11 to 12 per cent.

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Sir Wilfrid, who was somewhat surprised and visibly affected, said that he was more touched by words could express. Up to the present time there had been one invincible objection to his becoming an opposition leader, the will of the people. He would wish to be fired by the voters, he no doubt become a private citizen.

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NEED OF MILITIA LAW TO GIVE DEFENCE FORCE

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt Contrasts Australia's Patriotic System With Canada's Mercenary Militia.

"It seems beyond question that if we are to have a healthier, more disciplined youth in Canada, a manhood trained to the swift, unexpected day of danger, a defence force which is one in fact and not in name only, a uniform loyalty to the one flag by all, in fact and not in name only, a uniform loyalty to the one flag by all, the mixed nationalities of our great Dominion, we must go back to the spirit of the wholesome old militia law of our forefathers which saved our country."

So said Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, R.C.M.P., president of the Canadian Military Institute last night, in concluding before the institute a comprehensive review and comparison of the old militia law of Canada, and New Zealand, and Lord Kitchener's report. He contended that the system adopted in 1868 and which saved Canada in the war of 1812, and which has always been the complete indifference to the matter of defence, and a general marked disinclination to make personal self-sacrifice in connection therewith.

The Canadian militia dates back to 1649, when the population of the colony did not exceed 1000 souls. Some 50 men were then under arms to drive off Iroquois marauders. From that time the militia has always had its marked place among us, because, under the French regime, it held the place of the royal troops, and since 1760 it was frequently called on as the chief force of the country. The story for a couple of centuries mixes together militia and regular. When the English took possession of Canada, the three classes which deserved it were: (1) The Catholic clergy; (2) The habitants born on the soil; (3) The militia (composed of 25), active and animated by an heroic spirit. The militia received no pay and no equipment, each man furnishing his own fire-piece. Parishes were responsible for units of 5, 10, 20 men to notice of the militia captain. The militia was a man of influence and ability, selected for these reasons.

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LANSDOWNE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions which Lord Lansdowne gave notice that he would introduce on Wednesday follow: It is desirable that provision be made for settling differences that may arise between the house of commons and this house as reconstituted, reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent resolutions of this house; "That as to bills, other than money bills, such provision should be made on the following lines: If a difference arises between the houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill, in two successive sessions, and during an interval of not more than one year, and such difference is unable to be adjusted by other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting, composed of the members of the two houses, of the measure relates to a matter of great gravity, and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but submitted for decision to the electors by a referendum.

Money Bills.
 "That as to money bills, the provision should be on the following lines: The lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills, which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against 'tacking,' and provided that, if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the provisions thereof are of a purely financial character, that such question shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses with the speaker of the house of commons as chairman, who shall have a casting vote only. If the committee holds that the bill, or the provisions in question, are not of a financial character, they shall be dealt with forthwith at a joint sitting of the house."

Austin Chamberlain states that the maximum duty on wheat proposed by the tariff reformers would be a quarter on wheat only and on wheat flour a little higher in proportion.

McBRIDE CANNOT ATTEND

Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Foy to Represent Ontario.

Sir James Whitney yesterday received a letter from Premier McBride of British Columbia, stating that he would not be possible for him to attend the interprovincial conference at Ottawa on Dec. 9, owing to the early opening of the legislature in that province in January. It is expected that Premier McBride will be fully represented.

It is probable that Hon. J. J. Foy will accompany Premier Whitney as one of the representatives of Ontario.

Delighted Beyond Measure.

It is fine to be pleased—better still to be well pleased, but there is nothing like being delighted. Those who witnessed the Princess Theatre last night were delighted beyond measure for the well-known comedian is seen at his best in "The Captain."

PROBABLE WEATHER.

KELS0, Ont., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Weather very mild and cloudy; local storm. Frederichsburg River opened down centre from Night Hawk to Frederichsburg Lake and bridge complete across river and expect complete across river on Thursday or Wednesday or Thursday. Sleighting still continues good. Blinch of prospectors of heading for Lamont, result of new find of free gold and native silver running in same vein.

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\$12,000, Gerrard St.
 Excellent rooming-house proposition: three rooms; hot-water heating; lot 100x100; frontage, with a large brick stable.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
 88 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel.

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Sir Frederick Borden assured the opposition leader that Major-General French's report would be tabled without delay.

Mr. McGovern (Ottawa), in moving that an address be presented to his excellency, referred to the fact that this was the first time that a member from the capital had been given the honor of presenting an address. He said Canada had been ready for 30 years to discuss the question, and to come to an understanding that would be mutually advantageous to the two countries.

NEED OF MILITIA LAW TO GIVE DEFENCE FORCE

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt Contrasts Australia's Patriotic System With Canada's Mercenary Militia.

"It seems beyond question that if we are to have a healthier, more disciplined youth in Canada, a manhood trained to the swift, unexpected day of danger, a defence force which is one in fact and not in name only, a uniform loyalty to the one flag by all, in fact and not in name only, a uniform loyalty to the one flag by all, the mixed nationalities of our great Dominion, we must go back to the spirit of the wholesome old militia law of our forefathers which saved our country."

So said Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, R.C.M.P., president of the Canadian Military Institute last night, in concluding before the institute a comprehensive review and comparison of the old militia law of Canada, and New Zealand, and Lord Kitchener's report. He contended that the system adopted in 1868 and which saved Canada in the war of 1812, and which has always been the complete indifference to the matter of defence, and a general marked disinclination to make personal self-sacrifice in connection therewith.

The Canadian militia dates back to 1649, when the population of the colony did not exceed 1000 souls. Some 50 men were then under arms to drive off Iroquois marauders. From that time the militia has always had its marked place among us, because, under the French regime, it held the place of the royal troops, and since 1760 it was frequently called on as the chief force of the country. The story for a couple of centuries mixes together militia and regular. When the English took possession of Canada, the three classes which deserved it were: (1) The Catholic clergy; (2) The habitants born on the soil; (3) The militia (composed of 25), active and animated by an heroic spirit. The militia received no pay and no equipment, each man furnishing his own fire-piece. Parishes were responsible for units of 5, 10, 20 men to notice of the militia captain. The militia was a man of influence and ability, selected for these reasons.

History of the Militia.
 The Militia Act of 1868 was quoted in full, and Col. Merritt proceeded: "The weakness of the old militia system was in its rendering. In some provinces the militia man eventually was only taught to bear arms in one quantity a year, and there was no other training even in the matter of rifle-shooting. In other provinces, such as Nova Scotia, a better state of things prevailed, but the general weakness of an otherwise perfect and necessary system for Canada caused efforts to be made to create an active militia which should have more training than that of the militia, the object of the partial change effected by the act of 1868, and of the epoch-making act of 1885. The act of 1885 was not a financial measure, but the introduction of the classification of the old 'universal service' militia and the authorization of 'volunteer' companies. The act of 1885 brought about a departure from the old 'patriotic service' form of military organization in Canada, and contemplated the raising of 5000 men to form 'corps d'élite' among the militia, and the retention of the old 'universal service' militia as a reserve. The members of the active or volunteer force were to provide their uniforms and clothing, and were to be enrolled annually. A specified number of days drill in the year. In 1889 the volunteer militia was ordered to receive pay of six consecutive days in each year, with pay of a dollar a day. In the early sixties, notice was given to the militia in connection with the regulars, then in Canada, were established, with \$50 allowance for each day of drill, and a certificate of qualification in a 56 days' course. In all, more than 8000 certificates were issued, and the militia was ordered 16 days' drill at 50¢ a day. In 1868, after Confederation, a militia law was passed, which virtually the system at present existing, with an active militia, and a dormant, or 'patriotic service' militia. The Militia Act of 1901 is, however, a more decided step in the direction of a standing army, in that it provides for a permanent force of 2000, increased in 1905 to 3000.

The annual muster day was evidently kept up until Confederation, for, as Mr. Merritt said, "Turning to the reciprocity negotia-

LANSDOWNE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions which Lord Lansdowne gave notice that he would introduce on Wednesday follow: It is desirable that provision be made for settling differences that may arise between the house of commons and this house as reconstituted, reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent resolutions of this house; "That as to bills, other than money bills, such provision should be made on the following lines: If a difference arises between the houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill, in two successive sessions, and during an interval of not more than one year, and such difference is unable to be adjusted by other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting, composed of the members of the two houses, of the measure relates to a matter of great gravity, and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but submitted for decision to the electors by a referendum.

Money Bills.
 "That as to money bills, the provision should be on the following lines: The lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills, which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against 'tacking,' and provided that, if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the provisions thereof are of a purely financial character, that such question shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses with the speaker of the house of commons as chairman, who shall have a casting vote only. If the committee holds that the bill, or the provisions in question, are not of a financial character, they shall be dealt with forthwith at a joint sitting of the house."

Austin Chamberlain states that the maximum duty on wheat proposed by the tariff reformers would be a quarter on wheat only and on wheat flour a little higher in proportion.

McBRIDE CANNOT ATTEND

Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Foy to Represent Ontario.

Sir James Whitney yesterday received a letter from Premier McBride of British Columbia, stating that he would not be possible for him to attend the interprovincial conference at Ottawa on Dec. 9, owing to the early opening of the legislature in that province in January. It is expected that Premier McBride will be fully represented.

It is probable that Hon. J. J. Foy will accompany Premier Whitney as one of the representatives of Ontario.

Delighted Beyond Measure.

It is fine to be pleased—better still to be well pleased, but there is nothing like being delighted. Those who witnessed the Princess Theatre last night were delighted beyond measure for the well-known comedian is seen at his best in "The Captain."

PROBABLE WEATHER.

KELS0, Ont., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Weather very mild and cloudy