

Specials for in the ment.

as Plates, the burner, also burner Cast Plates. The These are the s-saving hot \$3.50 and \$2.39.

OVENS.

Ovens, the Special, 39c. l protected satisfactory burner style, burner style,

l-plated Tea copper bot- 35 and \$1.45, 9, pit or flat nday, 98c.

Gas Range, oved drilled erior to any rances. An aranted gas ig feature is umer, which al amount of e here. Two- Monday, \$10; style, Mon-

ational Laundry No. 9. Can be on for cooking alne. Basement

White Granite ware, regular 50c.

Knives, 6 in., ular 25c. Mon-

Buck Saws, good uted frame, re- 30c.

ail Sets, assort- Regdial 15c.

itchen and Requisites

oons, full, long, weight and ne- arly 55c. Mon-

ou Handles, for regular 10c.

ugs, 3 Irons, 1 in set, nickle- ly \$1.15, Mon-

regular \$1.00.

ing Clothes Horse rails, 65c line.

u Holders, holds tapes to fasten, 47c.

l Rinsing Tubs, sheet galvanized Monday, 29c

u Pails or Water Monday, 15c.

shing wringer 2c, regular \$1.35.

2c, 59c, 69c and

ugs, Canadian imperial guar- enclosed cogs; Monday, 83c. 00.

sh Boilers, size 2c, regular \$1.35.

bottom, Mon-

etries, basement Monday, 11c.

Fixtures

for 79c.

ion Soap and ument sale, Mon-

Specials in apers

rawing, Dining- Room 25c roll, Mon-

to 50c roll, Mon-

ed booklet of



31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12.

The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 26-1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELL THE GOVERNMENT WHAT YOU THINK OF IT

Reciprocity is not likely to pass at Washington this week; nor will it pass at Ottawa if those who are against it speak out loud.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot stand up against the protests pouring in. Protest by your voice, your pen.

Military Cars, Balloon Destroyers, Aeroplanes—Features of Toronto's Great Auto Show

MOTOR SHOW IS OPENED GREATEST IN CANADA

Many Novel Features Include Aeroplanes, Balloon Destroyers, Portable Wireless Stations and Armored Artillery Truck—Exhibits Represent Investment of Half Million.

Toronto has set a new record for Canada in the Automobile and Motor Show which opened for inspection in the armories at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and was formally opened by His Honor J. M. Gibson at 8:30 in the evening. It was a good move on the part of the directors to secure the armories, and even with the immense floor and gallery area of this great structure, supplemented by the adjoining riding school, the space has proven inadequate. A great many exhibitors have been compelled to curtail their displays and a large number who asked for concessions had to be turned down. It is the largest show ever held in Canada and has been surpassed by only a few cities on the continent. In variety of designs and mechanical features it stands unsurpassed.

Aeroplane and War Vehicles. There are many novel features. A display of aeroplanes are suspended from the ceiling, immediately above the main entrance from Hutcheson avenue is poised a Bleriot monoplane, the identical model of La Scarpelle, in which Count De Lesseps made his sensational flight over the city of Toronto from Weston. It is the property of E. M. Wilcox, secretary of the Ontario Motor League and manager of the show.

An aeroplane in course of construction is exhibited by Lewis H. Ray, of automobile equipment. Then there are several varieties for military service, noteworthy among them being a balloon destroyer, mounted with a quick-firing gun, which may be elevated or swung around at any angle. There are two cars bearing wireless telegraph equipment. One of these is a "scout" car exhibited by the Tudhope people of Orillia.

There is also a truck to be put in by the Fordcar people on Monday, which carries a complete outfit of mail and batteries and instruments. Armored Artillery Car. The artillery motor car, armoured-plated and bearing a three-pound Maxim gun firmly locked to the chassis, is another interesting feature. The wheels are armoured and every working part is protected by steel.

There are approximately 750,000 worth of automobiles, cycles and accessories in the building. Three hundred and fifty distinct makes of cars are shown. There are over 100 exhibitors. On the main floor are motor cars with some special for accessories. The gallery is devoted to motor cycles.

The motor cycles of all types, all makes, and for all purposes. In price they run from \$500 to \$10,000, representative of the simplest and lightest runabout and the most lavishly equipped limousine. Both gasoline and electric types are on view. Commercial cars are also important part of the show, from the lightest baker's wagon to the heaviest contractor's truck, all vastly superior to the horse truck for heavy loads and long runs. Toronto manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and all lines of business have supervised the show, and the motor truck to be rapidly increasing extent.

Side Features for Comfort. An attractive rest room has been provided for ladies in the south gallery of the building. It is furnished prettily, and makes a pleasant rendezvous where the music, the birds and a general view of the main floor can be enjoyed to advantage. The tea room and refreshment room under the direction of the Daughters of the Empire is another feature. An interesting innovation is the lecture room, where stereopticon presents each day about one hundred views of automobiles and aeroplanes in unusual circumstances. These show flights of aeroplanes at the big meets, and touring and military incidents in connection with the automobile.

Decorations Superb. Great care has been given to details of decoration, the color scheme being red, white and blue, and the show's semi-military character. Manager Wilcox expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrangement.

The Auto Girl



Eyre Talks of Returning

Declares That He Has Nothing Out of Alleged Over Issue of "Little Nip" Stock.

Word has been received in the city from Reginald Eyre, the absentee secretary of the Little Nipping Mining Company. In this letter he speaks of coming back to the city, but not as an intention, but rather as a proposition for the opinion of advisers. In it he declares that he has nothing out of the alleged over issue of the "Little Nip" stock, and says that others had to do with the over-issue besides himself, and also protests that he should not be an exile as a result of the transactions.

No Advance in Lake Coal Rates

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders a Further Suspension Until September.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Important orders were issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day suspending advances in rates which had been filed with the commission. The principal one was that suspending the increases on "lake coal" rates from West Virginia and Kentucky points on the great lakes from March 15 to Sept. 15, 1911. The roads affected by the order are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Hocking Valley, the Kanawha & Michigan, and some of the allied lines of these roads. The commission has instigated an investigation of the proposed advances on "lake coal" rates, but has found it impossible to conclude its enquiry by March 15, to which date the rates originally were suspended.

IS THE SENATE A RUBBER STAMP

Toronto Star.—With the exception of the Mackenzie and Mann Yukon contract there has never yet been a case where the Canadian senate has done other than what it was expected to do by the government.

WASHINGTON AND TOKYO NOW IN ALLIANCE

New Trade Treaty Will Have Important Effect on General Relations Between East and West—A Sharp Rebuke to U.S. Jingoism—Japanese are Pleased.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—A large crowd was in attendance when Agnes and Parkdale played the deciding game for the Senior C.H.A. championship. The ice was hard, but there was some water on the surface. Both teams played the same line-up as on Wednesday last, and were both confident of winning. The betting was generally even with Parkdale a slight favorite. The teams: Argos—Goal, Zulte; point, Murphy; cover, Kidd; rover, Moore; centre, Pringle; right, Gowen; left, Brady. Parkdale—Goal, Holmes; point, Stockton; cover, Sawson; rover, Davidson; centre, Adams; right, Hunter; left, Rippeart.

Reference—Lawson Whitehead. Kernel Rippeart was first man to go on the job and was greeted with cheers. The driving Parkdale team showed in good condition. The condition of the ice was deemed more favorable to the carmen than to the Parkdale team. Whistled off started across the rink, settling all doubts as to who was going to referee the game. Capt. Murphy at the head of his Argos team gave a powerful reception by the large crowd. At 8:35 Referee Lawson called the teams together for the toss and the game commenced.

Get the Hockey Extra with Full Report of the game. Unhealthy for Germs and Fish Hypochlorite in Ottawa's Water Supply Spoils Ova at Government Hatchery.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—As a result, it is considered, of the hypochlorite that is being put into Ottawa's water supply to kill the typhoid germs, the government fish hatchery station, situated at a number of valuable fish and may lose thousands more. Several complaints have been made to the Citizen by owners of gold fish ponds, that the hypochlorite treatment had been commenced many had died. Precisely the same result has been met with at the government hatchery, except that the loss there will be many times greater if, as is feared, the hypo has had a deleterious effect on the thousands of fish eggs that are being hatched out.

If, as feared, the eggs should be spoiled, the loss to the government will be considerable, as the hatchery gets hatched include salt water salmon and other fish not easy to procure inland and the number of eggs is an enormous one.

Former Secretary For India Dead

Viscount Wolverhampton, at One Time Prominent in British and Colonial Political Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Viscount Wolverhampton, formerly secretary of state for India, and from 1903 until 1910 president of the council, died here to-day. Henry Hartley Fowler, the first Viscount Wolverhampton, was born May 16, 1830, and was the youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Fowler. He was created a viscount in 1906. Viscount Wolverhampton was financial secretary to the treasury in 1885, president of the local government board with a seat in the cabinet, from 1892 until 1894, and during the following year had the portfolio of secretary of state for India. He was appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in December, 1905, and was lord president of the council from 1908 to 1910.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF FRONTENAC COUNTY EXPRESS OPINION THAT THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT SHOWED NEGLIGENCE THAT CAUSED WRECK OF THE INSTITUTION.

KINGSTON, Feb. 25.—One of the biggest gatherings for many years was present at the annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Frontenac County this afternoon, at which the following officers were elected: President, James Martin, Cushingville; first vice-president, Thomas Powell, Wolfe Island; second vice-president, John Taylor, Storrington; secretary, Wm. McNally, Simonsville; treasurer, John Corfield, Perth; clerk, John H. Smith, Perth; hon. secretary, Hugh Christy, Storrington; Bay Leonard, Hartington.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Edwards, M.P.; Mr. F. Nichols, M.L.A.; John S. Galloway, M.L.A.; T. W. Crothers, M.P., West Elgin, and J. S. Caldwell, organizer, Toronto. The speaker of the Farmers' Bank, blaming the government at Ottawa for the conditions of things and came out strongly against reciprocity. Negligence on the part of the government at Ottawa, he charged, was cause of wreck of Farmers' Bank.

The speaker largely to blame was Hon. W. S. Fielding, who had a short time ago received a gift of \$10,000 and refused to tell who had contributed the gift. Mr. Edwards said he had not been able to study every phase of the case to give an opinion on reciprocity, but after getting all the information possible he would vote accordingly no matter which side it bore.

Mr. Nichols also opposed reciprocity and agreed with Crothers that had it not been for the way the government was received in the navy bill, nothing would have been heard of this trade agreement.

Agriculturists Vitrally Affected

Dakota Senator Claims That Reciprocity Would Ruin U. S. Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Responsibility for the conditions with which they are now confronted was charged in part to the farmers themselves by a senator from the Dakotas, who today in a speech in the senate against the McCall bill, which puts the tariff for enactment into law, of the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Holding that the ratification of the agreement would spell disaster for the agricultural interests, the senator said that their having loaned their cars to the arguments that were urged for lower rates of duty at the time of the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill and their having given their votes in the ensuing election to the opponents of those members of congress who had voted with the leaders in the two houses, had been the undoing of the farmers.

The senator held that no class was so vitally affected by the measure as the agriculturists. He dwelt upon the threat to those interests that lay in the throwing open of the United States for the free entry of farm products from a territory so rich in soil and opportunities as Northwestern Canada. Reciprocity, said the speaker, was not needed to increase the country's trade with Canada; it is increasing as it is.

"Every great conflict is not determined in favor of him who strikes the first blow," said Mr. McCumber, "but in favor of him who strikes the last blow. By this treaty you strike the blow, and you will be the losers. The northwestern states a staggering blow, and they will arise and return that blow with interest."

Late Local and Telegraph News. See pages 4 and 5 for interesting local and telegraphic stories. President Falconer with other leading educationists and public men, is to be called upon by the crown to testify as to the books recently seized in a Toronto store. Read this story; it's worth while. A Toronto man tells of progress in Gowanda. You'll find his views on page 4; look them over.

DIVISION ON PARTY LINES

Vote on Reciprocity at Ottawa Will be Almost Strictly Partisan.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—When it comes to a vote on reciprocity it is predicted that the parties will divide largely on straight lines. Hon. Clifford Sifton and Mr. Gorman of Welland are expected to vote against reciprocity, and Mr. Sealey of Westworth, while being one of the strongest advocates of it, on general principles, wants fruit and vegetables exempted. Three quarters of his constituents are in business in that line. Some western Conservatives are inclined to the belief that their constituents want free grain, but whether they will vote for it remains to be seen.

The break on either side will not exceed four or five. The chances, as stated, are for a division of pretty nearly straight party lines. The break on either side will not exceed four or five.

C.N.R. PLANS PLEASE CITY BUT C.P.R. IS OPPOSED

Dominion Railway Commission Reserves Judgment—Eastern Railway's Application Granted.

Saturday's session of the railway board allowed enough time for the consideration of several important problems. The first case considered was an electric line, the Toronto and Eastern Railway, asking permission to lay tracks on and across streets in Oshawa, Pickering, Whitby, East Whitby and Darlington. All the applications were granted.

Next came Village of Mimico, thru Councilor Warden of the village, proposing against a 20-foot subway, which the C.P.R. was to construct on Church street. Along with Solicitor C. J. Holman, he fought for a 66-foot subway, declaring that Mimico would in a few years have four times as many people in it, and the small subway would then prove a nuisance. The board finally ordered that the subway be a 44-foot one, consisting of two 12-foot driveways, with a 5-foot sidewalk on each side. A 20-foot subway was ordered for Salisbury-avenue, in Etobicoke Township.

Approval of the C.N.R.'s line across the city from Davenport-road to Maclean-avenue was applied for by the board. At this point, however, the C.P.R. came to the front, objecting to some of the crossings which would have to be made on land owned by Toronto. Apparently, the old road does not desire the presence of the young one.

Widen Yonge-Street Subway. Four courses were on the scene in H. Philipp for the C.N.R., E. D. Armour and Adonis MacMurchy for the C.P.R., H. J. Wright for the Metropolitan Railway, and H. L. Drayton for the city. Further argument by the C.N.R. asked that the subway across Yonge-street be ordered by the board for the C.P.R. be widened so as to allow both roads to use the one. Meanwhile the Metropolitan Railway have their weather eye open, for the C.N.R. plans show their tracks running right thru the electric railway terminal.

Counsel Philipp declared that the C.N.R. had spent millions on Canadian railway lines without infringing in any way with the C.P.R., and now they wanted to parallel the older road's Toronto right of way, objections were raised. He thought it would be in the public interest that the two lines should run parallel, thus keeping the railways together.

H. L. Drayton, for the city, said Toronto was in favor of the C.N.R.'s plans, and he also thought it was best to keep the roads as close together as possible. He thought the two roads ought to agree, and not have their lack of harmony affect public interest. The decision was finally reserved, and members of the board will personally inspect the property, in company with the city engineer and representatives of the two railways.

OUTLINES PLANS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Count Apponyi, Chairman International Union, Reviews Development of Amity Among Nations Before Distinguished Gathering.

A splendid audience filled all but the upper galleries of Convocation Hall on Saturday afternoon, to hear Count Albert Apponyi, speak on "The Menace of War as Europe Sees It." President Falconer introduced the speaker, who was also accompanied by Prof. Havor. His honor the lieutenant-governor was present and moved the vote of thanks at the close.

The count's address was a lucid and eloquent review of the development of international amity, and the institutions which make for permanent peace. He recognized in the inter-parliamentary union, and the Hague conference the germ of an international legislative body which might yet determine and settle international problems.

President Falconer said it was their great privilege to welcome one of their most distinguished visitors, they had received in Toronto for some time. His distinction was recognized over Europe, as the Cambridge history of Europe testified. Dr. Falconer quoted the tribute to the eloquence, integrity, patriotism and popularity of the count as his best introduction.

Peace the Desire of Kings. The count said he owed it to the universality to be able to speak on a subject of such interest to them all. It was the object of diplomacy to preserve peace. Not a king, an emperor, or the head of a commonwealth but had this as a chief object. The preservation of peace was regarded in government utterances as a triumph.

Peace made secure thru institutions was the guarantee of the result of evolution, and of the attainments of individuals. In early times he could imagine that if there had been a particularly good natured body of savages, there would have been a happy time on that spot. But if the seed of the chiefdom and the state age happened to be quarrelsome, peace was lost.

In modern times peace did not depend upon individuals, and what was desirable depended upon institutions. Permanent Institutions. This condition of affairs when institutions took the place of individuals in national affairs was nearly complete. The institutions were not yet perhaps perfect, but the peace problem depended on their permanence. The peace problem ripened at a much quicker rate than had been anticipated half a century ago.

The first idea that occurred to those who wished to preserve peace thru institutions was that of international arbitration. Much had already been done. The Hague Conference of 1899 had accepted such a system in the court of arbitration. The settling of the long-standing Newfoundland fishery question indicated the success of the court.

The United States took the lead at the last Hague Conference in suggesting a permanent international law court. The difference between it and the court of arbitration was that the latter was merely a list of names from which the nations might choose arbitrators, while the permanent court elected a president and judges cases on the basis of a special commission, but on general broad principles of international law. An international judiciary. No objection was raised by other nations against the idea of an international court; they only differed as to its constitution. The principle of an international judiciary is in a state of evolution which is full of promise for the future. International law, however, did not cover all the possible grounds of differences between nations. Thru science, which did its best to bring some system into a species of some infusion of ethical principle, the evolution of international judiciary was carried on, but other factors had to be regarded, and the peace problem could not be solved thru the international court alone. International law must be developed, and every day the need of an international legislature was more keenly felt. It might seem Utopian, but there was some germ from which it might be evolved.

Sunday Weather

Southeast winds, mild, followed by rain.

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Continued on Page 12, Column 3.