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TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 7 1911—TWELVE PAGES VOL. XXXI—NO. 11,387

LIBERAL LEAD FOR SUPPORT OF ONTARIO VOTERS

Would Abolish Three-Fifths Local Option Clause, But Other Temperance Questions Are Shelved Until Next Election—New Ontario Development Given Most Prominence—Extension of Powers of Ontario Railway Board and Tax on Land Alone Are Planks.

After an exceedingly busy day at the courts, N. W. Rowell managed to find sufficient time yesterday evening to complete the policy on which the Liberal party will ask the support of the people on Dec. 11.

Mr. Rowell, it is said by his law colleagues, has worked with but very little time spent for sleep since Monday of last week, when he accepted the leadership of the party. Last night Mr. Rowell coupled his final forming of the platform with work on his law cases. He expects that by Friday of this week he will have his professional work entirely closed off, and will then be free to devote himself and his time completely to the Liberal cause.

His announcement was handed out last night at 11 o'clock, and is as follows:
TO THE ELECTORS OF ONTARIO:
By the action of the government the legislative assembly of this province has been dissolved before the expiry of the legislative term and the electors are called upon to bear the trouble and expense of an unnecessary general election during an inclement season of the year. Nominations take place Dec. 4, the election on Dec. 11.

The government of Sir James Whitney has disappointed the progressive forces in our province by its failure to grasp the urgency and importance of the settlement and development of New Ontario, by its failure to devise an adequate policy to promote the great agricultural interests of the province, and by its failure to manifest practical sympathy with progressive measures of social and moral reform.

The Liberal party considers the development of New Ontario one of the supreme opportunities and most urgent obligations of the government, requiring the whole time and thought of a responsible minister of the crown; and it believes that its successful development means increased prosperity to every citizen of Ontario. We recognize that agriculture is the basic industry of this province, and that an intelligent and far-sighted policy demands a great advance on all progressive lines.

More important than the successful material development of the province is the promotion of the social, moral and industrial welfare of the people and the development among us of the highest type of citizenship. The rapid growth of industrial centres has created new and important problems with

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APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF ONTARIO VOTERS

The Main Planks of the Liberal Platform

Progressive New Ontario agricultural development; minister of colonization and immigration; extension of T. & N. O. Railway to Hudson Bay; reduction of mining fees; delimitation of Ontario-Manitoba boundary.
Royal commission to investigate decline of rural population; technical farming instruction.
The granting of permission to municipalities to exempt improvements from taxation; tax railway and other public utility corporations equally with citizens.
Abolition of three-fifths clause; removal of political influence from license administration; workmen's compensation.
More progressive and adequate educational policy.
Public ownership of public utilities; utilization of water powers; conservation of timber and reforestation.
Enlargement of powers and reorganization of Ontario Railway Board.
Prevention of mergers and trusts and competition-stifling combines.
Civil service commission; promotion by merit alone.
Prohibition of corporations from making campaign contributions.

Parturient Montes.

"Could kale het again!" will be the verdict of a good many people on reading Mr. Rowell's manifesto.
It was hoped that there would be a new departure, but apparently the same old carpenters have been at work, and Mr. Rowell has accepted the planks that have been given him to stand upon, instead of climbing a tree himself to see what was coming.
The Liberals have been looking for a new leader. It is evident they also need a new party.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AN ACTUAL DEATH-TRAP

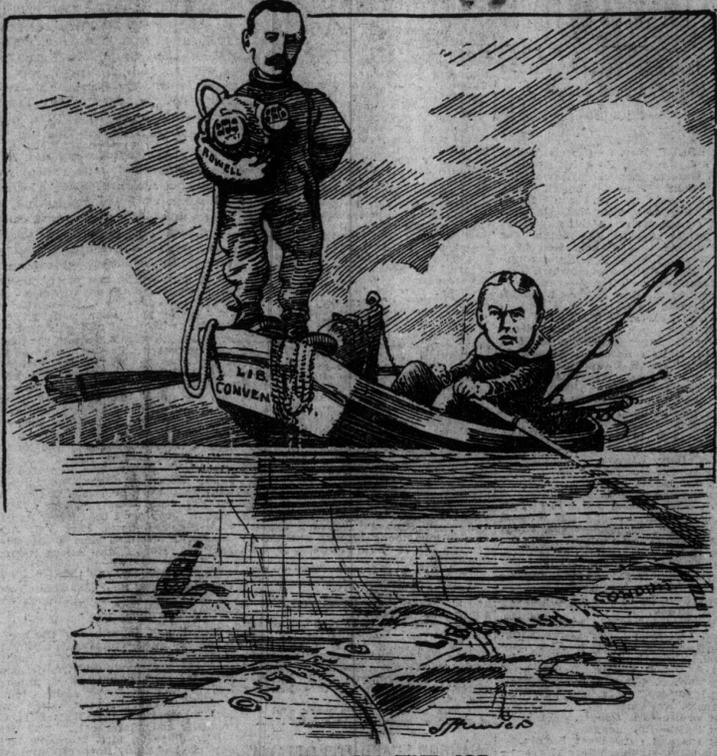
Ald. McCarthy Makes Scorching Arraignment of Conditions Still Existing There.

"The death rate from scarlet fever and diphtheria in Toronto for the past five years, from figures I promised from 44 different cities, was higher than that of any other city on the continent, or in Europe. This is largely the result of our Isolation Hospital, which is literally a death-trap. Many children go into the hospital to die the same day."

This was the statement made last night by Ald. McCarthy, in addressing a meeting of the Northwest Ratepayers' Association, in Bredin's Hall, West Bloor-street.
He told the listeners how the morgue, in which the bodies of typhoid and diphtheria patients are placed, is directly opposite the pantry, where the bread and milk is kept.
"A new wing was built some years ago," he continued. "If there is any one thing necessary to a sick person, it is pure fresh air and sunlight. The second building was planted ten or twelve feet from the old building, com-

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SEARCHING FOR THE BREAK.



NEW MEN ON THE JOB.

SIR JOHN CARLING DEAD SUCCEEDED TO PNEUMONIA

Former Minister of the Crown Was in His 84th Year—His Part in the Work of Confederation—Prominently Identified With Public Life of the Dominion and of His Home City of London, Ont.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 6.—Senator Sir John Carling, former postmaster-general and minister of agriculture, died of pneumonia at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence. He was in his 84th year. He had been ill for some time last spring, but during the summer rallied, but at all times weak because of his age. Early Friday morning pneumonia developed and from the first there was no hope.

His children, including Fred and Mrs. Nicholson of Ottawa, were present when the end came.
The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Cathedral.

One of Canada's grand old men has passed away. Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C., M.G., while not exactly one of the fathers of confederation, was nevertheless an active participant in the political vicissitudes of those and certain days in the history of Canada. A fact not generally known in connection with Sir John Carling's life is that he was to a large extent responsible for the consideration of the Canadian provinces. On one occasion Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Geo. Brown, who were at loggerheads over the question of welding the provinces into one nation, happened to be on the same train and Sir John Carling was present also. He got the two statesmen to discuss the question and smoothed over their differences to such an extent that they finally agreed on the policy that resulted in the formation of this great Dominion.

Sir John was the youngest son of the late Thomas Carling, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in 1815 and settled in Middlesex, Ontario. Born in the Township of London, Middlesex County, on Jan. 22, 1828, he was educated at the local schools and joined his father in business as a brewer. For many years he has been president of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, which controls a large share of the Canadian trade.
He was elected to public office for the first time in 1859 as school trustee, and continued as a member of the board of education for four years. He became member of the town council in 1864 and afterwards served as an alderman when the town was incorporated as a city.

Elected to Parliament.
In December, 1857, he was first elected to parliament—the old parliament of Canada—and continued as a representative in that house until confederation. In 1862 he was appointed receiver-general in the Macdonald-Carter government of old Canada, and was returned by acclamation on accepting office. He continued in parliament after the defeat of that administration on a general appeal to the country, the late William McEbride being his opponent. At confederation dual representation being then in vogue, he accepted office as commissioner of agriculture and public works in the first Ontario Government, holding at the same time his

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FALL OF PEKIN NOT CONFIRMED

Rumor Is Believed to Have Been Spread at Shanghai to Aid Rebel Cause—Revolutionists Organize Local Cabinet.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—A Chinese report that Peking has fallen and the emperor has fled has caused a wide sensation, but a private telegram from Peking, timed 2 o'clock this afternoon, makes no mention of such an occurrence.
It is thought here that the report is intended to assist the rebel cause locally.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Reuter Telegram Company's latest despatch from Peking direct, dated to-day, 7:33 p.m., makes no mention of the fall of the city.

Court Terror-Stricken.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Peking despatch to The Times, dated Nov. 6, says that trustworthy information from the court shows that the court is paralyzed with fear. It will remain at Peking, whatever happens, says the correspondent, but many princesses and noble ladies have sought the protection of the foreign concessions.

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Rangoon, British India, gives reports that Chinese troops in Tengyueh, in the Province of Yun-Nan, which borders on Burma, mutinied on Oct. 21, killing Gen. Chang and other officers. The Taotai was either killed or committed suicide. The women members of his family were thrown into a well and the treasury was looted.
According to revolutionary accounts, Taitai, in the same province, was captured on Oct. 23, and Yung Chang and Yunnanfu on Oct. 27. All the officials were executed.

Protection of Foreigners.
PEKING, Nov. 7.—3:41 a.m.—The U. S. and Great Britain have decided to take effective measures for the protection of their people in China, in event of danger to foreigners, which, however, does not yet appear probable.

It is suspected that the Regent's brother, Prince Tuan, has left the country as he has not been seen for three days.

A private letter from an officer of Yuan Shi Kai's staff says that the rebel leader, Gen. Li Yuenheng, makes 23 demands, the most important of which is that the imperial household shall proceed to Jehol, with the emperor, including the eunuchs, and shall remain there, receiving in return adequate pensions from the new government, which is to be republican.

A special secret meeting of the National Assembly yesterday afternoon decided to telegraph Yuan Shi Kai explaining the fearful conditions involved in the political situation at Peking, which require the immediate presence of the premier. Otherwise the assembly would be unable to tide over the difficulties. A member of the assembly explains that this is a fair warning, and that if Yuan does not comply, another premier possibly may be appointed.

Fear a Massacre.
Consular reports from Mukden say that many Chinese are fleeing into the country, in the belief that the Manchus will retreat to Mukden and massacre the Chinese inhabitants.

Advices from Amoy say that that city is almost in a condition of anarchy. The Taotai has escaped on a foreign steamer, and the customs commissioner has taken refuge in the Japanese consulate. Two hundred and fifty British troops at Hongkong have been ordered to Shanghai, and 200 Russian troops to Tientsin. The Italians are establishing a wireless system between Peking and Tientsin.

Local Cabinet Formed.
SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—The most interesting development in Shanghai to-day was the completion of the organization of a local cabinet by the revolutionaries. Wu Ting-fang, who formerly held the post of minister at Washington, has been appointed head of the ministry of foreign affairs; Wang Jih-ting, trade and commerce; Shen Wan-yung, finance; Li Ping-

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Persian Lamb.
There is really no fur so popular as Persian lamb in coats or small garments; but there is a very great difference in the quality of Persian lamb. An experienced buyer always throws out what is called "dead" fur—a pelt that feels hard to the touch and is lustreless. You may tell good Persian lamb by these ear-marks and by the neat curl it should possess.
The Dineen Company makes all its purchases of Persian lamb in the Leipzig market in Germany. In fact, the selection of pelts is made each year by the president of the company in person. Dineen's Persian lamb garments are guaranteed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TRIPOLI.



This picture shows the ruins of the old Howitzer of Sultana Fort. This was the principal gun in the fort and was the first to be disabled when the Italians began firing.

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