

PROBS—Winds shifting to northwesterly; local showers; not much change.

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ASQUITH IS PREPARED TO CRUSH REBELLION IN ULSTER BY FORCE NO COMPROMISE IN PROSPECT

Premier Loudly Cheered When, in Speech at Ladybank, He Declared Obstructions, Parliamentary or Armed, Would Be Overridden—Conference Cannot Change Basic Principles.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(Can. Press thru Reuters Ottawa agency.)—Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, prime minister, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents at Ladybank, East of Scotland, this evening. He dealt exclusively with the question of home rule and emphasized the government's intention to make use of the Parliament Act in order to give Liberals legislation something approaching an equal chance with their opponents. The government, he said, had declared in favor of home rule when they had an overwhelming majority over all parties, and the last election was fought with the knowledge that home rule would come next to the passing of the Parliament Act. It would have been the grossest breach of public faith to put off this legislation.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that the government still believed that as the bill now stood the Irish legislature which it would bring into existence, even if it had the disposition, which the government did not believe it to have, would not and could not, have the power to be guilty of acts of oppression against the minority. He pointed out that the lords had not attempted to modify, amend or improve the bill. The prime minister paid tribute to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Irish party in the house of commons. He added:

Tribute to Nationalists.
"You are often told that I am a Redmondian subscriber too—(laughter)—just as in Ireland Mr. Redmond is told that he is mine. There is just as much truth in the one accusation as in the other—and that is none at all. (Cheers.) Liberals and Nationalists have worked in co-operation in a common cause—a cause in the justice and policy of which we both believe. (Cheers.)"

The bill as it left the commons, continued the prime minister, had been twice rejected by the house of lords, but had the hearty approval of the whole Liberal party in Great Britain and of the vast majority of the commons. He said that he had practically the united support of all the great self-governing dominions. (Cheers.)

"In these circumstances," proceeded Mr. Asquith, "there is in my opinion a complete constitutional case for proceeding in the next session with the Irish government bill and for applying to it the provisions of the Parliament Act. Ought the action in proceeding to be affected or deflected by the menace of forcible resistance to the execution of the law? (Long and continued cheering.) The doctrine preached during the last two years in the North of Ireland, which I regret to say have received countenance in responsible quarters in this country, are a negation of the first principle of parliamentary government of democratic government. If the Ulster minority is entitled to resist home rule, what possible answer could be made to a like claim by the masses of the Irish people? (Cheers.) No, we need not, and shall not be intimidated by the threat of force. (Prolonged cheering.)"

Will Overcome Resistance.
Then speaking slowly and deliberately the prime minister said: "I have more than once expressed the hope that there will be none in future."

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DIAZ HAS ENDED HIS RELATIONS WITH HUERTA

Disappointed in Hopes of Being Elected President, He Resigns From Army and Refuses to Go to Mexico City—His Arrest May Follow.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 25.—(Can. Press.)—The last shred binding Gen. Felix Diaz and Gen. Huerta was severed today when Gen. Diaz telegraphed to the department of war his resignation as brigadier general of the army. The negotiations regarding his return to the capital, on invitation of the provisional president, ended by his flat refusal to accompany Col. Vidaurra, secretary to Gen. Blanes, war minister, giving as his reason the illness of his wife. Col. Vidaurra continued his efforts to induce Gen. Diaz to change his decision, but finally left for the capital on a special train tonight. Diaz and his family remained here.

The few partisans of Diaz who have stood guard in his room at the hotel for the past four days, also left for their homes in Mexico City, but a handful of supporters are still here subject to the orders of their political chief. The building is being closely watched by plain clothesmen and police from points of vantage in the streets and on roofs.

Gen. Diaz expresses the belief that no doubt the war department will grant his application for retirement, although a few of his friends pessimistically point to the possibility that the answer may come in the form of an order of arrest. Gen. Diaz said tonight he realized he had no chance for election to the presidency. His plans for the future are not yet made, but he expects to establish a temporary residence in Vera Cruz.

Senora Diaz is not seriously ill, but sufficiently so to serve as an excuse for the delay in the projected return of Gen. Diaz to the capital. Col. Vidaurra's importunities (Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

MEXICAN ELECTIONS A JOKE CONGRESS WILL PASS A BILL DECLARING WHOLE THING VOID

Result Will Not Be Known for Several Weeks, But Gamboa Seemed to Be Getting Majority of Few Votes Cast—A Useless Performance.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—There are eighty thousand voters in Mexico City. More of them turned out this afternoon at the usual Sunday bull fight than chose to exercise the right of franchise at the presidential elections held today.

It was estimated tonight that fewer than 10,000 eligible voters in the republic went to the polls. It is regarded as certain that congress, the members of which also were voted for today, will declare the election void, thus continuing Huerta in office.

Gen. Huerta did not vote. He spent the day in his Popula suburban home. Manuel Calero, the Liberal candidate, did not vote. Instead he took his family early in the day into the country. After he returned tonight, he said:

"I understand the voting was exceedingly dull. Nobody appears to believe in the seriousness of the election. On account of the political condition many refused to vote. I myself did not. Had we indirect balloting I would have done so, but since it was otherwise I did not care to cast a vote either for myself or any other candidate."

Federico Gamboa, the candidate of the Catholic party, on the other hand, cast his ballot for Senor Calero. Neither of these candidates cared to express an opinion as to whether a sufficient number of ballots had been deposited to make the election effective.

The election passed off without a ripple. So far, as outward evidence could be taken there was not the slightest interest in the average Mexican citizen in what was going on at the polls. There was less curiosity if anything as to what the result of the polls would show. Police and soldiers had an idle day. In anticipation of possible disturbances, the entire force of gendarmes remained on duty, while several hundred troops were drawn into the city from other parts of the federal districts. Soldiers looted in their barracks and the police smoked themselves, smoked cigarettes and smoked.

No police and soldiers were on guard at the polls. Observation made at thirty polling places in widely separated sections of the city by The Toronto World correspondent shows no intimidation or effort by the authorities to influence the vote in any manner.

Useless Performance.
Upon the whole the election, so far as the capital was concerned, was the most perfunctory, uneventful and useless performance that could be imagined. To a person who has been thru two presidential elections in Mexico, supposed to be free and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

Why Does The Telegram Oppose All Annexations and Improvements Leading to a Greater Toronto—Except One?

We have several times within the course of the passing year had to indicate our sense of The Telegram's unfairness in its methods of treating Mayor Hocken, in its attacks upon the proposal to purchase the street railway company, and to give the citizens general city service for single fares; and in its misrepresentations of those who favored this proposal. On one occasion at least we demonstrated the crooked character of The Telegram's mental operations. It based a charge against The World on false evidence. It had to withdraw the false evidence and it apologized for using it, but continued to make the charge that only rested on the false evidence which had been withdrawn. The Telegram seems to think there is nothing wrong in such a course. It is, in fact, not capable of a moral decision. It is immoral. We have, therefore, declined to take it seriously, and have made light of the absurd tissue of falsehoods and reports and rumors and idle deductions by which it endeavors to establish impossible reputations, as in the case of Controllers Church and Foster, or to destroy an unassailable character, as in the case of Mayor Hocken.

But there are many people who read nothing but The Telegram. The World has never adopted the absurd position of some newspapers which write as the no other newspaper but themselves existed. We are glad of the co-operation in all honorable ways of any and all newspapers. We are glad of the conscientious opposition of any newspaper that differs with us; and by reasonable argument and decent and honorable controversy we believe great public issues can be materially advanced. We believe that both sides of most public questions may be honestly, even if heatedly, debated. On many occasions we have welcomed the assistance of The Telegram, and we have not failed to quote it and give it credit.

A BARBAROUS POLICY.

There are times, however, in the history of The Telegram, and there has never been a more notorious example than in the present street railway purchase agitation, when The Telegram seems to take leave of its senses; of all the standards that usually control the behavior of reasonable beings; and to abandon itself to the blind fury familiar to students of alienation. It may be contended that the case is not so bad as that, and that it is merely the adoption of the motto: "All is fair in love and war," that has led to this barbarous policy. Civilized committees have arrived at a stage where they recognize that all is not fair in war. It is dishonorable to hit below the belt, for to kick a man on the ground. In international warfare it is regarded as criminal to poison the wells. The Telegram does not scruple to poison the wells for its readers. It is immoral, savage.

A slight instance is afforded in the publication for its presumably illiterate readers of the dictionary meaning of the word "intangible." The word, it suggested, meant incapable of being touched, impalpable, not perceptible, the idea being to convey to the reader the prejudice that intangible assets did not exist. Why did The Telegram not define the word "assets" also? Because the word means "property in general, regarded as applicable to the payment of debts." And it did not suit The Telegram to convey to its readers the idea that the intangible assets were property, not to be touched or perceptible, but nevertheless actual property. An annuity is an intangible asset. So is a life insurance policy. And the estimated revenue of the street railway is just as sure and just as certain as an annuity or the insurance policy. And The Telegram knows this. But in its barbarous fashion it poisons the wells.

Why does it act in this way? We have charged it with being actuated by hatred of Mayor Hocken, and this is evident enough to those who have studied the bitter, unwarranted attacks that have followed every move of his civic career. But The Telegram declares this is not the case, and that it treats Mayor Hocken as fairly as it knows how. If we must accept this view we gain, at least, a conception of The Telegram's standard of fairness. What then is the real motive behind all the fury? We believe The Telegram is being used, as every unreasoning agent is used, by someone cleverer than itself, for a purpose to which it is blind.

The facts, as we see them, are these: For several years The Telegram has followed a course of peculiar inconsistency definitely opposing in general what it definitely supported and worked for in particular. This policy was so remarkably consistent in its inconsistency that it could not fail to attract the attention of an observer. What the citizen wants to know are the two keynotes, the key to the consistency and the key to the inconsistency. When he learns that the two keys are one, he may be assured that he has the clue to The Telegram's policy.

FOUGHT ALL BUT ONE.

When the question of annexation of adjacent territory has come up in recent years The Telegram has fought every proposal of this nature, but one. The annexation of North Toronto was fomented against by The Telegram in the most vehement style. The Telegram forces in the city council opposed it as far as possible. Controller Church, who claimed to be the author of the idea, switched around on the question and fought till the battle was over, when, as usual, he identified himself with the victors. When the annexation of Leaside was up The Telegram was against it tooth and nail, and started the great crusade against the land butchers, that is to say, farmers or others who, owning land, divide it up into convenient lots and parcels and sell it for what it will bring. Its ferocity towards land butchers knows no bounds. All such men are enemies of the state—all, but one.

When the annexation of Todmorden came up recently The Telegram was against it. It was against it the first time. It was against it the second time. And it is still against it. When the proposal to annex the two northwest blocks came up, Cedarvale and North Eglarwood, The Telegram was once more in the van of opposition with furious shouts and yells, pointing out how evil it would be to the city and how bad for the people themselves to be annexed. All annexations were wrong—except one.

This seemed inexplicable to people who believed The Telegram's professions of friendliness to the workingman. The Telegram wanted him to get cheap land, but to shut him up to the expensive land. Competition in every direction round the city would cheapen land in the view of all competent authorities. Hundreds of acres were lying in the east end beyond the Beaches, up Kingston road, and the Gerrard and Danforth electric car lines, in Moore Park and North Toronto, in the districts along and north of St. Clair avenue, in Weston, West Toronto, and in Swansea; if all this property were thrown open at once the natural result would be a fall in prices which would help the poor man. Did The Telegram favor this policy? No, it said such widespread, wholesale competition would raise prices, and increase taxes, and called on North Toronto people to say if they were benefited by annexation, before the plans for their benefit—plans which The Telegram bitterly opposed—could be realized. So it opposed competition in land and the annexation of any district—except one.

THE BLOOR STREET VIADUCT.

The Telegram opposed the Bloor street viaduct as a useless, needless expense to the city, although the east end had been crying out for it for years. Last year the opposition was withdrawn, and the change was as mysterious and as significant as anything that has occurred in recent civic history. The change was made the means of placing the east end aldermen and gaining their support for certain policies in the west end. But has the Bloor street viaduct been built? Various delays have occurred. Side issues have been raised, like the alternate scheme for a concrete instead of a steel structure. Nothing will be done to the Bloor street viaduct till next year, the plans are in preparation. Meanwhile The Telegram is much concerned about the building of bridges in the west end.

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JEW IN RUSSIA FEAR ONSLAUGHT

Feeling Has Been Stirred to Dangerous Pitch by Trial at Kiev.

KIEV, Oct. 25.—(Can. Press.)—As the trial of Mendel Belis, charged with murdering the Christian boy, Andrew Yushinsky, in March, 1911, proceeds, the uneasy feeling is growing that whatever its result, attempts at Jewish persecutions will follow. Despatches from various quarters indicate active reparations in this direction. The Black Hundred Organ, The Two Headed Eagle, in its inflammatory article today, commenting on alleged Jewish threats against Russia, published in the Viennese press, calls on its readers to remember always and everywhere the infamous words uttered by Jewish publicists, and that the Jews dare to insult the sacred name of our adored emperor and menace his sacred person and the whole imperial family.

Vera Tcheberiak's convict brother, Singalevsky, and his accomplice, Rudzinsky, testified today. Both were in prison uniform. Singalevsky denied that he had ever seen Yushinsky. Rudzinsky denied knowing Vera. At the trial yesterday two secret police agents, in confirming former Chief of Police Krasovsky's evidence, testified that while posing as criminals, they had learned from Singalevsky that he, with Rudzinsky and Lahtseff had killed Yushinsky in Vera's house.

The police today arrested many persons in the suburbs of Kiev on the charge of attempting to incite riots against the Jews.