

BLOOR STREET

200 Per Foot—Choice location for doctor's residence, 421100; restricted neighborhood.

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

PROBS: Moderate winds; fine and comparatively cool.

The Toronto World

EIGHTEEN PAGES.—SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 10 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

OFFICES FOR RENT Every modern comfort. New Standard Bank Building, King and Jordan Streets.

30TH YEAR.

PREMIER RURER SPEAKER AT NOTRE DAME

Comments the Eucharist as the Fundamental Basis of the Catholic Faith—A Great Religious Gathering—Million May See Sunday's Parade.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—It now looks as if a quarter of a million strangers would be in the city on Sunday next. Whole parishes are buying tickets at the railway stations along the line of the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. and it may be that when the great procession starts there will be at least a million people in the city or thereabouts.

Indeed, the history of the congress is a history of crowds. To-night the great temple of Notre Dame, which seats 15,000, was turned for the nonce into a vast amphitheatre, given over to the speeches of the laity equally with that of the clergy.

Long before the hour appointed for the gathering at which it was announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others would speak, one of the most tremendous crowds of the congress had assembled before the front gates. Presently someone announced that those holding tickets would enter on the sides, and then the packed mass moved, the ticket-holders surged out to the sides, and the file was narrow and moved up the side of the steps, in what was simply an impregnable, slow-blowing mass.

Within the hour, in all its magnificence of color and blaze of light, burst upon the surging thousands, the sanctuary for the time being was turned into an immense and gorgeous platform. The tabernacle and the altar, a cluster of handsome flags, the tri-color, Union Jack, and new French flag, twining one another lovingly.

Fully an hour was taken up in seating the assemblage, and at the close ground floor gallery and side aisles were packed. The speakers addressed their audience from a raised space called off by a brass railing, and of chairs within the sanctuary accommodated the principals in the action of this long-to-be-remembered night.

His appearance was the signal for clapping and cheers, renewed again and again as other prominent figures, such as Cardinal LeGarde and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, came into view. For some time the feelings of the assembly refused to be subdued, and handkerchiefs waved from the standing aisles and cheers and clapping continued until the dignitaries were seated.

For Presbyterians and Methodists.

The World, having no desire to promote religious controversy, has no present intention of publishing any of the many letters it has received since its article "A Word for Protestantism" appeared. But the letters show a wonderfully deep current of tense feeling. Nevertheless we do herewith publish one letter because it bears on another issue, that of public rights as against corporations:

Editor World: It was time that some one put in a word for Protestantism in this city, province and country, and I thank you for your timely and fair, outspoken article.

As a Presbyterian I have for years watched the sneaking desertion of The Globe from its old-time principles—worse than that, its betrayal of them. It has both deserted and betrayed; and yet allowed the inference to be made that it was still the exponent of those principles. It has become nothing but the commercial organ of an electric ring, the enemy of Adam Beck's policy, all done under the guise of professed friendship. The Globe is now a commercial proposition and only such, and should have so made confession when its president and chief owner became one of the leading workers in the electric ring; and it should have, too, told that while it was on general principles for righteousness that exalted a nation, and had a Presbyterian minister as a beacon on its lighthouse, it was no longer to be the outspoken champion of Protestantism. It gave no such notice, but it betrayed the Presbyterians on the educational issue in the autonomy bills. For the present I say not one word for either public ownership or for Protestantism. What I do is to say it was time that the mask be torn from it once, but never has had the courage to own up to it—nay, that seeks by loaded and duplicitous methods, by casuistry and rhapsody to betray what it dare not openly desert. How anxious it was to defend Mr. Justice Anglin.

My Methodist friends will not have to search far for another paper (The Star), owned by the same electric ring, that has palvered them with newspaper confessions about Methodist movements, class meeting fervor and "the footnote," and that has betrayed, as The Globe has done, the real and vital views of Methodists on education, and betrayed them in everything vital in order to advance corporation interests in alliance with certain political forces.

Reverend Doctor Macdonald and Brother Joseph Atkinson are private individuals, free to take any course in any commercial proposition with which they are identified, but when they take the charge of secular newspapers and profess to champion Presbyterian and Methodist views therein, when, as a fact, they are out to betray them in order to aid the projects and realize the political alliances of their owners, it is time to call them to an accounting.

The Presbyterians and the Methodists by this time should be nauseated with Macdonald's rhapsodies and Atkinson's institutional candy. I have not one word of criticism to pass on "our separated brethren," whose faith and citizenship I respect; I am protesting against the enemies in our own camp. But it is time to show that Presbyterians have been betrayed; Methodists also; and the public's rights as against grasping corporations holding public franchises, by men and papers who profess to be their champions.

One for Church Union. Many Happy Returns of the Day. To Arthur Pearson of the firm of Pearson Bros., real estate brokers, born Sept. 10, 1858.

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

NOT IN BURKE'S PEERAGE.

And now the United Irish League is up in arms. That is, all those not included in Burke's Peerage are carrying shillelaghs. Among the disaffected brethren are: Peter Ryan, Walter Boland, E. J. Henry, Andy Heron, Percy Hinds. These are those who have fathered the United Irish League for centuries, when the till was low and the toll high. They are elected to the reception committee to give T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the glad hand and know when the purchase has been made. The purchase has been made from the list of the chosen few. They have been chosen from the official roster of receptionists. They see the hand of Father Burke, and it is a long and sad story, but before they reach Canada, the men slung and shillelaghs propose to raise Burke's Peerage.

ANOTHER STRAW.

The Canadian Pacific has bought a 50-foot strip of land on the north side of its tracks, from Leaside Junction east to the first crossing of the Don, about half a mile long. The purchase was made from Mr. James Lea and Mr. Robert Davies, being at the rate of \$1000 an acre for about four acres. It is said the land is to be used for additional sidings.

AN INSANE WARD FOR CENTRAL PRISON

Coroner's Jury in Merkt Tragedy Suggests One for the New Institution at Guelph—Asylum Authorities Censured for Laxity That Allows Patients to Leave Grounds.

"That Mrs. Louisa Merkt came to her death, Aug. 29, as the result of gunshot injuries, and that she was foully killed and murdered by her husband, Gustave Merkt, was at the time a patient of Toronto Hospital for the Insane.

The jury found that the aforesaid Gustave Merkt, not being considered a dangerous lunatic by the asylum physicians, was allowed the privilege of parole thru the asylum grounds, and while enjoying that privilege, escaped and visited his friends in the city without the knowledge of the asylum physicians.

Such is the finding of Coroner Young's jury, which last night concluded an inquiry into the double tragedy on Robert street, in which Gustave Merkt shot and killed his wife and himself. The evidence of asylum officials, who maintained that Merkt gave no evidence of violent insanity, and of a daughter of the deceased couple, was heard.

Dr. Charles K. Clarke, asylum superintendent, said there were 900 patients, all of whom belonged to Toronto or York County. It was in May or June when Merkt was first brought to his notice, thru a report from Dr. Herriman to the effect that he was not seriously insane. Owing to the offence which caused his commitment the doctors concluded to obtain a history of the man from the family, and learned that he had been subject to fits of depression while at home. Mrs. Merkt thought he was a dangerous man to be around the house, and for this reason he had been closely watched from June 10 till July 12, but had shown no signs of mental weakness, had not been the least troublesome, and appeared quite rational at all times.

Furthermore, there had been no insanity in the family, and one of his assistants had recommended Merkt's discharge. To Crown Attorney Baird, the witness stated Merkt had been on parole, but that his departure from the asylum was taken without authority from any of the attendants. It was easy enough for anyone on parole to leave the grounds, as it was difficult to watch the gates and besides it would be easy to scale the wall.

Some Allowed Home. Altho Merkt had only been on parole in the grounds, there were about 25 other patients who were on parole at home. So slight was Merkt's mental deficiency that had he not been arrested, he might never have been committed to the asylum.

These tragic incidents have addended my own life," he said, "and the difficulty is to get the point of view of the patients—to know when the purchase impulse will come. A quiet man like Merkt succeeded in killing my brother-in-law and tried to kill me." Dr. Herriman, physician at the asylum, did not know Merkt was leaving.

WON'T LET HIM GO.

H. M. MOWAT, K.C. Yesterday re-elected president of the Ontario Reform Association, in spite of announcements that he would retire.

REVIEW DAY AT THE FAIR.



PARADE OF PRIZE CATTLE IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

LAST DAY OF THE FAIR END WILL COME TO-NIGHT IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

An Increased Attendance of 75,000 Over Last Year's Total is Expected to Be Reached—Review of the Live Stock.

This is Citizens' Day—the last day of this year's Exhibition. It has been the biggest and best yet; it is deserving of a real record-smashing crowd. Labor Day would have broken last year's high mark of 142,000 had the weather been kind. Today promises well; it is a half-day off for a large proportion of the population. Why not take a last survey of the big show this afternoon and to-night? President Gooderham and Manager Orr expect that every Torontonian this day will do his—and her—duty.

While the name of Review Day, by which Friday of the second week of the exhibition has long been known, has direct application to the parade of prize-winning cattle and horses, it has a deeper significance.

With only one day remaining before the exposition closes its gates, the management are in a mood to do some stocktaking, noting strong and weak points and planning for next year on a "bigger and better than ever" scale. At to-day's concluding directors' luncheon there will be, following customary suggestions as to improvements.

It is possible now to gauge the total attendance approximately, allowing for an elastic use of the word. Grand fair weather to-day, the grand total for the two weeks should reach something like 225,000, comparing with 75,000 last year, or a gain of nearly 75,000. Up till last night the increase is 50,000. The gain of 1909 over the previous year was 100,000, but to refer again to an unpleasant subject, if it had not rained on Labor Day, probably at least 50,000 would have been added to the 1910 increase, bringing it to 125,000. As a director remarked, freaks of the weather may cause temporary gloom, but as

Continued on Page 9, Column 1.

THE SUNDAY WORLD

Out to-night with a grist of original stories, articles and illustrations guaranteed to interest and delight its many readers. A brand new feature will be a full-page Talk to Housewives, by Marion Harland, profusely illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings. "Impressions," by a Toronto society woman, will make most interesting reading. "Casual Comment," another new and gripping feature, treats briefly and semi-editorially of live current events. "Crusts and Crumbs," a collection of striking literary paragraphs that have been thoroughly appreciated by Sunday World readers for some time past, will be there with its usual clever and breezy comment on current events. There will also be three full pages of dramatic news and criticisms, full discussions of the plays of the week, with photos of the players and gossipy chit-chat of their affairs. "Little Stories in the Lighter Vein" will please both old and young, while the regular literary, musical, motor and society pages will contain their usual quota of good things. There will be eight full pages of splendid illustrations descriptive of city, wood and country life, including: A full page of pictures of the modern halls of learning that adorn the Queen City. Detailed camera story of the recent regatta of the Island Aquatic Association. Full page of graphic exhibition pictures and another of McMaster students in the living-rooms. Among the numerous other pictures of more than passing interest, will be a beautiful pastoral scene, entitled "Milkmaid Time," Threshers at work in a country field, photographs of the work of improvement on the city streets, a batch of fishing pictures, the prize-winning stable of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Bracebridge athletes being shown the city by the E. Eaton Athletic Association, Toronto children in the country, and the little country folk in the city. In all, a whole album of exceptionally good things.

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

WHY PROTECTION IS ESSENTIAL TO CANADA

Why the National Policy Was Created, and What It Has Accomplished—Its Principles More Necessary Now Than Even in 1879—A Survey of Present Conditions.

(Third Article). Free traders have an easy way of evading the difficulty of explaining why countries like the United States and Germany have thriven so well under protection. These nations, they affirm, would have been just as great and prosperous and have exhibited as remarkable a growth in trade, industry and commerce had they from the outset adopted a free trade policy.

An assertion of this kind is not an argument in any sense of that word and is simply on a par with the affirmation of fiscal reformers that Britain would have been more prosperous and had fewer paupers and less unemployment if a measure of protection in the home market had been afforded the British workman. Such arbitrary declarations assume the very point at issue and are nothing more nor less than a direct begging of the question.

The special circumstances of Great Britain as these developed after the close of the Napoleonic wars resulted in the repeal of the Corn Laws, and this in turn prepared the way for the ultimate acceptance of free trade on the lines framed by Gladstone in his famous budgets of the early sixties. But at that date, and during the anterior part of the 19th century, Britain's industrial predominance as an exporting country was supreme and unchallenged. Her industries had been built up under protection, she had become dependent on foreign imports of food and raw material and her workmen were untried in skill.

Not only so, but it was the general belief, assiduously fostered by Cobden and his colleagues, that free trade would rapidly become universal and Britain's industrial position placed upon an impregnable foundation. A Bursted Bubble. This conviction, no doubt sincerely held, time has entirely disproved. It failed to take into account the strength of national spirit in foreign countries and their determination to achieve industrial independence. Their statesmen saw clearly that the creation of national industries in the face of unrestricted British competition, if not impossible, would be difficult and prolonged. Nor was there the slightest chance that British manufacturers, enjoying the benefit of open markets, would either migrate themselves or establish branch manufacturing in the foreign field.

Protection was the only remedy, and the benefit of the system was immediately apparent. The United States first and Germany later both went ahead industrially by leaps and bounds, and are challenging Britain's position as the largest international trader, for the Britain has not ceased to advance, her rivals are increasing their foreign trade in greater ratio. Mr. Chiozza Money, one of the strongest supporters of free trade, in stating the case for that policy, referred to the concrete cases of Britain, Germany and the United States, the three supreme industrial nations. "Why?" he asked and replied, "Not primarily because of either free trade or protection. Britain has free trade, America has high protection, Germany has a tariff which, as compared with Britain's, is protective, but which, as compared with that of America, may be termed a system of free trade. Yet all three nations are prosperous and progressive."

The True Fiscal Policy. That being so, is the true deduction not this—that the fiscal policy of any particular country must be conditioned by its special circumstances? All experience shows that policies adopted for purely theoretical consideration have an unhappy knack of operating not infrequently contrarily to their supposed tendencies. Judging from the remarkable speed which has marked Germany's attainment of supreme industrial

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

so well as Billy.

on to William, at what we want going broke to man who wears a cleverer man's eyes regardless of I give men who ce to "look their

There are dozens suits that may be usual.

Within the hour, in all its magnificence of color and blaze of light, burst upon the surging thousands, the sanctuary for the time being was turned into an immense and gorgeous platform.

Fully an hour was taken up in seating the assemblage, and at the close ground floor gallery and side aisles were packed. The speakers addressed their audience from a raised space called off by a brass railing, and of chairs within the sanctuary accommodated the principals in the action of this long-to-be-remembered night.

His appearance was the signal for clapping and cheers, renewed again and again as other prominent figures, such as Cardinal LeGarde and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, came into view. For some time the feelings of the assembly refused to be subdued, and handkerchiefs waved from the standing aisles and cheers and clapping continued until the dignitaries were seated.

When all were seated, black gowned ecclesiastics, massed at the back, surrounded a group of officers in uniform of scarlet and gold. The bishops and archbishops, who introduced Mgr. Weylan, president of the congress. The latter complimented Archbishop Brocheux, and congratulated him and Canada on the success of the congress. He had, he said, at first been surprised at Archbishop Brocheux in accepting such an enormous undertaking, but results justified his action. Mgr.

Sept. 10, 1621: The King of England made a grant to Sir Wm. Alexander of all the territory between the St. Lawrence and the sea, which lies east of the St. Croix River. Then Acadia became Nova Scotia. Sept. 10, 1813: Commodore Perry (American) defeated Captain Barclay (British) on Lake Erie. In Roosevelt's "Naval History of the War of 1812," it gives the total strength of the American broadside as 826 lbs. and the British at 459 lbs. Sept. 10, 1907: New Zealand was proclaimed a Dominion.

Wise Suggestion for Visitors. It would be wise for the visitor in Toronto to-day to arrange to purchase a new fall hat. The Dineen Company have on sale all the very newest designs by the greatest of English and American makers, including Henry Heath of London, England, and the company are sole Canadian agents. The store will remain open until ten o'clock Saturday night.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.