

giving Day



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From the  
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blucher and lace  
heels cloth suede,  
3, 8 1/2 and 4 only;  
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Hose, bright glossy  
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n, assorted shades,  
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re Sox, winter  
top, double heel,  
..... .25

# The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 31, 1911—TWELVE PAGES

Dentist's Office for Rent  
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VOL. XXXI—No. 11,380

## WHITNEY ISSUES PRE-ELECTION ADDRESS TO PEOPLE OF ONTARIO

### Hydro-Electric Commission To Be Superseded by Minister of Power—Government May Use Expropriation to Solve Power Problem in Central and Eastern Ontario—G.T.R. To Be Granted Running Rights Over T. & N. O.—Federal Aid to Northern Ontario Immigration.

### PREMIER MAKES NO MENTION OF BILINGUAL SCHOOL QUESTION

Mr. James Whitney last night announced that the Provincial elections are to be held on Monday, Dec. 11, the nominations on the previous Monday, the 4th.

The new legislature will be the thirteenth since 1867, and may be counted upon for some ill-luck for one side of the house or the other. The legislature dissolved on May 2, 1908, had endured for three years and a summer; the present legislature has already exceeded that term by about two months.

Formal dissolution of the house and the issue of the writs for the new legislature will take place shortly, the delay being intended to give the municipal officers the longest possible time for the preparation of the poll lists.

This duty should have been undertaken during the summer, but, as usual, was generally allowed to go by default.

Mr. James gave the following statement to the press on making the announcement:

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:**

Gentlemen: Nearly seven years have elapsed since you entrusted the government of the province to my colleagues and myself, and in June, 1908, you signified, by an overwhelmingly majority, your approval of the record we had made up to that time.

Shortly stated, we had, in a little more than three years:

- Abolished the numbered ballot.
- Taken the first step towards the creation of agricultural schools by appointing district representatives in agriculture, and largely increased the expenditure for agricultural purposes.
- Reconstructed the administration and financial resources of the provincial university.
- Revised the mining laws and taken a cabinet minister from New Ontario.
- Restored the old law relating to county councils.
- Imposed taxation upon the railways, one-half of which goes to the municipalities.
- Put an end to the granting of subsidies to railways.
- Created a railway and municipal board.
- Reduced the price of school books by one-half and destroyed the school book ring.
- Revised the public school system, created a consultative council, to which the teachers elect representatives, and provided for large grants in aid of payment of teachers' salaries.
- Honestly and successfully enforced the Liquor License Law.
- Extended the government railway.
- Brought the Hydro-Electric scheme forward and in sight of completion.
- Increased the expenditure for the construction of colonization roads and encouraged the development of New Ontario.
- Put the provincial finances on a sound and stable footing, doubled the provincial revenue, and put upon the statute book a large amount of important and constructive legislation.

**Increased Revenue.**

Since then we have gone on endeavoring to discharge our duties with an eye solely to the best interests of the people, and, among the results of our policy and our administration of the finances of the province are the following:

The amount payable towards the salaries of teachers in public schools has been increased until this year each will amount to about \$475.00.

We have devised a system for industrial training in the urban schools liberally aided by money grants.

A course in agriculture for public school teachers has been established in the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The amount to be paid to the University of Toronto this year will reach to about the sum of \$488,000.

The amount appropriated this year for the construction of colonization roads is \$582,000.

The amount of revenue collected by each department of the government has largely increased.

Great success has attended the work done by the district representatives in agriculture attached to a number of our collegiate institutes and high schools. In several instances municipal councils have increased their remuneration and there is a general demand for them from all sections of the province.

The commissioner appointed to collect information regarding legislation affecting the compensation for injuries to workmen and to report a bill in that behalf has made good progress with the very important matter he has in charge.

The erection of the new Central Prison buildings at Guelph has been commenced. A large part of the work has been done by the prisoners and the results fully justify the experiment tried by the provincial secretary of treating the prisoners as not unworthy of trust, rather than as ordinary convicts.

The board of parole instituted by the provincial secretary has proved to be an unqualified success, and great good has already resulted from the operation of it.

**Railway Progress.**

The main line of the Ontario Government Railway has been completed to Cochrane on the G. T. P. Railway, a distance of 253 miles, and the Portcupine branch it is expected will be completed to Mattagami River before the end of the present year. Before the end of the present year, the railway, with branches, will have about 380 miles in operation. Surveys for a possible extension of the line have been made as far north as James Bay, in case it is decided to continue the line to that point.

An engagement has been entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway for running rights of its trains over the line, in consideration of which the company assumes an equitable share of the general maintenance of the road and pays the sum of \$300,000 per annum as rental for such running rights, this sum representing one-half of the interest on the total cost of construction of the railway.

**Minister of Power.**

The great scheme for the utilization of electric power has, after many vicissitudes and in the face of bitter and relentless opposition, been accomplished and is now in operation and practically within reach of the farmers and other residents in the villages and rural districts, and I am glad to say that the cost of construction has been \$85,000.00 less than the estimated cost. It should not be forgotten that this policy of the government contemplates the furnishing of electric power at cost to all sections of the province, but great efforts have been made by interested individuals to hamper and prevent the carrying out of the intentions of the government in the central and

### Whitney's Look Ahead

Premier Whitney gives as the more important questions upon which the people of the province should have an opportunity of pronouncing:

(1) As to the advisability of further provincial appropriations if necessary to any scheme of development by reason of the financial aid to be given by the Dominion Government, and also of any statutory enactment which may be found to be necessary under the circumstances.

(2) Whether the government of the province shall continue to urge upon the Dominion Government the payment of a bonus or subsidy on account of the construction of the T. & N. O. Railway.

(3) Whether a department of government shall be created, with a cabinet minister at its head, to take over and carry on the work heretofore done by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The question of the opening up of Northern Ontario is said to be obviously of great importance and should be dealt with without delay. The only result of the addition to population in the newer districts is to increase the provincial expenditure, while the Dominion derives an increased income from the greater consumption of goods paying tariff duties. The Provincial Government, therefore, notes with satisfaction Mr. Borden's announcement that he would favor the giving of financial aid by the Dominion to the province in the work of immigration to Northern Ontario; the construction of permanent highways for the province, and for providing practical instruction in agriculture. Legislation to provide for the disposition of any sums voted by the Dominion for these purposes is contemplated and mentioned as "the enactment of statutory provisions of a very important character."

The T. & N. O. Railway policy is the most aggressive feature of the address. An engagement has been entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway for running rights of its trains over the line, in consideration of which the company assumes an equitable share of the general maintenance of the road, and pays the sum of \$300,000 per annum as rental for such running rights, this sum representing one-half of the interest on the total cost of construction of the railway.

Sir James refers to the "bitter and relentless opposition" to the Hydro-Electric power scheme, which is intended to furnish power at cost to all sections of Ontario, and the great efforts which "have been made by interested individuals to hamper and prevent the carrying out of the intentions of the government in the central and eastern parts of the province. So far have these efforts gone that in all probability we shall be compelled," says Sir James, "to use the powers given us by statute with reference to expropriation."

Sir James refers to the "very patriotic and unselfish exertions of Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Mr. W. K. McNaught to the commission, and announces the discontinuance of the commission and the establishment of a new power department with a cabinet minister at its head.

## LEAPED TO DEATH FROM MOTOR CAR

Melrose Morrison, Accountant of Dovercourt Land Company, Fractured Skull on North Dufferin Street.

Jumping from a motor car in which he was riding with four other persons between Eglinton and St. Clair, in Dufferin-street, Melrose F. Morrison, chief accountant of the Dovercourt Land and Savings Co., was fatally injured at 7 o'clock last night. His companions picked him up unconscious, but still breathing and rushed him in the car to the office of Dr. Walter McCowen, College-street, only to find upon their arrival that their speedy trip had been in vain, for the young man was dead.

The story of the accident told by the others in the car is that the car was running swiftly down Dufferin-street with its four passengers when it swerved alarmingly upon striking a stone or knoll in the roadway. The car careened, and Mr. Morrison seems to have believed that it was going to overturn, for he jumped headlong from the car. His skull was fractured, and the doctor believes that death must have been almost instantaneous. The body was removed to the morgue.

Mr. Morrison was riding in the company's car at the time, and an incident which may well have prompted his unfortunate jump, was the death of Henry Langworthy, chauffeur, who was killed at Hog's Hollow, Sept. 23, while the Robins Limited car, which he was driving back from a trip to show real estate north of the city, turned turtle, while the other three passengers of the car, who were thrown clear of it, escaped with minor injuries.

Struck a Knoll.

William Stewart, 584 Brock-avenue, says that he was walking south in Dufferin-street when he was overtaken by the car. Just as it came abreast of him it seemed to strike a knoll in the roadway and swerved so that it mounted a bank at the side of the road. He

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR CHINA

Imperial Edict Issued According to Demand of National Assembly—Nobles to Be Excluded From Cabinet—Pardon to Those Compelled to Join Revolution.

PEKING, Oct. 30.—The demand of the national assembly for a complete constitutional government has been acceded to by the throne. An imperial edict was issued to-day, apologizing for the past neglect of the throne, and granting an immediate constitution with a cabinet, from which nobles shall be excluded. A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1898 and subsequent revolutions, and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion.

The imperial edict, which is from the hand of the emperor, Hsuan-Tung, says: "I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people. But I have not employed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political position, which contravenes constitutionalism."

"On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform, officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved."

"On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are grumbling, yet I do not know. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see."

After referring to the uprisings in various places, the edict continues:

**Swears to Reform.**

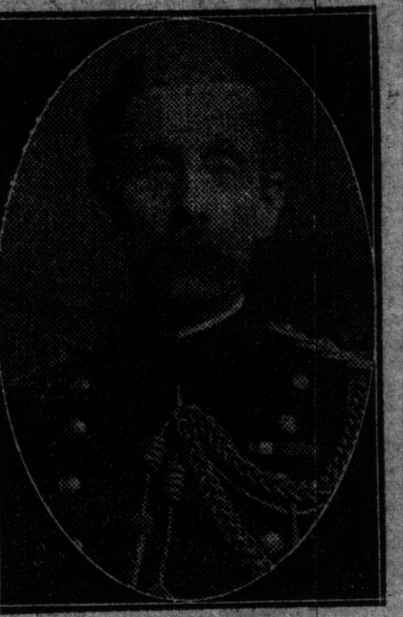
"The whole empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously."

"All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform, and with our soldiers and people, to carry out the constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests. The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of the Manchus and Chinese, mentioned by the late emperor, I shall carry out now. Finance and diplomacy have reached bedrock."

"Even if all unite, I still fear that we may fail. If the empire's subjects do not regard and do not honor fate, and are easily misled by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious day and night. My

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

## TORONTO TROOPS FAILED TO REPEL INVASION OF ALLIES



COL. W. E. HODGINS  
Who commanded the victorious allied troops of Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines and Chatham, in the Thanksgiving manoeuvres.

### JUDGE IN CONFLICT WITH COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE

Refused Privilege of Challenge—Attorney Takes Exception to Rulings of Court.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30.—Judge Walter Bordwell accused the defence in the McNamara murder case to-day of trying to circumvent his rulings and rejected two challenges against talesmen, their challenges having formed the basis of his accusation.

He also refused to the defence the privilege of challenge against a juror who said he would not convict a prisoner in a capital case on circumstantial evidence alone, holding that this challenge was available only to the state.

Under these rulings the jury box contained at the close of court to-night, three men passed for cause by both sides in addition to the four previously qualified.

To both of the court's main rulings, Attorney Clarence S. Darrow took exception in behalf of his client James E. McNamara, who is on trial for the murder of Charles J. Hawerty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times' explosion a year ago.

For the first time since the trial began, the defence brought into court one of its investigators to confront a talesman, R. H. Fitzgerald, an attorney, took the stand after George W. Johnson, a retired superintendent of an iron and brass foundry, had said he had not told anyone it was his belief that the Times was blown up by union men and had not talked to anyone about the case. Fitzgerald testified that he visited Johnson to obtain some statistical information, and later talked to him about the explosion.

Challenges against A. C. Winter and Walter N. Prumpton on the ground that they would not convict on circumstantial evidence were also denied, but these men met the disapproval of the court, as being intended to circumvent a previous ruling that the men were not disqualified because of their expressed opinions that James E. McNamara was guilty of murder. Both men had contradicted themselves under examination by opposing counsel, the court pointed out.

Despite Prodigies of Valor on Part of Defence, Attacking Host, Double in Numbers, Won Battle of Dundas Valley—Many Stirring Incidents of Day's Warfare.

"It was a famous victory." Unfortunately, it seems that the result of the sham battle fought between Toronto's doughty troops and the soldiery of this city and environs was in favor of the men of Hamilton. The object, in a nutshell, was for the troops of Hamilton to gain entrance to the Town of Dundas, about five miles west of Hamilton, and it seems that they did it, notwithstanding the wonderful defence of the position by the Toronto men. However, there is the consolation that Canadians won the victory of Thanksgiving Day, adding another wreath to their long string.

Since the fall of Troy it is not likely that such courage in defence and attack have been seen as that displayed. Whole battalions were wiped out by the fire of the enemy, only to rise again and press onward, the full of bullets. Such unblenching bravery is surely worthy of a monument in the Hall of Fame.

The manoeuvres were carried on under the watchful eyes of Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia; General Otter, inspector-general of the forces of Canada, and Major-Gen. Mackenzie, chief of the general staff, who was chief umpire.

Following composed the red force: Toronto brigade of infantry, field battery, and Mississauga Horse, Governor-General's Body Guard, field company of Canadian engineers, Army Medical Corps, Toronto.

The greys were as follows: Two brigades infantry, 13th, Hamilton; 18th, St. Catharines; 25th, Brantford; 31st, Hamilton; 1th, London; 2nd, Woodstock; 14th, Chatham; 20th, Wellington Rifles.

**Heavy With Forties.**

It was indeed a day of tragedy. The sun rose bloody red, a fearsome augury. Heading it not, the light-hearted soldiery went singing to their doom, and the gay officers, thinking pleasant thoughts of their lady loves, tripped merrily along with them. From the first, all omens looked the men of Toronto in the eye, but the men of Toronto laughed at fate and continued blithely on their way.

The troop trains were late, but that had no effect on the sturdy spirits of the men. What cared they? If by their lateness the enemy would gain ground they would take it from them even at heavy loss of life. With their souls filled with hope they advanced, little recking that they would go down amid awful slaughter to defeat. But it was not inglorious defeat. Their deeds of valor in the face of countless odds covered them with glory.

The beaten from a military point of view they were victors—victors who will, the few who are left, go to their graves, honored of their enemies, for they showed not the white feather, but met their fate like heroes.

**The Carnage Started.**

The valley was covered with mist when the defenders of the thriving Town of Dundas arrived on the scene. Singing the songs of soldierdom they spread thruout the country, forming lines of defence round about the threatened village. Then they waited until the stealthy foe in vast numbers poured down upon them.

But very little firing was done before one o'clock. Not until then did the battle really commence. Until that time the only shots heard were those of the pickets and the outposts. The forces of the defence, made up of the men of Toronto, held the best positions available. It was not an ideal place for combat, for it was all hills, dunes, rivers and hedges. The defending force was too small for such a task. Arrays against them were two brigades of infantry, a section of artillery and some cavalry, in all about two thousand men. The defenders amounted to only about 1000.

When at around 1 o'clock the two

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

## QUITE IN THE FASHION



A PRIZE "MUM."

**AUSTRIAN VELOUR**

Fashionable Fall Hat for Men.

You know the Velour, Alpine shape, hat for men, but do you know the real Austrian Velour? It is of very attractive design, and in material is full fine texture and very quiet, but rich in coloring. The Dinsen Company received on Saturday morning last some fifty dozen of these hats direct from Vienna, Austria. These include the latest tints, such as London tan, golden brown, deep moss green, elephant grey and silver grey. These Velour hats are the stylish head-gear for well groomed men the world over. It is distinctly a fall, winter or spring hat.