

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26th

Home



he Trades
er what price you
ou want light, me-
best qualities, full
ns and best work-
n Floor, Richmond

American Drills,
Drills, Knit-Top,
annels, and many

SELLING.
ark Shirts, fleece finish,
Wednesday 48c.
grey shade, double work-
wear, 14 to 17. Special

es from our regular
pes and figured designs.

\$1.00



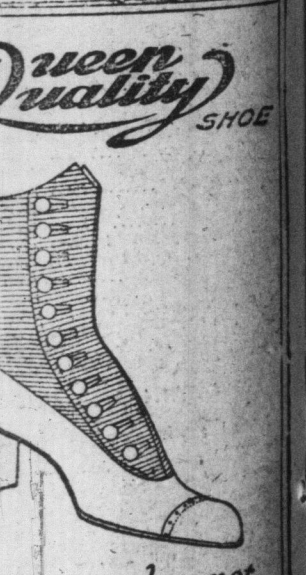
for \$2.59
year-worn Boots,
k, selected vic kid
tum and heavy soles,
sizes in the lot; regu-

la Buskins \$1.09
s of Women's Dongola
lastic over instep, low
toe, a common-sense
sizes 2-12 to 8. Regu-
Wednesday \$1.09.

Cashmere Socks
19c.
est Quality Plain Black
all Hosiery, no seams in foot,
deep rib top, weighty
heel and toe, 20 dozen
day, per pair, 19c.

rely "Specials"
Wednesday
Dress or Collar Pins, plain
set, Regular 50c pair. Wed-
nesday 25c.
Dress or Collar Pins, hand
nd pearl set. Special 25c.
Sets, sterling silver, hand
made, 20 pieces, 50c.
Cuff Links, plain, fancy,
Wednesday, 15c. pair.

Queen
quality
SHOE



reme styles, not
extreme. Conser-
ve styles, not too
ervative. "Queen
quality styles are
ST right.

popular sizes
and widths

Warehouse Flats
front near Yonge; excellent light on
three sides; freight and passenger ele-
vator.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

The Toronto World

\$3100
Albany and Wells vicinity; pretti-
cally new; six beautifully decorated
rooms, cross hall, bath, furnace; lot
17 1/2 feet deep; wide entrance 8 feet
wide; moderate terms.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.
29TH YEAR

PROBS: Strong north to n. w. winds; partly
fairly local showers.

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 29 1909—TWELVE PAGES

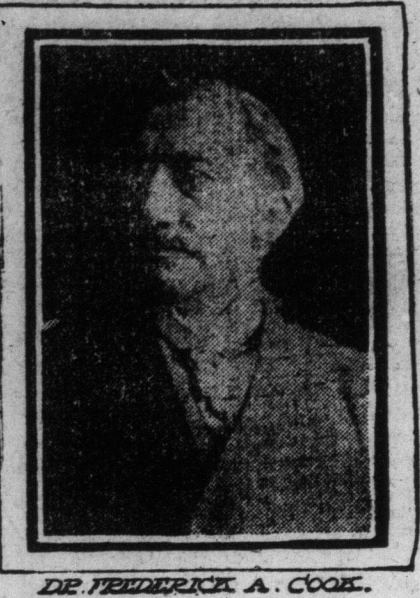
A FEW DISCOMFORTS OF ARCTIC TRAVEL

Dr. Cook Tells of the Tor-
tures Endured When Icicles
Cluster Around the
Face.

TURNING IN TO SLEEP
WAS ALWAYS A PLEASURE

Long Steady Marches, Without
Time To Recuperate, Check
To Enthusiasm.

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Synopsis of Chapters Printed.
In the first instalment of his story Dr. Fred. A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the "Bradley," of the voyage to the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner, the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been exceeded for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingle in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the child-like eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization.
In the second instalment, Dr. Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole.
The third instalment described the work of preparing winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a man-haul hunt.
In the fourth instalment Dr. Cook describes the approach of the long Arctic night, which caused his party at Annotok to become very active in preparing for the dash to the Pole; as well as telling how the sledges, canvas boat and food were prepared.
In the fifth instalment, Dr. Cook told of the actual start on February 19, 1908, described the equipment he took for his great final dash, and told of the gradual reduction of the party.
In the sixth instalment the discoverer told of the first progress of his little party and the last sight of land, and his adventures on the perilous trip with the two Eskimos who went to the Pole with him.
In the seventh instalment Dr. Cook told further of the perils encountered, including an incident in which he nearly lost his life.
NOTE: Dr. Cook's own story of his Conquest of the Pole began in The World of Sept. 15, and is being continued on alternate days.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE." (By Dr. Fred A. Cook)

EIGHTH INSTALMENT.
The ice about was much disturbed and numerous black lines of water opened on every side, from which oozed jets of frothy steam. The great difference between the temperature of the sea and that of the air made a contrast of 75 degrees, and the open spots of ice water appeared to be boiling.
Anxious to move along away from the troubled angle of ice, the usual breakfast was simplified. Melting some snow, we poured down the icy liquid as an eye-opener, and then began at the half-pound bowlder of pemmican, but with cold fingers, blue lips and no possible shelter the stuff was unpalatable.
To warm up, the sleds were prepared, and under the lash the dogs jumped into harness with a bound. The pemmican, somewhat reduced with the ax, was ground under the molars as we went along. The teeth were thus kept from chattering, and the stomach was fired with durable fuel.
As we advanced, the ice improved to some extent, and with a little search a safe crossing was found over all of the new crevices, tho a strong westerly wind carried a piercing cold. Good progress was made, but we were not allowed to forget at any time that we were invading the forbidden domains of polar environment.

BITTER COLD MASKS FACE WITH ICICLES.

This proved to be the coldest season of the year. We should have been hardened to all kinds of Arctic torment, but man only gains that advantage when the pulse ceases to beat. Far from land, far from other life, there was nothing to arouse a warning spirit. Along the land there had been calm seas and quiet, and an inspiring contrast, even in the dark days and nights, but here the frigid world was felt at its worst. The wind, which came persistently from the west—now strong, now feeble, but always sharp—inflicted a pain to which we never became accustomed.

The kind of torture most felt in this wind and humid air of an Arctic pack was a picturesque mask of ice about the face. Every bit of exhaled moisture condensed and froze either on the facial hair or to the line of foxgait about the hood. It made a comical caricature of us. The frequent turns in this course brought back the sides to the wind and arranged a line of icicles from every hair offering a convenient nucleus. These lines of crystal offered a pleasing dash of light and color as we looked at each other, but they did not afford much amusement to the individual exhibiting them. Such hale and chin was first weighted, and then the wind carried the breath to the long hair with which we protected our heads and lent a mass of dangling frost.

WHY THE ESKIMOS DON'T GROW BEARDS.

Accumulated moisture from the eyes coated the eyelashes and brows. The humidity escaping about the forehead left a crescent of snow above, while that escaping under the chin, combined with falling breath, made a semi-circle of ice. The most uncomfortable icicles, however, were those that had formed on the coast hair of the lips. Nostrils, it is true, the face of this kind of decorations that the Eskimos pull the facial hair out by the roots, hence the real poverty of moustaches and beard.

During two days of chilly bluster, the sleds were forced along with encouraging results, and on the evening of March 26, with a pedometer and other methods of dual reckoning for position, we were placed at latitude 84 degrees 24 minutes, longitude 96 degrees 55 minutes. The western horizon remained persistently undisturbed; a brisk storm, it seemed, was gathering, but it was a long time in coming eastward. On the evening of the 26th, we prepared for the blast and built the igloo stronger than usual, hoping that the horizon would be cleared by a good

Continued on Page 7.

WILL THE LORDS PASS BUDGET?

His Majesty Desires To Avoid
Constitutional Issue—
May Be January
Election.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Should the house of lords reject the budget a general election will be held in January, by which time the new registry of voters will be ready. This announcement was semi-officially made to-night.
There is a growing feeling among the Liberals, however, that the upper house will not take this drastic step. One of the influences making for peace is the King, who is adverse to having an acute constitutional issue raised. Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are also believed to favor the house of lords passing the budget. The more ardent tariff reformers, on the other hand, demand its rejection, and it is expected that their representatives in the lords, led by Lord Milner, will urge this policy.
The upper house in the meantime is further aggravating the Liberals. Lord Lansdowne to-night, while persuading the lords not to reject the Irish land bill, promised to support the drastic amendments to this measure when it reaches the committee stage.

BANQUET TO PUGSLEY Minister of Public Works Says New Brunswick Will Grow.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 28.—(Special).—Dr. Pugsley was given a big reception at the Liberal banquet in his honor to-night. He spoke in praise of the Liberal members of New Brunswick, naming each.
Passing on to his recent tour of the west, he compared the progress shown in 12 years since his last visit. As to Vancouver, he saw no reason why it should not reach across the Pacific and grasp a large share of the trade there.
Coming back to New Brunswick, however, and notwithstanding the progress of the west, he was proud of his native province than ever. He was more convinced than ever that eastern ports were to receive greater impetus from western prosperity.
Hitherto not all the western produce for export went by Canadian ports, but this was being changed, and he was convinced that before long it would be so. He would not say all would come thru St. John; Nova Scotia would share.

FRENCH-CANADIAN BIRTH RATE 44.4 Per Thousand in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—(Special).—The board of health report issued to-day places Montreal at the top of the list in the birth rate. The French Canadian birth rate was 44.4 per 1000 inhabitants during 1908. The general birth rate was 33.43, and the death rate 20.70.

FORTIER, M.P. LOSES HIS SEAT

Acts of Bribery by Agents
Proven, and Defendant
Pleads No Previous
Knowledge.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—(Special).—The election of Edmond Fortier, Liberal M. P. for Lotbiniere, was annulled to-day by Sir F. Langelier, chief justice.
Four witnesses were called to-day and when they proved acts of bribery by agents the defendant admitted the facts, but claimed them to be without his previous knowledge, and judgment was given accordingly.
Mr. Fortier was elected in October last, after one of the most acrimonious contests of the whole federal campaign. His opponent was Hon. L. P. Pelletier, a former provincial minister.
Francis Blouin of Ste. Croix admitted having received \$25 from the respondent; Philias Normand of St. Antoine admitted having received money which he used to treat; Joseph Lefebvre of St. Antoine received \$40; he kept \$22 for his own share and the balance he spent. Alfred Lefebvre of St. Antoine received \$80, which he spent. There were some 60 witnesses on hand from other parishes.

\$500,000 INCREASE IN BANK OF OTTAWA STOCK

Five Thousand Shares to Be Dis-
tributed Among Present Stock-
holders at \$200 Each.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—(Special).—The Bank of Ottawa is to increase its capital stock by five hundred thousand dollars. Expansion of the bank's business and the necessity, therefore, of additional capital is given as the reason. The present paid-up capital of the bank is three million dollars. The authorized capital is five millions. The new stock is to be divided among present shareholders. There will be 5000 shares issued, face value \$100, but each share will be issued at \$200 per share.

SHIP BLOWN UP AT SEA "Clan-Mackintosh" Reported Lost in Indian Waters.

RANGOON, Burmah, Sept. 28.—The British steamer Clan Mackintosh, belonging to the Madras Steam Navigation Co., is reported to have blown up at sea. Every man on board, with one exception, is said to have perished. The Clan Mackintosh was on her way from Rangoon to Calcutta to be fitted out with new boilers.
The Clan Mackintosh was of 2775 tons net register. She was built at Greenock in 1882.

LIBERAL VOTERS GOT \$2 BILLS AS PRESENT FOR THEIR LOYALTY

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE RADIAL PROPOSAL.

Let the public think for a moment what would happen if the city gave a franchise to the Toronto Railway Co. to bring its several radial lines into the city over the surface tracks now used exclusively for local street car traffic. There would be the additional passenger traffic of the radial lines on the city streets, and there would be all the freight business of the radial lines over the city streets. This freight and passenger business would certainly add to the existing congestion, and this congestion would certainly grow with the years.
But if the city gave this franchise to the Toronto Railway for the handling of its radial business, both passenger and freight, it could not deny the same privileges to the Canadian Pacific, to the Grand Trunk, to the Canadian Northern, and the Hamilton and Toronto Railway (now partly built), and to the Niagara road of the Canadian Northern, and to any other railway that might happen to be built.
But, you will say, the Grand Trunk doesn't want to come into the city in this way. Our reply, on the contrary, is that the big steam roads are being forced into the radial business, and the proof of this is that the whole of the radial roads in New England have been acquired by the steam roads, and especially by one company—the Hartford and New Haven. It is also known now that the New York Central lines have secured nearly all the radials in New York State, and that the tendencies of the times are all in this direction. We haven't any doubt, therefore, that any day the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, instead of refusing suburban services to Toronto, will increase their present trackage and put in a partial electric equipment, and run individual cars on all their lines and branches for at least fifty miles around Toronto. It may only be a short time when railway progress may break-up the big train running once or twice a day, and substitute the individual car as stated above at very near intervals of time, and by which a better and a quicker service will be given. What is also likely to come is that these individual cars will try to secure the privilege of running right thru the city on its main thoroughfares.
The city, therefore, if it gave the privilege to one radial road would have to give the privilege to all roads, steam and radial, and not only for passengers, but also for freight. For instance, the Grand Trunk, when it wakes up to the situation, will want to run individual cars from Toronto to Niagara Falls one-half hour apart, and it would be mighty glad to start them up town and come down either Spadina or Yonge-street, and pick up passengers on the way at every three or four corners, get on their own tracks at the water front, and then run to the Falls at 50 miles an hour, which individual cars would easily do.
Now all this means that the surface lines would be overcrowded and the streets simply congested with freight and passenger cars.
But, is there no genuine relief to the situation? There is, and it is a system of tubes owned by the city, and the use of which for any purpose whatsoever would be accorded to all the lines, whether radial or steam, on equal terms, and at a price that would not only pay all expenses, but give the city a substantial revenue.
At this very moment the city experts happen to be working out this question of tubes, and the first report is likely to be presented in two or three weeks. We must, therefore, look at this question as a great broad question, and we must see far enough ahead as to where it will lead us and what the result would be of giving the concession on the surface lines that has been suggested in regard to the radials.
For the present leave the situation at this point, also, as we said before, and as we now say, this so-called radial entrance into the city is nothing else than an effort to destroy the city's freedom in regard to her streets in connection with the local street car service, and in some way to destroy the value of that service to the city when the present franchise expires in 1921.

Didn't Bargain, or Prove Claims, But Just Picked 'Em Up In Committee Rooms Afterward.

THEN ASKED TO SWEAR THEY GOT NO MONEY

PETERBORO, Sept. 28.—(Special).—According to the evidence given by several witnesses to-day before Justice MacMahon and Magee, in the trial of the West Peterboro election protest, legal tender of the \$2 denomination was freely distributed in the Liberal committee rooms to induce votes.
This fact was disclosed in the testimony of Wm. Ashley, Arthur Alsop and Mark Handland. Ashley's evidence in chief, however, established one set of facts, which he entirely contradicted under cross-examination by Geo. H. Watson, K. C., for the respondent. He first deposed that one Kingscott saw him about voting on the Sunday night preceding polling day, and gave him a note to Robert H. Leary. He denied this later and said it was given to him on election day.
He also swore that efforts had been made to get him to sign a declaration denying that he had received any money, and that from \$200 to \$400 had been mentioned as consideration.
The Liberal committee rooms consisted of a couple of rooms up stairs over a store on Simcoe-street. A large room was used for general purposes. A smaller room leading from it is the closet upon which Mr. DuVernet is directing his heaviest fire.
Most of those who acknowledged having received money in connection with the election are English immigrants. Whether they received the cash before or after voting, the majority justified their act with the words "I was hard up," or that the money had been given without any mention being made about the candidate for the forty, but had never sent it in, nor did he intend to. He had volunteered his services for the candidate.
Justice MacMahon—"Patriotism is not all dead yet."
"No," said Mr. Watson, "if the voters didn't look after the interests of the country it would be a lamentable state of affairs."
Davidson denied that he bribed Aaron Bouskill with \$40 on October 21, or that he had bribed Wm. Swanga or Robt. H. Shepherd as alleged in the Burman petition, and asked him to do with an attempt to bribe James P. Bryson; didn't think Bryson could be bribed. As to Shepherd, the detective Davidson said, "in the last few days of the election I began to get suspicious of him."
"Were you in the little room with Mr. Leary on the 21st of October?" demanded Mr. DuVernet. "Yes."
"Did you see a stream of men going in there and going out with money?"
"No."
"Were you asked for money?"—"I certainly was."
"Got \$2 for a Present."
Wm. Ashley, decorator, a man of small physique, was next called. Fred Kingscott had called on him the day before the election, and asked him to vote. He gave him a note to Leary, chairman of No. 2 ward. This note he destroyed a week ago, since being subpoenaed. Leary had given him \$40 after asking if he was on the voters' list.
He modestly admitted to Mr. Watson that he wouldn't sell his vote, and might even hit a man who would try to bribe him. He came from London eight years ago. He thought the \$2 might have been a drink Mr. Stratton's health.
"Mr. Watson—'Mightn't it have been Leary's or Burman's health?'"
Ashley—"Possibly." He hadn't gone to Leary to get money. He had more self respect. The same morning he spent an hour in the Conservative committee room. He had seen men going into the Liberal committee room and he'd an idea they were giving money away. So he wanted some. He considered it a present as he had already decided how to vote. He didn't know how the petitioners had learned of his case.
\$400 for an Affidavit.
A month ago, Roland Glover, took him to R. R. Hall's office, and wanted an affidavit denying that he had got the money.
Mr. Watson—"You asked for \$50."
Witness—"I never mentioned it. Mr. Davidson asked me if I'd sign a declaration and I refused."
A week ago he was in Hall's office and one Gates had said he'd make an affidavit for \$20.
Mr. Watson—"He was to say he saw no money paid to anyone?"—"I don't remember."
"Otherwise he would swear he got \$2 from Leary and \$5 from Davidson?"—"I didn't hear that."
Ashley said that Hall mentioned \$400 as the price of a declaration. Hall asked if Gates would sign for \$200. "What happened then?"—"Mr. Hall refused the money; said it was impossible."
Stratton, Davidson and Leary, who were present, according to Ashley,
Continued on Page 7.

RETAILERS TO PROTEST THINK TAXES TOO HEAVY

Assessment Commissioner Admits
Increases Are Considerable, But
Says Action Was Forced.

Dissatisfaction among retail merchants of the city because of this year's increased assessments on store properties is said to be general, and a resolution of protest will, it is understood, be introduced at the next meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association.
"I want to say emphatically that we haven't been rushing ahead on any boom assessment," declared Assessment Commissioner Forman when informed of the prospective resolution. "It is true the increase is larger than usual, and I am sorry such a course is necessary, but the department is prepared to stand by the assessments. We know that it is a serious responsibility and what it means to others, but we have been compelled to act as we have done."
This year's assessments, he said, were based on actual transactions, sales and rents paid by tenants. If such rentals as were now paid had been asked a few years ago, retailers would have stood aghast. He didn't understand himself how they were able to pay such rentals. The department couldn't afford either to ignore the high prices of sales of business properties. If the cases were isolated they could be overlooked, but they occurred from one end of a street to another.
Mr. Forman denied that the increases were proportionately heavier in the third ward, or business district. In the first and sixth wards the advances were as great in ratio, but less noticeable because of the lower scale of values. For instance, land bought two or three years ago on Broadway avenue at \$20 a foot was now assessed at \$40 a foot. Land on Dupont-street went begging a few years ago at \$12 a foot, whereas it was now sold at several times that figure.
Speaking of increased assessment on stores, he said there was no reason why the owners who drew larger rentals should get the whole revenue.
That the business tax should increase was unavoidable, as it was 25 per cent of the assessment on land and buildings, he pointed out.
As to the impression in some quarters that assessors are supposed to fix the valuation on a basis of 90 per cent of the actual value, Mr. Forman desired the public to understand clearly that the assessors' instructions were to assess at what they considered a reasonable value."

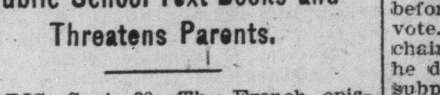
GO-EDUCATION IMMORAL FRENCH CHURCH RULES

Episcopate Letter Forbids Use of
Public School Text Books and
Threatens Parents.

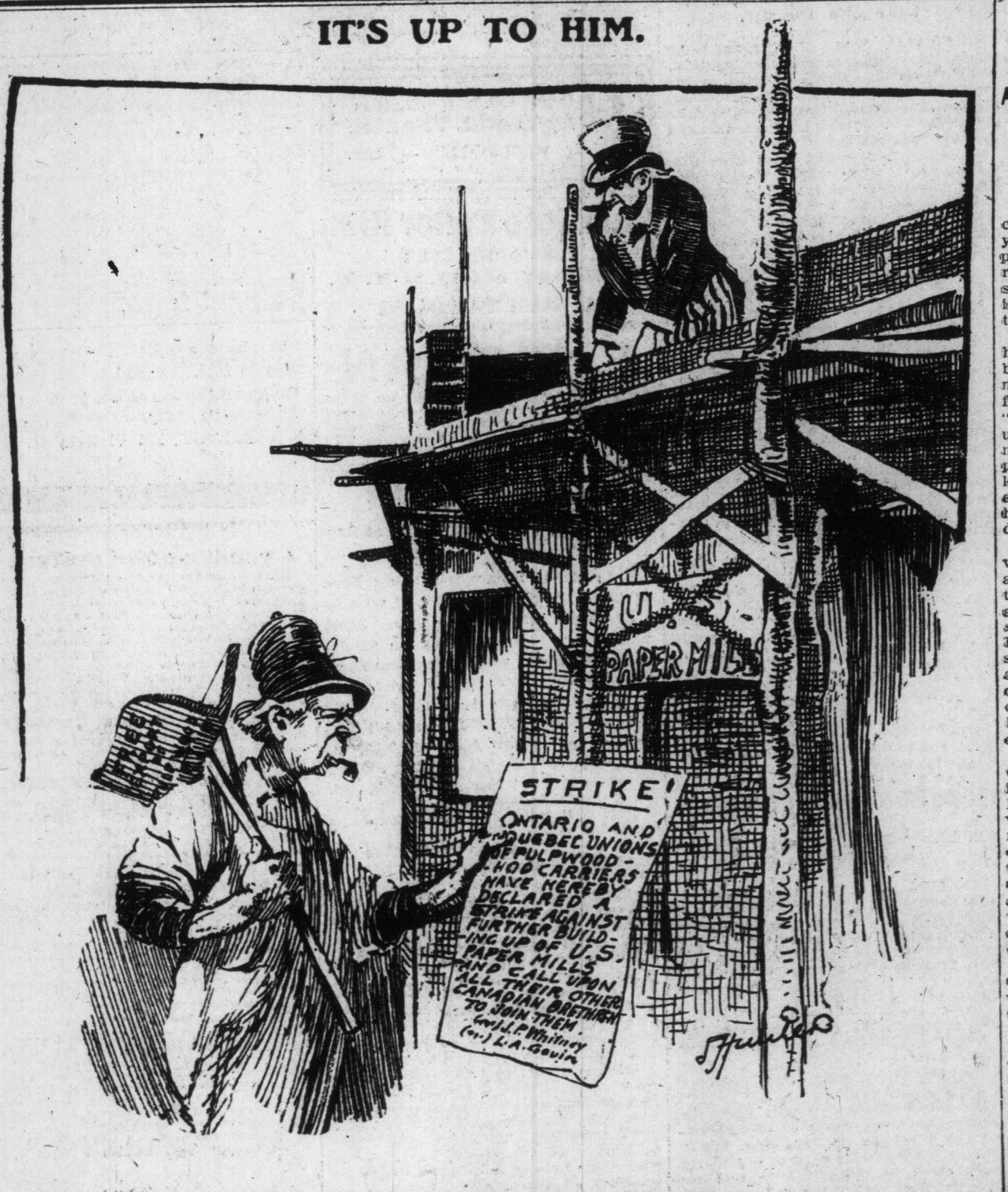
PARIS, Sept. 28.—The French episcopate has issued a pastoral letter warning Catholic parents in France that the teaching in the public schools jeopardizes the faith of their children. The letter condemns especially co-education, saying that the "mixture of the two sexes is contrary to morality and unworthy a civilized people."
The letter forbids the use of a score of public text books, principally histories, and appeals to parents to unite in protection of the faith.
"Continuing the letter announces that the sacraments of the church will be refused parents who allow their children to attend the interdicted schools. "God rather than men must be obeyed," the communication declares.
The Temps to-day expresses the opinion that this letter is a declaration of war against the principle of neutral instruction, and, therefore, a deplorable error which will only alienate the sympathies of the friends of public education in France, and possibly furnish a new weapon for the real enemies of the church.

THE POPULAR HAT American Designs Hold the Stage.

Some years ago Edmond About, a French novelist said something about the American people which is even more true of them to-day than it was in his time: "They are original as well as very independent. They have the courage to introduce something startling and by sticking to it to make it popular. Did it ever strike you how very popular the American soft hat has become? You know the one we mean? That with the flat crown and the brim turned to suit the wearer's taste? It is a purely American style. These hats are the whole thing for fall. Dineen is showing a very high-class assortment of them, duplicates of the five dollar hat by Stetson, in electric blue, steel slate and brown for \$2.50.



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Will Hodman Laurier join the strikers?