

FOR SALE
Detached residence near Queen's Park, contains 11 rooms, lot 52x200; owner leaving city, must sell at once.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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ELECTORAL CHANGES

The British Electorate is Not Stampeded by Either of the Political Parties—Premier Asquith's Burden, if Anything, Has Been Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—(New York Sun Cable.)—John Bull finished making a record Saturday of the fact that he does not alter his political opinions within the short space of a single year. That is really about all there is to say as to the result of the farcical unnecessary election which has just been finished. John Bull could not have expressed himself with more remarkable clarity. He returns a house of commons adjusted almost to a hair's breadth to the same political proportions, but he manages at the same time to rebuke those who compelled him to make a superfluous use of the franchise by substantially reducing their popular majority through the country.

A short month ago the leaders on both sides and the entire press of the country agreed that Great Britain was plunging into the most momentous constitutional crisis of this generation and that the most vital interests of the empire were involved in the outcome. It looked at that moment as the Premier Asquith and his coalition, following the failure of the conference on the reform of the lords, would secure a substantial addition to its strength which would enable it to carry out the most radical schemes of constitutional revision. Then, owing to the prompt Unionist proposals of genuine reform of the upper house, there came a sudden change in the aspect of the situation that the shrewd observers on both sides were convinced that a great reaction was in progress.

Electors Kept Their Heads.
Never was apparent confusion worse confounded and never did the British or any other electorate keep its head more calmly. It refused to be stampeded. It refused to relieve its representatives of any of their recently conferred responsibility for governing the country. The verdict tells them plainly to take up the task which is no more difficult here than in France or Germany, where parliamentary government is also by groups. "Democracy is not in danger, attend to your business of administering the government, that is England's cool, unperturbed message to Mr. Asquith and his associates in the last fortnight's polling. First and foremost its effect will be sobering to both sides. It will call a halt in the fierce extremes of a struggle which has developed un-English features of bitterness and method. It will do more, it will bring an immediate manifestation of one of John Bull's less familiar but closely inherent characteristics, a final compromise in a useless or losing quarrel.

No political compromise ever offered a better opportunity. Mr. Asquith can triumph in his policy in the new parliament in only one way, the passage of the veto bill by a vote of commons, followed by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill. This program must be carried out under the constant menace of the Irish Nationalist whip. But Mr. Asquith's whole object in going to the country was the hope of riding himself of the Nationalist tumultuous clamor by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill. This program must be carried out under the constant menace of the Irish Nationalist whip. But Mr. Asquith's whole object in going to the country was the hope of riding himself of the Nationalist tumultuous clamor by the creation of 500 peers and the coincident passage of a home rule bill.

On the other hand no doubt could be easier or more practical now than the quiet understanding with the opposition whereby the administration could be carried on for the next six months and the Nationalists deprived of the power of upsetting the government during that interval. It is more than probable that some basis of genuine reform of the lords may be hit upon which will preserve a second chamber, however democratically constituted, of real power.

Such is the spirit of the English political world at the present moment. Practical developments cannot be expected until some time after the Christmas holidays. No one of course is entitled to venture any definite forecasts, but there is no mistaking the tendency of events.

The Unionists captured in Saturday's voting the St. Andrew's district, reducing the net coalition gain to one. The results of eighteen pollings held Friday show the return of five Unionists, seven Liberals, one Laborite and five Nationalists. The Liberals gained a seat at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where their candidate was elected by a majority of 81. The Unionists carried this district in January by a majority of 85.

Gen. Booth Wants Carnegie's Money

Salvation Army Leader Would Like to Found a Great "University of Humanity" in Cause of Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is deeply stirred by Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the promotion of peace.

"What would I give for \$10,000,000 to help us win true peace?" he cried. "How would I spend it? That is no new question. We, year in and year out, have pondered it, wondering where and whence the millions will come. There are so many schemes and possibilities, but if they are to be effective all must begin with the one beginning, a university of humanity. This university for a beginning should have two centres, London and New York. It would be an institution to which the lowest, the humblest and the most degraded would be brought, that they might be taught. The greatest and only abiding lesson would be forgetfulness of self."

In these universities I would give men of healthy bodies the means of healthy work. I would see that the money was not spent on the few alone. Around each university I would have one thousand halls which, by their brightness, would attract each their thousands. There are so many ways of spending money in the direction of peace and yet making it productive that I cannot recount all. I only wish Mr. Carnegie would leave me a chance."

UNKNOWN MAN SUICIDES AT BUSY STREET CORNER

"Sick—Broke—Just Booze," Said Note—Walked to Hospital to Die From Carbolic Acid.

"Sick. Broke. 'I will cross the divide' for my Xmas. 'P.S.—Booze, just booze.'"

This note, written in a splendid hand, was found in a little note book in the pocket of a tall, fine-looking, middle-aged and well-dressed man, who ended his life rather strangely Saturday night.

He was found sitting on the sidewalk beside the bank office on the south-west corner of Queen and Church streets, by P. C. Taylor, who, noting a peculiar odor, asked him if he had taken carbolic acid.

"Don't say anything," returned the man, rising to his feet. He walked with the constable to St. Michael's hospital, which is but two blocks away. He didn't speak another word, and died in about twenty minutes.

The laundry mark, "E. N.," on the collar and shirt band may lead to his identity. The last initial may be N. or R. or K. The body was removed to the morgue. It is that of a man of about 35 years, with a fine head of grey hair, grey eyebrows, and black moustache streaked with grey. The eyes were a light brown. His height would be about 5 feet 11 inches and the features were rather sharp.

The clothes are all of fine quality, the linen and underwear clean. A tailored brown suit was worn and a dark grey cravat, a dark red necktie, a white shirt with green and white stripes and gold pin, blue negligee shirt with pearl cuff links, gold rimmed, black blucher shoes, black derby hat, wide brimmed.

Nothing was found in the pockets but the notebook, a small leather wallet containing three tunk o' value keys, a lead pencil, two shoelaces and a horn-handled pocket knife. On the outside of the note book he had written "The variety of Christmas charity," and had drawn his pencil thru it.

Mistaking some bicycle tablets belonging to his wife for candy, Errol Hunt, room 15, No. 3 Alice-street, had a narrow escape Saturday night.

He was writhing in agony when Dr. Speers arrived in respect to a call from Mrs. Hunt. Andantes were administered in the nick of time to save his life.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
J. B. Giles Defeats C. T. Guid for the Presidency.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—Polling one of the most keenly contested elections in the history of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, J. B. Giles was last evening declared elected president, receiving 1981 votes, against 1709 cast for C. T. Guid.

The membership, 7007, is an increase of 27 over last year. Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Mr. Hays will speak at the annual dinner of the association to-morrow evening at the Windsor.

TANTED WITH SELF-INTEREST

How the British Press Views the Free Trade Declarations of Delegation of Canadian Farmers.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 18.—Referring to the farmers' delegation to Ottawa as an effective answer to sham imperialism, The Morning Leader says that when the colonies grasp the weight of the burden, which fanatical and commercial imperialists are endeavoring to fasten upon the British poor, they will, in Milner's elegant language, "spit such policy out of their mouths."

The Morning Post, disregarding Balfour's pledge that colonial corn would be admitted free, argues that for a variety of reasons, "Canadian grain growers now prefer the free trade price in the English markets rather than the slightly lower price as a consequence of the duty imposed by a preference against the foreigner."

The Poor English Consumer.
"It is a pity," the paper says, "they thought it worth while to base this remunciation on a profession of disinterested concern for the poor English consumer, who has a legislature of his own, quite capable of protecting his real interests. It seems to be the force of the bad example of the free Lancashire cotton spinners have hardly yet abandoned the miserable pretence of their insistence that India's claim for protection is inspired by anxiety to best the poor of the United States."

"From Cobden onward the free trade creed has been tainted with cant, and a transparent self-interest, posing as imperial altruism."

The Morning Post draws the conclusion from the episode at Ottawa that national protection, as proposed by Chamberlain's tariff commission, is the strongest lever for ultimately removing tariff barriers within the empire.

Maintain Present System.
The Standard says: Only by maintaining her present position in broad outline, can Canada ever aspire to become a great manufacturing as well as agricultural nation. In urging reciprocity with the United States, which has been ignoring some of the leading facts of Canadian development.

The Times says the immediate influence of the farmers on the policy of the Canadian government is not great, but it does not desire to diminish the importance of the deputation. It remarks that hitherto the west has played a very minor part in Canadian politics, but it is certain to throw up leaders of its own stamp, and, as the east produced a new political force in the last few years, namely, Bourke, it is not unlikely that the two it looks as if an entirely new chapter is about to open in Canadian politics.

WINNIPEG CARS RUNNING ONLY MINOR TROUBLE

Strike Breakers Will Replace Volunteer College Workers To-day—No Night Cars.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—The feature of the street car strike to-day was the arrival of sixty strike-breakers from Toronto. These men, the company claims, are all experienced operators and are not imported from the United States.

It is expected that they will be put to work to-morrow morning unless the strikers give in before the time set by the company for resuming work—Tuesday.

The college students were again the mainstay of the service today, and some sixty cars were operated up till about 5 o'clock. College work to-morrow will deprive the company of this source of labor.

There has been very little trouble, and what there was, was of a minor nature. Some windows were broken and an attempt was made to derail cars by placing cordwood across the tracks.

The company state they have now 500 applications from many anxious to go to work on the cars. The strikers and their friends are making themselves known by appearing on the streets wearing badges with the words "We walk" stuck in their caps.

MARRIED BESIDE BIER
He Was to Have Been Best Man at the Ceremony.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 18.—Miss Leah Updyke was married to Piers S. McCaa here to-day in the room in which her brother, Roger Updyke, lay dead. He was electrocuted at a manufacturing plant. The dead man was to have been best man at the wedding. At first it was intended to postpone the ceremony but it was finally decided that they would be following the wishes of the brother if the wedding took place upon the date set.

The Rev. C. H. Pyke was overcome during the ceremony by the funeral of Roger Updyke was held in the afternoon.

"Roger is with us in spirit," said the bridegroom.

SHOCKING DISRESPECT



HIS LORDSHIP: As our American friends would say, "Now what d'you know about that?"

FILL UP THE VACANT ZONE

There was a big delegation of farmers from the Canadian West at Ottawa last week, asking for tariff reduction and for public ownership of terminal elevators. It was a "weary" (so cheery) if we may coin a word, so insistent, that the idea was forced on one that the country was growing apart, rather than together, and that it might require two parliamentaries and two policies to satisfy the needs of all.

We have no fear of the future; but the situation is one that calls for statesmanship of a high order. Absolute regard for one's own local interest, or for one's province, must give way to statesmanship if it be of high class and the right kind. Here is where the danger may be dangerous. We propose to leave the questions at issue at Ottawa alone in this article; but we wish to refer to certain things that might be done that would lessen some of the distinct lines of cleavage between us and the west.

The most significant one to our mind at the present time is the rocky and sparsely inhabited zone from the Ottawa to the Manitoba line—all New Ontario, in fact. Certainly it is not all rocky, much good land exists there, but it is inhospitable in look, rocks prevail in many places, it is covered with trees. What are trees a drawback? Yes, for a while, when at the entrance to a prairie country. The first settlers, and the settlers ever since, have skipped the country about Lake Superior for one reason, in order to get to the plains. Who'd clear a farm that didn't need to? Why content yourself with chopping ten acres in two years, when you can plow and sow 250 acres the first year? So the people passed the bush and went to prairie.

And it is this rocky and bush that has developed people more or less different in the east and the west.

And inasmuch as the unsettled belt belongs to Ontario, one great duty this province owes to the federation is "to connect up" the two ends. How? By building or aiding the building of more railways than Algoma and around Lake Superior and toward Hudson Bay. The Dominion must also help, as it has helped. The National Transcontinental will be at Cochrane (which really means in Toronto) in 20 months. The great clay belt in this district must be opened up for farmers and settlers. Railways will bring in people. The conditions of taking up land must be modified in the interest of the settler. The railways that have yet to be built might be given adjacent land. If they'd undertake to put settlers along their lines. The government might make liberal terms to the Salvation Army on condition of putting settlers into the country. It might pay the province to help the settlers with their first clearance and in getting up a house and a start with stock. If we might make a suggestion to Sir James Whitney, it would be to find an energetic young man and put him in charge of a department of colonization. Sir James settled the west. He might double up two of the old departments with advantage in order to float out a bustling department of colonization.

The mines promise to call for thousands of workmen. They will help to fill up the country and to sustain the local farmers. Encourage mining.

So conserve the waterpowers and the supply of pulpwood that an immense pulp and paper industry may be created. There is no need to strip off the pulpwood—handle it so that it will reproduce itself as fast as cut.

Ontario can do a lot more than she has done, and we suggest to Sir James that he deserve a still greater reputation, based on what he will do to join the east and the west together.

But the Dominion can also do much. Let it encourage manufacturing in the towns. Port Arthur and Fort William may yet be great centers of industry. But they must have a factory population. The nickel industry is a growing one, and the time is near at hand when the export duty. There is a national as well as a provincial reason for such a policy.

In all probability immense unknown resources may be found in this dark country. As tourist capabilities must be developed. Its lakes should be fished, but not depleted. The rivers running to Hudson Bay made navigable for launches and canoes. The possibilities of trade with Hudson Bay investigated. Cheap electric roads in the wilder places if required.

A hundred other things can be done to make a living touch with Manitoba.

This will do a lot to unify the east and west. Political kinship is at its best when there is geographical touch.

And by filling up this country Southern Ontario gets an immense new area for its goods and its manufactures. Let Manitoba and Ontario shake hands at a thousand points.

Porcupine Bulletin.
KEBAGO, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—Weather clear and cold, stays about zero, roads fine, lots of freight and passengers this morning; everything looks like big future for Porcupine; T. & N. O. rushing work on new branch, and quite a number of new buildings going up here.

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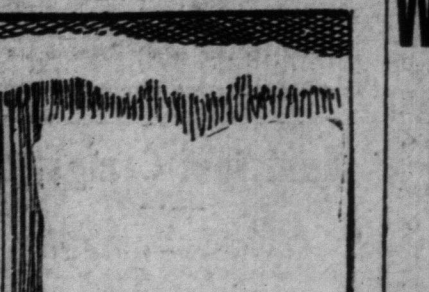
Story That Bridge on Hudson Bay Line Had to Be Abandoned Denied.

SASKATOON, Dec. 18.—The report from Prince Albert that the bridge over the Saskatchewan River on the government Hudson Bay Railroad at the Pas has been abandoned by the department of colonization, owing to their inability to find a solid bottom, has been branded as a canard of the worst sort.

An excellent bottom has been struck at less than fifty feet, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

It is stated here that the yarn was started by parties in Prince Albert whose interests would be furthered by a delay of the work.

WADLIKE TALK FOR A PEECE MEETING



President Taft Urges Policy of "Wise Military Preparation" and Talks About Necessity of Fortifying the Panama Canal—Would Not Prevent Maintenance of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Taft, addressing the closing banquet last night of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, allayed "the so-called war scare which has furnished pabulum for the newspapers during the last few days." He declared that "there is not the slightest reason for such a sensation, because we are at peace with all the nations of the world and are quite likely to remain so." He said his purpose in outlining the preparations for a permanent court of arbitration and universal peace.

The president urged that a policy of "wise military preparation" be pursued. He emphasized the fact that the American people never would consent to the maintenance of a standing army sufficient to cope with that of the great regular army, the improvement of the national militia, the passage of the present volunteer bill, to go into operation should war be declared, and the passage of a law, now before congress, providing for a force of additional officers, who will be "able in time of peace to render efficient service in drilling the militia of the states," and, finally, the accumulation of guns and ammunition "to equip and arm the force we could select under our colors in an emergency."

War Not Yet Improbable.
President Taft said the best method of ultimately securing disarmament among nations is the establishment of an international court, and the development of a code of international equity. He declared that the country had not reached the point where war is impossible, he cited the Panama Canal question. He said: "Take this question of the Panama Canal. We have a property, which, when completed, will be worth \$400,000,000—at least, it will cost us that. It has been built not only to further our commerce, but also to bring our eastern and western seaboard closer together, and secure us the military benefits, enabling our naval fleet to pass quickly from the Atlantic to the other. Now the works of the canal are of such a character that war vessels might easily put the canal out of commission."

"We are authorized to protect the canal and we have the treaty right to erect fortifications there. Fortifications are the best and most secure method of protecting the canal against the attack of some irresponsible nation or armed force."

Will Not Prevent Neutrality.
"It is said that we shall realize the canal, and, by including all nations to agree not to attack the canal, secure its immunity from injury. But the trouble is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress like that of war."

The fact that we fortify the canal will not prevent us from discharging all international obligations that we may have in respect to it, but it will enable us to defend ourselves in its possession from the act of any irresponsible force or nation. It will not prevent our maintaining its neutrality, if that is wise and right."

In deprecating the idea of a war scare, the president said: "Little more, however, and we shall have all of the army and all of the munitions and material of war that we ought to have in a republic, situated as we are, three thousand miles on the one hand and 5000 miles on the other, from the source of possible invasion."

A Long Step Forward.
The president said that the association on Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for peace, and continued: "If now we can negotiate and put thru a positive agreement with some great nation, to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward, by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations, at least, to establish, as between them, the same system of dispute process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

Juvenile Court for Quebec.
QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—The city of a juvenile court in the City of Quebec is urged by Hon. Chas. Langelle, judge of the court of sessions, in a letter to the city council.

CHILDREN'S FURS.
Furs for the children at this season of the year are a necessity. The war kiddles going to school these sharp, frosty mornings want to be warmly clothed, and yet they do not like to be bundled up too much. A set of furs will keep the little girl warm and will not interfere with her freedom when playing. A fur muff, muf and gauntlets will complete her attire. They are made from soft, fleecy furs, such as Iceland and grey lamb, rabbit and fox skins. The Dineen offering affords you a splendid choice. Every garment is well lined, and being made in the firm's workrooms, is a sure guarantee that they will be right in design and will wear like iron. Dineen handles everything in furs. A gift selected here will be appreciated at Xmas. Write for catalog.

THE OBSERVER TELLS UNIONISTS TO FIGHT TO THE END, AND DARES LIBERALS TO MAKE 500 PEERS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, who, it is rumored, was the author of Balfour's referendum proposal, and whom Chancellor Lloyd-George in a speech last week described as the man who supplied the Conservative party with ideas, writing in his Sunday paper to-day, urges the Unionists still to endeavor to obtain a constitutional settlement by consent; if the government refuses to compromise, then the Unionists must fight to the end. All depends upon the firmness of the lords, who, he says, should proceed with their own reform schemes, as the nothing had happened, and allow the ministers to create 500 peers if they dare.

Mr. Garvin admits that the King is bound by the constitution to create peers, but the responsibility for such creations rests with the ministers, and such perversion of constitutional ideas, as they are understood elsewhere, especially in the United States, as the creation of so many peers with only a bare majority, is bound to be so unpopular that reaction in favor of the Unionists would soon set in. He is confident, moreover, that the bulk of any number of new peers would refuse to pass the home rule bill.

T. F. O'Connor, writing in a Sunday paper, rejoices that all indications reveal a determined, resolute and prompt spirit on the part of the ministers. He says that the veto question will be faced the very first night of the coming session, and will be pursued to the bitter end, without delay or hesitation. The lords possibly might insert certain amendments in the veto bill, but they must be told in the plainest language that amendments are impossible, for, he adds, it is evident that gentle measures will not influence them, nothing will teach them but the big stick.

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HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

STRUCK BY FACIAL CAR

Fatal Accident on the Burlington Beach Line.

HAMILTON, Dec. 18.—(Special).—A man who gave a name which sounded like Edward Keller, died at the city hospital at 5 o'clock this morning, as the result of injuries sustained thru being struck by a radial car on the beach last night. The accident occurred in front of the power house near Burlington. The deceased is thought to have been under the influence of liquor and to have endeavored to halt the car while standing too close to the track. Nothing is known of his relatives. An inquest will be held.

James Huser, who died in Toronto last night, some years ago conducted a dry goods store in this city, and was afterwards a traveler for the W. E. Sanford Co. He was an active member of Centenary Church in its early days. The body will be interred on Tuesday afternoon.

Joseph Salski was arrested to-day on a charge of threatening to kill Alex Lincoy near the steel plant.

John Langley died at his residence, 414 Main-ave., this afternoon, aged 64. He leaves two sons and seven daughters.

About 300 members of the eight Masonic lodges in this city attended divine service at Centenary Church this afternoon, in celebration of the feast of St. John. Rev. J. V. Smith and Rev. E. B. Lancelotti conducted the service, and Rev. W. J. Smith preached the sermon.

Hotel Hanrahan, corner Barton and Catharine-streets, Hamilton, conveniently situated and easily reached from all parts of the city. Erected in 1906. Modern and strictly first-class American plan. Rates \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Thos. Hanrahan, proprietor. Phone 1166.

Travelers' Certificates. Commercial travelers' certificates for 1911 can now be had from Fred Johnson, room 5, Federal Life Building, etc.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ELEVATORS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—(Special).—The executives of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will have a conference with the premier and Sir Richard Cartwright Monday afternoon, regarding their proposal to have the government own and control the elevators. It is understood that Sir Richard Cartwright's bill dealing with the matter will be submitted to the delegation.

Dufferin School Awards. The presentation of the Dufferin medal to the winner for 1910 and a copy of the life of Lord Dufferin to each of the winners of the medals for the past seven years, donated by Lady Dufferin, will take place in the kindergarten room of the school on Tuesday at 2:45 p.m.

DIAMONDS

As Christmas Gifts

What better gift than a flawless diamond? What better place can you buy in than here? We advertise the exact weight of perfect diamonds at a price which no dealer can beat. Hence, don't you think we are entitled to your trade? Our business is exclusively diamonds, hence we can give you all the advantages appertaining thereto.

These diamonds are guaranteed to be of the finest quality. Note—Diamonds bought of us are returned, less ten per cent. of purchase price, at any time stipulated in bill of sale.

Written with each diamond to allow full purchase price at any time, if found different from represented.

We guarantee to allow full purchase price at any time, if found different from represented.

820 — 1/4 karat, strictly flawless.

850 — 1/4 karat, strictly flawless.

8108 — 1/4 karat, strictly flawless.

8710 — 1/4 karat, strictly flawless.

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HAMILTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HAMILTON HOTELS

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.

25c and Up per day. American Plan.

ad7

Municipal Campaign

The movement in support of the Bloor-street viaduct by-law is gathering momentum daily and, with the effective organization work actively in progress, there is good reason to hope for an issue satisfactory not only to the residents of the ward but to the city as a whole. The situation is being studied carefully and will be perceived the genuine value of a thoroughfare extending from the seventh ward to East Toronto.

There is solid encouragement in the fact that a year ago, with no concerted effort whatever outside of the first ward, the viaduct polled well over 7000 votes. Believing that all that is needed is a stronger campaign of education, supporters of the project are planning for a series of meetings throughout the city and the distribution of thousands of circulars. Gatherings will probably be held in St. Paul's Hall, Brockton Hall, and the East Toronto and West End Y.M.C.A. buildings.

H. R. Frankland, who is one of the leading advocates, says that he has observed a "wonderful change" in the attitude of many prominent citizens since the vote of last January. The reason is that they are better acquainted with the merits of the viaduct. Mr. Frankland gave expression to a like feeling at a recent meeting of council. When it is considered that in a vote of 20,000, the majority was about 4000, it can be seen that the turn-over required is not large. Then, as a result, it is to be remembered that a by-law which can "come back" after a defeat is nothing new in civic history. The trunk sewer by-law met with a reverse in 1907, but was subsequently carried by a large majority.

A favorable factor is the support which is likely to be called forth by the good road by-law. Thousands of voters will probably couple the two in an affirmative vote. As St. Clair-avenue and Danforth-avenue are to be widened, each to a width of 100 feet, it is obvious that the viaduct is needed as a connecting link. The automobile can then be enabled to traverse St. Clair-avenue from the western city limit into Rosedale and thence across the viaduct to the broad stretch of Danforth-avenue, without interruption, run to East Toronto and the Kings-ton road.

The dearth of candidates for the majority who can be considered serious contenders prompts the query why the city should be put to the expense and trouble of an election, the outcome of which is beyond the shadow of a doubt. Almost every year, the comedy element in introduced by some individual or other, who has to depend for votes mainly on the mistake of flurried electors.

Two suggestions are offered as a remedy. One is that a candidate be required to present a requisition for his candidature signed by, say, 1000 voters, before he can be nominated, and the other that a forfeit be deposited as in the Dominion parliamentary elections. Probably in some cases a provision that a candidate must obtain 10 per cent. of the vote cast for the winner or lose his deposit would be a deterrent.

On the whole, the board of education elections promise more excitement than those for city council. The return to the ward system of electing trustees charges the situation with uncertainty. Dr. Ogden, who has been on the board for nearly 20 years and announces that, unless he is offered a seat in the fifth ward by acclamation, he will retire. Dr. McKay and W. O. McTaggart are candidates in the ward.

None of the old members are seeking re-election in the first ward. The contestants in this ward are Charles Doughty, a business man, prominent in the local Conservative organization, Dr. G. J. Steele, W. W. Hiltz and Dr. W. L. Addison.

In the second, R. R. Davis and Dr. W. F. Bryans, old members, are opposed by Dr. John Noble and W. H. Shaw. Alex. C. Lewis, a well-known newspaperman, is making a strong bid in the third against C. A. B. Brown and Clara Brett Martin. He is getting excellent support. Mr. Lewis has a practical knowledge of the city's public schools and is not a faddist.

R. D. Auburn is opposing L. S. Levee and W. H. Smith in the fourth, and Dr. John H. Hodgson is battling in the sixth with W. W. Hodgson and Dr. Conboy, present members. R. G. Agnew and J. A. Ellis are having a duel in the seventh.

On the whole, the board of education elections promise more excitement than those for city council. The return to the ward system of electing trustees charges the situation with uncertainty.

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INVITED THE FARMERS AND GAVE THEM NOTHING

Premier's Treatment of Big Delegation Has Resulted in a Lot of Dissatisfaction.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—(Special).—The capital has been practically deserted by members of parliament and the five hundred farmers who thronged the house of commons last week and asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for redress of their alleged grievances, have also departed. They came to Ottawa at Sir Wilfrid's own suggestion, and they have gone away almost empty handed.

No matter how radical were the demands of the agriculturists—and the premier's voice was prominent in these words on Friday, "In the west your ideas are far more advanced than those of the east"—the government was cognizant of the fact before their arrival. The memorials presented were but an amplification of the arguments made to the premier when touring the west last summer, and at that time he gave the grain growers to understand that he could not give a decision until he had consulted his colleagues. He invited them to send a deputation to Ottawa and to choose men from every branch of the Grain Growers' Association, in order to discuss the matters at issue with the government.

Sir Wilfrid's reply to the deputation was an non-committal as his speeches in the west. He pointed out that the Hudson Bay Railway was being built, but as to government ownership, said it "is not altogether in my line. But I think I can go that far. Government operation is a matter as to which we shall give all due weight to your representations."

The terminal elevator question is still unsettled, but the government has been seized with the urgency of this demand, and a number of the members of the executive committee of the Canadian Agricultural Council will go over the provisions of the draft bill on Monday. Sir Wilfrid's reply to the deputation was an non-committal as his speeches in the west. He pointed out that the Hudson Bay Railway was being built, but as to government ownership, said it "is not altogether in my line. But I think I can go that far. Government operation is a matter as to which we shall give all due weight to your representations."

Altho under the spell of Sir Wilfrid's eloquence the farmers at first were enthusiastic, perhaps before they reach Winnipeg the elation of the hour will have passed away, and their avowed desire not to make the matter a party issue will have changed. Many traveled thousands of miles at considerable expense to wait upon the government. They return to their homes with only a promise of "due consideration."

Meanwhile, Sir Wilfrid is said to be of opinion that the farmers' organization does not represent any voting power, and will waive the question under the pretext, "My colleague, Mr. Fielding, the minister of finance, is not here."

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FAIRWEATHER'S FURS

Christmas SALE

20 Per Cent.

We Welcome Visitors.

ad7

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKET

38 inches long, broadest at lining, extra fine quality fur.

550.00 for 440.00

ad7

PERSIAN LAMB SAQUE

Semi-fitting, 38 inches long, shawl collar.

275.00 for 227.00

ad7

MAN'S FUR-LINED COAT

Muskrat lining, otter or Persian lamb collar, black beaver shell.

75.00 for 60.00

ad7

MAN'S CANADIAN COON COAT

Best Italian quilted lining.

75.00 for 60.00

ad7

PERSIAN LAMB SET

Straight skirt, and large Imperial muff to match.

55.00 for 44.00

ad7

GREY SQUIRREL SET

60-inch straight tie, and large Imperial muff.

28.50 for 22.50

ad7

BLUE LYNX SET

Fancy animal stole, with heads over shoulders, large animal muff to match.

135.00 for 118.00

ad7

BEAR SET

Large stole, with heads, paws and tails, large, round muff to match.

125.00 for 100.00

ad7

If desired, we will hold goods for Xmas delivery on payment of small deposit.

Write for our Catalogue "N."

FAIRWEATHERS LIMITED

84-86 Yonge St.

Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal

THE NEED OF A TONIC IS OFTEN FELT

WILSON'S INVALIDS PORT

(A la Quina du Perou)

is the ONE preparation on this market that has received as many written endorsements from prominent Canadian practicing physicians.

Dr. J. A. GERMANN Montreal, says: "Your excellent 'Wilson's Invalids Port' is a powerful tonic I prescribed it to my patients and I must say that the results obtained have been most satisfactory."

Dr. J. C. McCABE Stratford, Ont., says: "Wilson's Invalids Port is a very good tonic, easy to take, pleasant to the taste and well borne by the most delicate stomach."

BIG BOTTLE

Those who have knowledge of the money transactions of banks in connection with girth moneys heretofore considered Judge Harding's remark relative to the general manager of the bank as uncalled for. Judge Harding said: The question is not what is the value of the Keeley mine, but rather the question of the sanity of a banker who would invest so much in a mine. Is that really the question before the court? Or is it not?

In some quarters it is regarded as a hardship that Frank C. Loring, one of the best mining engineers in Canada, and Kenneth Rose, a mining engineer of standing and experience, were not allowed to give evidence as to the value of the Keeley mine. Mr. Loring is consulting engineer for the Wetlauffer mine, that adjoins the Keeley and is understood to have said that he considered the Keeley mine as worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. A deal now under negotiation could be closed within a week to net the bank a large profit. Perhaps this evidence will come out later, as it would be a complete answer to the hint that the large loan to the Keeley mine was bad business. The as Judge Harding says, the Keeley mine is not on trial.

It was rumored that N. F. Davidson, K.C., had said he would retire from the case if the bank would let him. This is not true. What he said is that he would not retire from the case even if the bank wished it.

Saturday's Proceedings. Saturday's trial proceedings were uninteresting. A. W. Augustine of Burnham told of purchasing stock at \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$12.50, and then Loring, the mining engineer, was called to give evidence concerning the Keeley mine. Judge Harding, however, remarked: "I'm not going to try the value of a hole in the ground or an alleged mine as a banking investment."

"I want to show whether it is a hole in the ground or not," retorted Mr. Davidson, if we evidence to show that this engineer is buying air from the Keeley mine for the Wetlauffer mine."

Mr. Loring was not allowed, despite Mr. Davidson's protest, to give his opinion and the same befel Kenneth Rose, another expert. David Malcolm, a depositor, swore Coulter had seen him, with a large book, like a ledger. He confided to Mr. Coulter that as McGill was a friend, he would expect a friendly hint from him if occasion demanded.

The crown's case will be completed Monday.

Socialist Lecture. J. Stewart lectured last evening at the Socialist Hall, 10 and 12 Alcester-street. He took as his topic "The Tendency of Capitalism." He outlined the Socialist interpretation of history, namely, that society is determined by the way it secures its living. A change in the method by which society produces its wealth would reflect itself in a change of superstructure, the morals, the laws, the religion, the art, the literature and the legal expressions. He emphasized the importance of understanding history in order to study the development of society to aid in our investigation as to what is the fundamental law of social development.

After tracing the downfall of feudalism and the rise of capitalism, which the speaker maintained had already fulfilled its mission by creating a new industry, he said that must pass away to make room for another order of society.

Tonight at 8 o'clock Prof. Abbott will lecture at the Socialist Hall on "Modern Methods of Philosophy."

Chicago. The second largest city in America and the gateway to the west and northwest, by means of the Grand Trunk double-track railway, has a splendid service from Toronto, three trains leaving daily, as follows: 8:00 a.m., arriving Chicago 9:25 p.m.; 4:40 p.m., arriving Chicago 7:42 a.m.; 10:00 p.m., arriving Chicago 2:30 p.m.

No change and Pullman's modern and best cars on all trains. Dining car service unequalled.

Secure tickets, berth reservations and full information at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

Two Generous Contributions. The Confederation Life Association has again sent to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives its annual contribution of \$500. Almost from the inception of this work in Muskoka the Confederation Life has by this means kept two beds endowed in the institution. Another nice sized cheque comes from Mr. Chester J. Harris of Brantford, who sends \$100.

Overcoat Thief Caught. Being told that he had bought a stolen fur-lined overcoat which he had paid \$20, a Hebrew gentleman in the ward, sent his little boy after Harry Williams, the salesman. The lad pointed him out to P.C. Brown. The coat belonged to a man on College-street. Williams was wearing another overcoat, which Detective Taylor has identified as having been stolen from another man on Bond-street.

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(A la Quina du Perou)

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Mark Envelopes for Mail
Orders for Goods on
this page "City Ad."

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Use the New Elevators in Queen St. Section.

Hosiery for a Big Day's Selling



Plain and fancy embroidered hosiery makes about as well liked a Christmas remembrance as you can think of where a practical present is in place. Our prices are very close, hence the section is always full with an eager, bustling crowd.

At 25c, Women's Plain Black All-Wool Cashmere Hose, made from fine English spun cashmere yarns with double sole, heel and toe. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Special value, per pair 25

Men's Fancy Silk-Embroidered Black Cashmere Socks, all of new designs with spliced sole, heel and toe, sizes 10 to 11 35 or 3 pair for 1.00

Women's Embroidered Lisle and Cashmere Hose, in a good range of patterns of best finish, finest yarns and all new designs; all sizes. Per pair 35. 50 and 75

—Main Floor—Yonge Street.

Leather Suit Cases, \$5.00 and \$5.50

A gift that is always appropriate and acceptable in its usefulness. These are made from smooth grained cowhide, built on a strong steel frame fitted with polished clasps and lock. Strong padded handle riveted to case. Interior is neatly lined with Irish linen and fitted with inside pocket and straps. Two sizes, 24-inch, 5.00; 26-inch, 5.50

—Basement.

Please Take Small Parcels

An Average Saving of Half Price, Tuesday, on Women's and Children's Furs

Further inducements offered to make worth while your selecting your Christmas fur gifts early in the week.

First Quality Canadian Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, box back and front, short collar and revers and cuffs of self, brown satin lining, ten have border running opposite way around bottom. They are all less than half price Tuesday, at each 34.25

121 Canadian Muskrat Large Empire Muffs, to match coats, best brown satin lining, wrist cord and down bed, less than half price, each 2.98

21 Children's Muskrat Reeler Coats, box back and front, high storm collar, brown satin lining; lengths 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches. Just about half price, at each 12.98

Children's Muskrat Turban Caps, with ear tabs, beautifully lined and finished, six only; less than half price, each 1.50

7 Canadian Grey Lamb Hoods, just the finest Christmas present. Clearing the lot at less than half price, each 1.50

16 Children's Grey Lamb Wedges at 45

7 Fancy Mink Stoles, made from fine full furred natural color Canadian mink, rounded back, double stripe on shoulders, 2 heads and 4 claws at neck, long fronts finished in the 4-tab effect, brown satin lining, tabs finished with 4 claws and 4 tails. Very greatly reduced to, each 32.50

12-Dyed Coon (westernable) Capelines, high rolling storm collar and long stole-fronts, lined throughout with black satin, full length 76 inches, finished on ends with 4 tails. Very greatly reduced to, each 12.25

—Second Floor—Albert Street.

Ribbon Sets for Girls

An appropriate and pleasing gift for the little girl is a set of ribbons for hair and waist. Tuesday, a set in all the shades suited to the purpose, white, cream, sky, pink, red, mauve. Put up in dainty gift boxes for 1.50

An 8 o'clock Special in Satin Ribbons, heavy satin faced ribbon of beautiful lustrous finish, for cushion frills, fancy work, etc., is shown in white, cream, sky, pink, blue, mauve, yellow and red, 3 inches wide. The usual price is a half higher than that for Tuesday, per yard 10

An Exquisite Fancy Ribbon, heavy pure silk taffeta, with a handsome conventional paisley design, in four combinations of colors, including shades of mauve, moss, shell pink, tuscany and turquoise, is made up into a few novelties using the ribbon exclusively as a guide to the making of gifts. Width 10 1/4 inches. Per yard 1.75

—Main Floor—Yonge Street.

Excellent Grade Gloves 49c

A clearance is responsible for some very good gloves at a price that is far below the usual. They are women's gloves, made of fine kid with 2 dome fasteners, oversewn seams, Paris and heavy embroidered points, in mode, beaver, brown, navy and myrtle. All sizes do not occur in any one color, but all sizes are in the lot. Clearing price 49

Men's Skating Gloves, made from selected capskins, pique sewn seam, with gusset fingers, imperial points, wool linings, and close fitting wool cuffs. In tan only. Per pair 1.00

Women's Real French Kid Gloves, made by one of the leading French manufacturing firms, from selected skins, have two dome fasteners, oversewn seams, gusset fingers and Paris points. Colors are tan, mode, beaver, grey, brown, new red, navy, myrtle, black and white. Per pair 1.00

—Main Floor—Yonge Street.

Women's Winter Wear Half Price

Waists and Petticoats will offer superior values Tuesday at just half the usual prices, while a number of other items will give almost, if not quite, as good a return. Come early, both to secure the cream of these specials and to escape the inevitable rush that begins later in the morning.

Women's Moire and Silk Petticoats, made with deep pleated flounce and rows of tucking, or trimmed with rows of silk ruching and box plating, show a broken line of sizes. The colors are black, brown, mystic blue, tan, assorted stripes and shots. Half price 2.25 to 7.00

Children's Bearcloth Coats, of imitation polar bear, have round, deep collars, trimmed with fancy silk braid and silk ornaments, lined with warm eiderdown flannel, finished with silk tie and silk frog fasteners. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches. Each 2.95

—Second Floor—Centre.

A Gift for the Tiny Youngsters

Children's Bearcloth Coats, of imitation polar bear, have round, deep collars, trimmed with fancy silk braid and silk ornaments, lined with warm eiderdown flannel, finished with silk tie and silk frog fasteners. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches. Each 2.95

—Second Floor—Centre.

Rich Umbrella Gifts

Beauty and strength are united in these handsome umbrellas. By good fortune we are able to offer many lines of sample handles worth much more than the prices we ask for the completed umbrella in many cases, hence the gift values are immense.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, with good silk mixed covers, close rolling paragon frame, handles well assorted in new shapes, mounted in sterling silver and rolled gold and silk cases, are a collection of odds and ends. Tuesday, special price 1.63

Men's and Women's High-Class Umbrellas, with extra fine silk mixed covers, steel rod and paragon frame, handles of new shapes in horn, pearl, ivory and boxwood, are mounted with sterling silver and rolled gold, suitable for engraving. The handles alone are regularly worth as much as the umbrella complete. Tuesday, each 2.98

Men's and Women's finest silk mixed and pure silk umbrellas, with probably the choicest lot of handles we have ever shown, having rolled gold and sterling silver mounts; a collection of odd lines of our best stock. Tuesday 3.79

—Main Floor—Yonge Street.

Store Opens at 8 a.m., Closes 5 p.m.

Visit the Third Floor Christmas Bazaar

YORK COUNTY West Toronto North Toronto East Toronto

S. YORK CONSERVATIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

George S. Henry Elected President by Acclamation—National Issues Discussed.

There is a healthy growth in the South York Liberal-Conservative Association. That fact was clearly demonstrated at the annual meeting of the association, held in the Labor Temple on Saturday afternoon. Not perhaps in the history of the South York Association has there been a larger or more enthusiastic gathering.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George S. Henry of York Township; first vice-president, Samuel Rydman; second vice-president, Jeremiah Nelson, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Ball (re-elected by acclamation).

Several names were proposed for the presidency in addition to George S. Henry, but all retired in his favor, and he was elected by acclamation.

Among those present, in addition to the speakers, were: Dr. R. R. Hopkins, H. H. Ball, J. A. McDonald, R. G. Agnew, Samuel Rydman, W. G. Ellis, J. W. Jackson, Jeremiah Nelson, David Beidman, Frank Law, Charles Jennings and Peter Muckle.

The Real Issue.

W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, discussed in less than half an hour's time not only the great public question before the people of Canada, but also the trend of politics in both the United States and England.

"The one real issue in the English-speaking world at the present time is privilege versus public rights," said Mr. Maclean. "That is just as apparent in England as it is in the United States, and the same thing is in evidence here in Canada. In England the progressive measures of the people are thwarted and prevented to a large extent by the veto of the lords, as in the fight for a better system of national education. In America the senate is similarly opposed to the popular will, the trusts being in almost entire control of that august body."

"One of the best examples of this fight between public rights and privilege is given right here in Ontario, where the electric interests refuse to gain control of the supply of light and power all over the province. That scheme was completely overthrown by the hydro-electric commission. Now Montreal is getting into the grip of a similar electric merger, and we behold the citizens if no loophole of escape is found."

"We've been fighting the telephone monopoly and I was prominent in giving the railway commission jurisdiction over the telephones. Now the Bell Companies have been compelled to join with the Independent Telephone Companies and cheap phone rates are in sight for the farmers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Similarly the hydro-electric commission are ready to supply cheap power and light to the farmers all over the province."

"With regard to the complaint of the western farmers that the price of farm implements was greater in Canada than on the American side, Mr. Maclean said there was some basis for their grievances, but that the tariff was responsible, and it was necessary to maintain the tariff if the great national undertakings were to be carried on."

Expand East and West.

Expansion must be east and west, otherwise the somewhat unpalatable

EAST YORK CONSERVATIVES

George Bowers Elected President for the Year 1911.

UNIONVILLE, Dec. 17.—(Special.)—The officers and members of the Liberal-Conservative Association of East York held their annual meeting in the town hall, and elected officers for the coming year. The meeting was well attended, every polling division sending one or more representatives. After the usual introductory remarks by Chairman Hagerman, officers were elected as follows:

President, George Bowers; 1st vice-president, James Armstrong; 2nd vice-president, Garnet Duncan; 3rd vice-president, Charles Silver; secretary-treasurer, Edward Kirk; Unionville; auditor, W. J. Thomas; chairman of the committee on the usual introductory remarks by Chairman Hagerman, officers were elected as follows:

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MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1910.

ASQUITH VERY MUCH ON TOP.

The Asquith Government has a majority of over a hundred. But it is a coalition of different elements. Grant that, what about the opposition? It is Conservative, it is tariff reform, it is Liberal Unionist, it is free trade! Therefore, the sum of votes in the House must tell. The significant thing of this election just held is that all talk of composite government forces or composite opposition forces must cease. An Irish vote of 1.8 Scotch vote of 1, a Welsh vote of 1 and 2 English votes are as efficient a total of 5 in power in the house as 3 English, 1 Scotch and 1 North of Ireland. If anything is wrong, it is for parliament as soon as it chooses, to readjust the wrong. But while you are doing that, there are other things to adjust: one man, one vote; all elections on one day; a wider franchise so as to take in many capable citizens who are now now without votes. If you wish to equalize the representation and at the same time extend the franchise, and to give one man no more voting power than another, and generally to remove all abuses or irregularities, we're ready to begin the work, but without any interference of the lords. The lords have so stopped us in this work of getting a fairer expression of the public voice, in getting a fairer distribution of voting values, that we propose to remove the veto power of the lords in things constitutional, financial and social. Pending this we say: man for man; we're all on a par.

If, therefore, Asquith is able to line up the Irish vote—even on a promise of home rule—he is entitled to press more forcibly than ever on the King for such assistance as will enable the will of the majority of the members of parliament to prevail. And he speaks for the majority of parliament.

Asquith's danger is not that he has the Irish vote, but if he did not have it! Asquith will put the issue up to the doors of the lords at the earliest moment. When he does, he will have won. There was no more talk about Lloyd-George's budget after the succeeding election; so will it be now in regard to the veto.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the able Canadian journalists now in England, Asquith is about to put the commons (the chosen of the people) at the head of the nation's affairs and in control of legislation; after that the house of lords will be reformed by abolishing the hereditary principle in part, by reducing its numbers, and by assigning it a greater share in the active work of legislation.

If, further, under such conditions, Asquith asks the King to create new Liberal peers sufficient to carry the government's bill through the lords, the King is bound to give them.

The King will act in such a crisis on the advice of his constitutional advisers. If he did not do so, he, more than anyone else, would have to assume the entire responsibility of interfering with the will of the people as expressed in parliament. Neither the late King nor his son would take such a stand. The crown, the lords, would be in jeopardy. The King will not risk the crown.

The lords must, to our mind, therefore, surrender, or the King must create new peers. In a word, the lords are beaten, but it may take time to have it not only admitted but illustrated in actual laws on the statute books.

In a word, our reading of the situation today is that Asquith is more on top than ever, that he will be able to force his veto resolution and that if he goes into "a big conference" to do it, he will do it that way because it suits him, and because it makes the change more acceptable to those who do not like it. But he will not only have to press his veto, he will have to take up or accept reform in the composition of the lords. That truly marvelous spectacle is now in sight of the lords seeking to abolish their own hereditary right to a say in legislation. Perhaps the real procedure will be like that of comic opera: the lords will go into conference to restrict their veto power, if at the same time and in the same conference they be allowed to abandon the hereditary principle. It may work out on these lines.

But our view, as we have said several times since the election returns began to come in, is that Asquith is stronger than ever, and that Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery are more or less stranded, who they do not sit, even if they see it.

TORONTO'S EXPANSION NECESSARY.

Few would be found to accept offhand the statement that Toronto prior to the annexation of suburban districts recently made, had less area per head of population than London, Eng-

land, popularly believed to be one of the most congested cities in the civilized world. Yet this is the claim made in a special article published in the current issue of The Financial Post of Canada. The basis of calculation in the case of the imperial metropolis is not given, but apparently is the district included in the metropolitan police area, which extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross. Even at that, however, the fact that Greater London has 358 square feet per head more than Toronto is sufficiently startling.

According to the statistics furnished by The Post, the eighteen cities of Ontario cover a total area of 50,341 acres, or 5502 acres more than London within the jurisdiction of the London County Council. This total population is given at 726,727, as against the metropolitan population of over 4,500,000 in 1901. But so far as Ontario itself is concerned the point is that while the average area per head of its eighteen cities is 16,000 square feet, that of Toronto, the lowest of the list, is only 2309 square feet. Compare this with the position of Port Arthur, with 24,743 square feet, and Fort William, with 23,866. London, Ontario, requires an additional 985 acres to reach the average standard; Hamilton is short 1671 acres, and Ottawa requires 4005 acres to reach the average. As for Toronto, if the area assessed in 1910 were doubled the Queen City would still be 120 acres short of the average standard.

This, The Post observes, is a serious situation, requiring attention. As compared with the nine representative and thickly populated cities of the United States, Toronto is 389 square feet per head behind their average. Even if all the contemplated annexations are carried thru, the standard would not be reached, and this affords a very strong argument for the inclusion of North Toronto and bringing it within the area of the city. Nothing is now realized to be of greater importance than city expansion on a settled plan that provides for future needs. Town planning is everywhere attracting increasing attention and the Boston local government board has been actively engaged in pressing this on the municipalities it supervises. Toronto cannot afford to lag in a matter so nearly touching its interests and those of the suburbs, which will also benefit greatly by inclusion in the city area.

CASE FOR THE VIADUCT.

The Globe, having tangled itself up about the Bloor-street viaduct, as it did over the broad question, is now trying to make arguments by misrepresenting The World. The Globe does not really take the pains to go and get acquainted with the situation up Broadview-avenue and along Danforth-avenue and the adjoining district. For reasons of its own, the Bloor-street viaduct has to be knocked, and the fact they know of the facts the more freely can its special pleaders carry out their instructions. The World asserted and continues to assert that the delay caused by the opposition of The Globe and its friends, The Star chief among them at present, has doubled the cost of the viaduct over what it was ten years ago. The engineer's estimates are easily accessible, and were freely gone into last year, when The Globe and its allies succeeded in delaying the erection for another year at least and adding another \$150,000 to the cost of the viaduct.

"Has the price of steel doubled in ten years, or has the wage of labor?" asks The Globe. When The Globe tries to dodge the question like that, one knows that an active conscience is wrestling with facts. The Globe knows that it is not good for the east end to delay the construction of the viaduct. The Globe knows that the increased cost is chiefly made up in the enhanced value of real estate to be expropriated. And The Globe knows that the doubled cost referred to by The World is quite independent of the additional Parliament-street viaduct, which has this year been added to the original scheme, with the object, let us recognize at once, of scaring the ratepayers by getting the cost up to \$1,000,000. Not a word is ever said in The Globe about the Parliament-street viaduct and the extra \$250,000 required for that. A long editorial dealing with the Bloor-street viaduct loads the whole cost on the Bloor-street structure.

The Globe declines to treat the ques-

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That Seal

on each bottle of
YORK SPRINGS WATER
Is our guarantee that it is bottled at the Springs.
Your Grocer
One 5-gal. bottle, 50c
Six 1-gal. bottles, 2.50
One 5-gal. bottle, 50c
Quarts, per doz., 75c

tion on its merits. If it did The Globe

would every day be urging the rate-

payers thruout the city to vote for

the improvement. It admits even now

that the viaduct must eventually be

built, but it declines to give the east

end district corresponding with the

tract included between Bathurst,

Bloor, Dufferin and Davenport the

opportunity to develop which the west-

ern tract has had. If The Globe will

go over the eastern tract it will see

at once that the only reason its growth

has been restricted is the lack of the

Bloor-street viaduct. If The Globe was

free on this question no appeal would

be necessary. The Globe would ex-

pound the obvious necessity of the

viaduct as strongly as it now opposes

it. A glance at the map will show that

Bathurst to Dufferin north of Bloor, if

separated by a Don valley, would be

unable to develop without a viaduct.

A glance at the other side of the city

map will show that the development

of the district at the very moderate

cost which The Globe and The Star

seek to magnify, is the cheapest kind

of a bargain. Compare the assess-

ment of the Bathurst to Dufferin tract

with the Broadview to Leslie north of

Danforth and the difference will give

the value to Toronto of the Bloor-

street viaduct. The whole city will

benefit by the development which will

follow the construction of the viaduct

and only a personal attitude on the

part of The Globe prevents it placing

this fact before the public.

THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

To-day an influential deputation representing the Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Retail Traders, and the hotel and transportation interests, will wait on the city council for the purpose of urging the re-institution of the publicity department. An official civic agency of this kind is now a permanent feature of all progressive municipalities, especially of those that can offer really superior and substantial advantages to industrial and business concerns. Its value is unquestionable or it would not be so common and active all over the continent. The next few years will see Toronto's transportation facilities, both by land and water, vastly increased, large harbor improvements are under way and the provision of a conveniently situated industrial area is a matter of the near future. The city's hydro-electric system is immediately concerned in having the advantages and prospects of the city properly presented, and the council should have no hesitation in endorsing the request of the representative deputation who will urge the re-establishment of the publicity department, more especially since the important sections it speaks for are willing to contribute for its efficient management.

GLOBE-NICKLE BREAD.

The Globe published a photograph recently of two loaves, one of English origin, and one baked in Toronto. The Toronto loaf was about half the size of the English one. The Globe did not mention that the Toronto loaf, which weighed over fourteen ounces, was, according to The Globe-Nickle legislation, two ounces too heavy; and the baker was guilty of a felony in selling it. He had formerly given twenty ounces for five cents, but The Globe got a law passed compelling him to sell a loaf not over twelve ounces in weight. In the hope that he would make it heavier than twenty ounces. There was an old fable to illustrate the folly of such a policy. The Globe will look wise and pretend it never heard of the monkey that, trying to grasp too much, lost all.

A Record Season.

ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 17.—The Welland Canal, which has just closed for the close of navigation a total of 269 boats passed thru the canal, up and down. This is between 500 and 600 more than last year.

Old friends are best, tried, tested, true, like—

OLD GOLD CIGARETTES

Mrs. Forbes Townsend.

After a lingering and painful illness, the result of an accident, the death occurred on Sunday afternoon of Mrs. Forbes A. Townsend, who resided at 196 Cottingham-street, Toronto.

Mrs. Townsend was the widow of the late Wm. Townsend and daughter of the late Forbes Watt, government excise officer, Aberdeen, Scotland. The deceased was well known in old Yorkville, and came to Canada with her widowed mother in 1846, who settled on Bloor-street, where she conducted the first ladies' school in the then Village of Yorkville. Mrs. Townsend is survived by sisters, Mrs. Ann Brown, a half sister, Miss Sarah Townsend, a son, Frank Townsend, and a daughter, Mrs.

Progress of the Sugar Beet Industry in Western Ontario

What a World Man Saw and Learned on a Visit to the Factory at Wallaceburg, Where Operations Are on a Scale That Compare With the Best in Europe.

Ten years of the beet sugar industry in Canada has resulted in the thorough naturalization of this important branch of commerce, and there at present three large sugar beet factories in operation. These are situated at Wallaceburg, Kent County; Berlin, Waterloo County; and at Raymond, Alberta. One formerly at Wilmot, Bruce County, has been discontinued for the present. The Wallaceburg factory is the largest, and is on a scale equal to the immense European factories. A visit to the factory at the height of the beet season, when the farmers are teaming in their crops, and the railway wagons, heaped with the roots, are rolling in from neighboring districts, best affords an idea of its extent.

The World had an opportunity to see something of its magnitude about a month ago when everything promised well for a highly successful season. Now that the promise has been more than fulfilled some account of the industry can be given. The ride from Chatham on the trolley car is a preparation for the factory. The country is an ideal one for the farmer. The level tract of land in Ontario, these flat counties lie between the lakes and have

miles back gave one a sensation, but here at the works one may see ten acres covered over. The beets are piled up above one's head in places. Great heaped of them fill the immense sheds about the works. Carts and wagons continually come along. A procession stands at the analyst's office, where the sugar standard of each farmer's crop is determined. The mild air is pervaded with the peculiar neutral odor of the roots. It is somewhat sticky in character, a sweetish, earthy quality in the air, rather than a smell. It is the aroma from 10,000 tons of beets lying around the factory. It will be a day or two before you get it out of your clothes, and there will be a taste of it in your mouth for hours to come after you have left it behind.

The problem is to convey these heaps of beets into the factory and extract from them all the clear, bright white sugar they contain. When the work is done no chemist can tell the difference between beet sugar and cane sugar. Both come out of the air and the sunshine.

Quick Work.

These great heaps of beets lying in the open air, must all be used up before the first thaw of the spring. The freezing of the roots does them no harm, but if they "thawed before the sugar contents are extracted, their value is lost." This means a comparatively short campaign for the factory, and a long period of idleness before the next season's crop, with the capital employed working at great odds in consequence.

It was David A. Gordon, M.P., who proposed a remedy for the situation which has proven to be a success, while giving the farmers of Kent and Essex Counties the advantage of a market for their beet crops, enables the labor of the community to be fully employed the year round. There are more hands employed during the native sugar beet season, but the surplus labor derived from the young men of the surrounding farms, who come in for three months' work after the fall operations are over. The men work in 12 hour shifts, and spell each other for their meals. The pay is 17½ cents an hour, and \$1.95 the minimum, the average daily wage being \$1.75 outside the factory. About 350 men are engaged during the beet season, and 150 for the rest of the year, when the factory is occupied with Mr. Gordon's plan of refining imported raw sugar.

Extent of Trade.

For the fiscal year ending in 1909, 22,056,516 lbs. of raw sugar of value \$491,462 was imported from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. This plan keeps the refinery's plant and capital at steady earnings, enables him to retain his accounting staff, his experts and laborers without loss, and maintains the conditions which establish continuity of trade. Mr. Gordon has not only been able to run the Wallaceburg factory with distinguished success by this plan, but has also reopened the Berlin factory, handling 100 tons a day there. Originally the Wallaceburg factory was of 600 tons capacity, but it has been increased to 900 tons. Ten cars of sugar a day can be shipped. Any boat that can pass thru the Welland canal, can come up to the docks of the factory, and a large lake shipping trade is done. Port William and Port Arthur are reached by boat, and on Nov. 15, 1500 tons, 100 cars for the western trade were despatched for winter storage. The capacity of the works is 1000 barrels a day.

Mr. Gordon's activities are by no means confined to the sugar refinery. In the adjacent glass works there are 600 men employed. A new brass turning factory is located near at hand. A new industry for the manufacture of carliffe, a powerful explosive, has been

organized, but not in such proximity. Mr. Gordon is, in fact, the genius loci. **Covers Sixty-Five Acres.**

The Dominion Sugar Company's factory, as the works are known, is an immense place, covering 65 acres. A million dollars are tied up in the plant and buildings. The equipment is the most modern and complete in America. Hermann Weisse, the practical superintendent, is very proud of his plant. C. A. Houson is secretary-treasurer, and A. A. Wright, assistant manager, and in their respective departments vie with each other in breaking records. Advantage is taken of the Godenham River and the company has two tugs and 25 scows and barges for carrying beets, which come in from a fifty-mile radius.

The process by which a ton of muddy beets is converted into 250 lbs. of pure sugar, is almost a mystery until one has gone thru the factory and seen something of the various processes. Use is made everywhere of the carrying capacity of water. Plumes carry the beets, which look like big parsnips, from the huge heaps in the yard into the factory. In the storehouses the beets are piled into runways into which the water is turned. To see the

beets each load. The brown films in three minutes gradually whiten into spotless purity, distilled water being added during the process. In the crystallizer proper the sugar is tossed about and dried until it looks like a snowstorm comes on. The spinners are revolved by water pressure in turbine wheels. The drier is operated at 90 degrees centigrade, the sugar being tossed on a padded wheel, and the air drawn by a blower fan thru a steam coil of the proper temperature. The crystals are screened into coarse and fine granulated sugar.

In the store room were 200,000 lbs. of sugar ready for shipment. In another mill icing, powder, and extra ground, or fruit sugar, is prepared. Cube sugar is also made, and girls were occupied filling the boxes with shovels on which the machine cut cubes are carried mechanically. On the ground floor automatic washers bag the crystal sugar in 100-lb. bags, and a sewing machine of ingenious construction sews the mouth of the bag. Such perfect cleanliness and purity everywhere gave sugar a new sense of perfection.

Co-operation being the note that sounds success in the business it was interesting to learn that the company had its own time guage at Beachville, near Woodstock, where a better quality was procurable than nearer. The time guage is an important factor in the Wallaceburg process, and afterwards when squeezed dry and into the beets becomes a valuable fertilizer.

Molasses is made for the table and for cattle feeding. As a feeding mixture the best meal of dried pulp and molasses is ideal.

Serves Useful Purpose.

That no other crop grown in this country serves as well as the sugar beet to keep the people on the land is the testimony of all government bulletins issued from Ottawa last year. The consumption of sugar was then put at 100,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$20,000,000, 80 per cent. of which went to the growers of sugar cane and beet, and the manufacturers of raw sugar in foreign countries, together with freight, insurance, commission, duties. The Canadian refinery gets the remaining ten per cent., of which six per cent. was paid for labor and cost of management. The bulletin figures that 166,000 acres of Indian corn were grown last year in Canada, with a market value of \$12,000,000. On less than half that area, or 160,000 acres, all the beets could be grown for 600,000 tons of sugar, and at the price paid for beets in the corn counties of Kent and Essex, the farmers would realize on a whole crop \$10,000,000, nearly all in compensation for labor on the land, leaving \$10,000,000 more for the manufacturers, refiners and the trader. Mr. Gordon saw the possibilities and with the splendid organizing faculties which have made such a success of the

beets melt away under this treatment is quite as impressive as anything else in the factory. The water ride the beets of much of the clay which adheres, but after the beet has once entered the machinery it is not again touched by hand until the finished product is the customer. For three months from November till February, this constant stream of beets is fed into the maelstrom or cylinder, where at the top of the big iron and concrete building, 55 feet above the ground, the material begins its transmutation in what are called diffusion batteries.

Waste as Cattle Food.

The syrup is extracted in these batteries, and the pulp which was formerly run off into waste land, is now converted into a cattle food worth \$18 a ton. "June pasture the year round," is the factory name for this excellent results in dairy stock, where impurities are extracted by infusing lime and lime gases. The pulp is then taken out, and one of the picturesque scenes in the factory was getting their muscles to this work in great vats by steam. Peep holes give a view of the bubbling liquid, which is graded and reduced to the condition called filmus, when it goes to the mixer and the syrup is washed.

Grainage begins with saturation, and the crystallization is carried on at a temperature, 80 degrees centigrade, with a heavy vacuum which saves steam. This is dropped to 50 degrees when the syrup is boiled down to a density of 82. The secondary product is boiled in pan for a second filmus, and dropped into the crystallizer for a second grade sugar and refuse molasses. Charcoal is often used for refining instead of the old process of coloring matter by absorption. Ultra marine blue is also used in bleaching the sugar. But at Wallaceburg the old processes are eliminated by the lime method which removes all organic impurity. The refiltration and sulphitation bleaches the material.

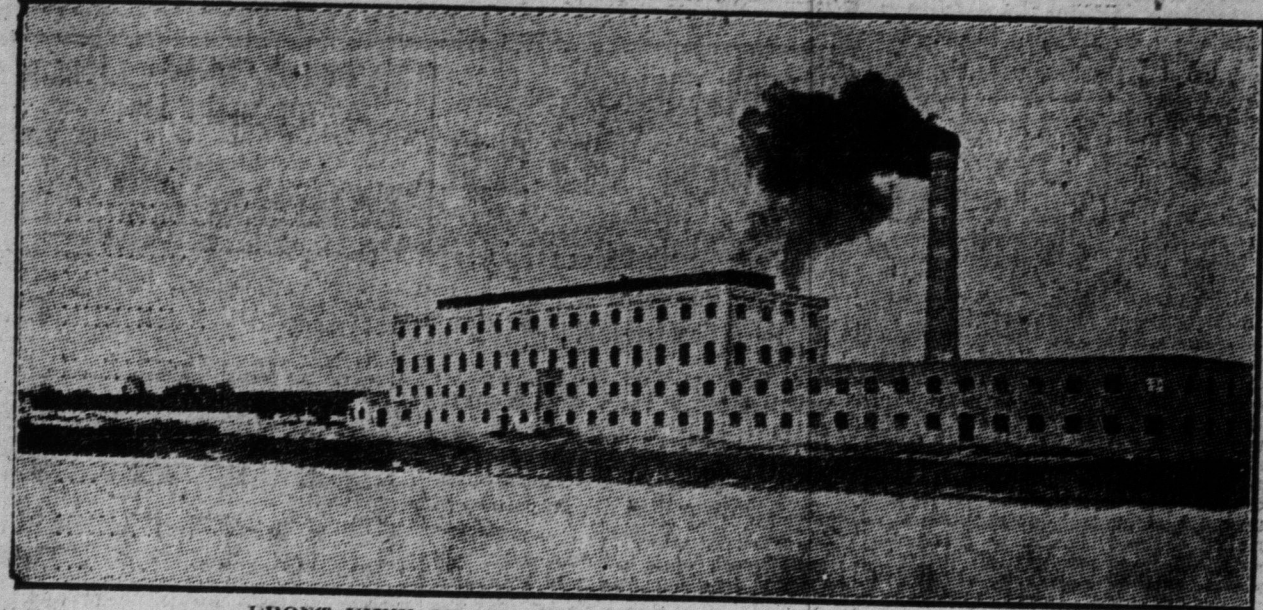
Crystallizing the Sugar.

The crystallization of the sugar is carried on in the spinners, which are revolving cylinders similar in principle to the hose sugar wheels to be seen at the exhibitions. The spinners make as early as he can make the arrangements, to devote a certain quantity of his farm to beets. Usually the area is six acres, but it has run up to 100 acres. Only tobacco or tomatoes yield the same profit, the average being \$80 an acre. The sugar company supplies seed. Klein Wanzleben, being the standard strain obtained from Germany or Austria.

It costs the farmer about \$10 an acre to handle his crop, and ten cents a pound for the seed supplied is deducted from his returns. The company gives instructions as to handling the crop and getting the best results and the highest standard of sugar. One farmer told The World he had six acres under crop and showed a cheque for \$369 he had just received, clear profit. This was after losing one sowing thru weather conditions, and starting late with a second. Another farmer who had rented a farm found that ten acres of beets paid all the rent, and he had the produce of 90 acres left to himself.

Progress in Europe.

Europe is the greatest exponent of the sugar-beet policy. There are 245 factories in Germany, 231 in Austria-Hungary, 27 in Russia, 242 in France, 112 in Belgium, 24 in Italy, 22 in Spain, 26 in Holland, 25 in Norway and Sweden, 7 in Denmark, 6 in Roumania, 2 in Bulgaria and 1 in Serbia. Switzerland, Portugal and Greece are without factories. The other nations export several million tons of sugar to the British Islands and other countries.



FRONT VIEW OF SUGAR BEET WORKS, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

the mildest climate in the province. As one speeds along, the canal-cut flats of Holland are recalled, and very soon one comes on a canal-cutting, one of the huge drainage ditches which contribute to the value of the section. Bits of bush are scattered about and every sign of prosperity is to be seen. Ploughing is going on in the rich soil, corn fields are being denuded, the orchards still bear part of their burden, a flock of white geese covers a paddock, more corn in stooks stands raggedly in the flat land; flat wheat is freshly green in the mild spring-like weather; flat as a table the fields spread in every direction, only five feet above the river level, groups of cattle, sheep and hogs indicate the thrifty mixture of the farmer's activities, and more hens and a flock of turkeys show the thrift of the farm wife.

Cultivation the Keynote.

A flight of crows is almost the only wild life visible. Cultivation is the keynote of the district. Some Titanic farmer might have rolled it out flat for the purpose. But the most characteristic thing all along are the piles of sugar beets, the wagons full of sugar beets, the railway cars on the sidings filled high with sugar beets. Rows of cars, steel cars, wooden cars, being loaded up with beets; men emptying their freight into the big cars from the laden carts; wagons from the back farms whose horses are unfamiliar with the trolley and have to be held and comforted; and then more piles of beets and more wagons and more cars, as we come to another siding, stand all along the line. Here is a notice up: "Work for Sale." Repairs to a tap-drain, part of the drainage system, are to be made, and the work is offered for tender. Drainage is a feature of all these flat lands. Then come more cars of beets, more heaps of beets, and long sheds and storehouses filled with beets. This is one of the garden patches of Ontario—best land, which can't be beat land.

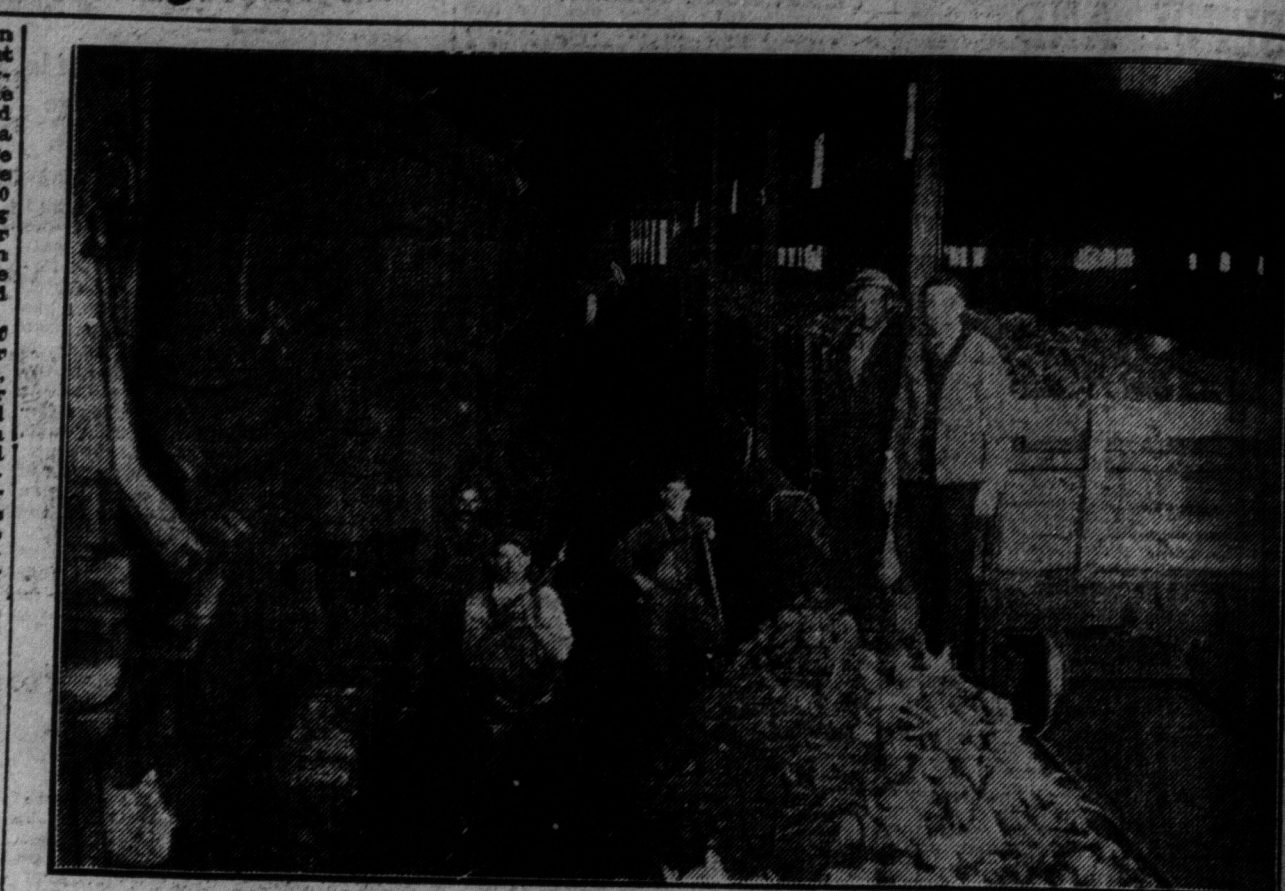
Magnitude is Striking.

So after an hour's run we get to Wallaceburg and the factory half a mile or so south of the town. Chatham has 10,000 people and Wallaceburg 1200, but Wallaceburg employs more men, they say, than Chatham. And they say that

at the factory is the immense scale upon which the beets are accumulated. All that was seen along the trolley road becomes small and ordinary by comparison. A half acre covered over with beets four or five feet deep some



SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION—ALL HANDS HELP TO TURN SUNSHINE INTO GOLD.



SCENE IN THE STOREHOUSES.—THE BEETS ARE CARRIED BY WATER CHUTES TO THE WASHER AND ELEVATOR.

They do this rather than buy cheap sugar from the tropics, because it results in a distribution of \$200,000,000 a year to their farmers, and \$100,000,000 to their home laborers, which would otherwise go to the tropics, besides the \$200,000,000 which they get for sugar exports. All this is raised out of 10,000 acres, with the teaching of beet-culture to the farmers, making good and careful agriculturists out of men formerly poor and shiftless. The American average return per acre from wheat, oats, barley and rye is \$8.89. The German average return from the worn-out soil of Europe with these same cereals is \$25.25 per acre.

Average Returns.

In a list of 61 farmers who grew beets for the Wallaceburg factory the returns run from \$51.45 an acre up to \$244.44 an acre. The latter figure was obtained by George Falconer off a 6-acre field, on \$47.72 from the five acres. Crowe Bros., from 18 acres, received \$1130.04, or \$62.78 an acre. Ten farmers out of 60 exceeded \$70 an acre in their returns. In addition to the direct money value the land is left in a better condition than by any other crop.

Beets are not paid for at just so much a ton. The co-operation of the

with 7-8-inch to 6.3 tons at 4 inches. Half an inch save best results.

Rotation of Crops.

With such lucrative returns it is to be expected that the farmers eagerly go in for beet culture to the extent practicable. A strict rotation system is necessary, and this is such a stimulus to scientific farming that the presence of a beet factory means the steady increase in productivity and value of the district in which it is located. Clover is regarded as the best crop to be followed by beets, but next to clover, beans, wheat or barley are suggested. Corn is objectionable on account of the difficulty of properly working the land for a beet crop owing to the corn stubble. Barnyard manure is spread thick, as beets can scarcely have too rich land. The manure and soil and the harrowing for weeds in the fall curtail the weed war of the following year, and the beet crop itself leaves the cleanest field in rotation for the crop that is to follow.

The advantage to the land of beet culture has been noted in every country where it has been adopted. A German farm of 625 acres produced 9738

crops that is set up, which is in itself a great advantage. But beet culture requires deep plowing. For ordinary crops six to eight inches is sufficient, but sub-soiling is required for beets, and the ground is loosened much below the ordinary depths. Beets send down fibrous roots, which run two to four feet below the surface, drawing nourishment from the sub-soil. These small roots are never taken out, and the effect is to leave deep in the ground from one to two tons of humus per acre—a most valuable fertilizer. Clover is the only other crop that parallels this. The beet crop gets the surface into better shape than any other crop.

Sugar From Sunshine.

Sugar being a hydro-carbon, not a particle of it comes out of the ground. All the sugar in the beet comes from the air and the sunshine. When the beet is worked up in the factory nothing is taken from it but the sugar. If the farmer gets the by-product and any large amount of it, he takes back everything that was taken from it by the beet. Every thirty bushels of wheat taken away from the farm sixty-two pounds of acid, and twenty-six pounds of phosphoric acid, and twenty-six pounds of potash, worth \$9 or \$10 a pound.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.—SUGAR READY FOR SHIPMENT IS WAREHOUSED HERE.

farmer with the factory is desired and encouraged so as to produce a beet with the richest possible amount of sugar. The price paid therefore depends on the proportion of sugar found in the beet on analysis. The analysis is made by experts at the factory, and complete satisfaction has been given by the practice. Evidently a great deal depends on the proportion of sugar in the beet, and special instruction is given the farmer so as to get the richest return from his crop.

Paid \$5.90 a Ton.

As it is to the interest of both farmer and factory to get the most sugar that can be obtained, the best and most skilled advice is gladly furnished and eagerly accepted. By having the rows comparatively close together, it is stated, the more work is necessary, a larger yield of sugar per acre is obtained. The average price paid at Wallaceburg per net ton last year was \$5.90 per ton. This would mean an average of 16.2 per cent. of sugar. The table of rates runs from \$4.50 per ton with 12 per cent. sugar to \$7.13 1-3 per ton with 19.9 per cent. sugar. Even the depth at which the seed should be planted is a most important consideration, returns showing a variation from 22.5 tons per acre to 35 tons per acre.

Improves the Soil.

The advantage of the culture of the sugar beet in improving the productivity of the soil has been recognized by German scientific agriculturists. So much so that they contend that were it possible to produce cane sugar at a cost of 2 cents a pound, and beet sugar at 4 cents a pound from the same soil, the country round would be richer by raising beets. Returns from 70 acres each, over ten years before the adoption of beet culture and five years after, showed an increase in the 4 bushels rye, 8.5 bushels barley, 17.6 bushels oats, 115 bushels potatoes, and 86 per cent. increase of peas.

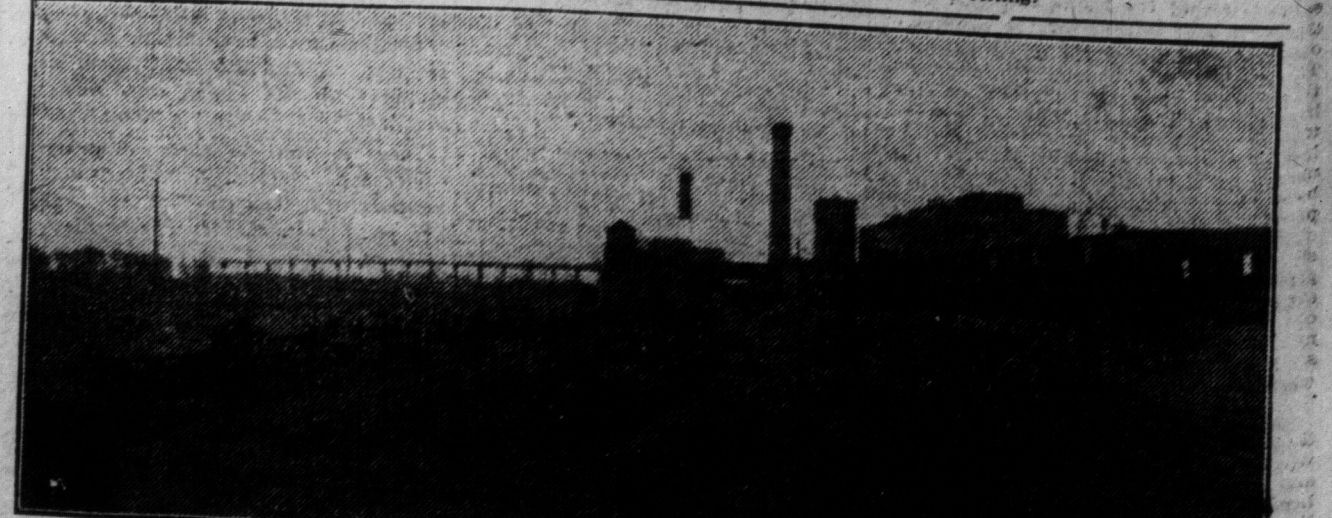
The reason of this in the first place is the necessarily regular rotation of

The Canadian Route to the Canadian West.

An appeal to the loyalty of Canadians to patronize a Canadian line when traveling to the western provinces of the Dominion would be ill-supported without an equal extension of service, and it is this, and more than this, that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers to its patrons. This route is not only the all-Canadian route, traversing vast stretches of forest, prairie and mountain scenery that every Canadian will wish to see for himself—but in convenience and comfort of train service it stands unequalled. Twenty years' experience of handling a transcontinental line and catering to the comfort and safety of passengers on long journeys has placed this line second to none on the continent. Solid through train of coaches, tourist and palace sleepers leave Toronto for Winnipeg and west every day in the year at 10:10 p.m.

Fire in "College" Exchange.

There was a fire in the "College" exchange of the Bell Telephone Company Saturday afternoon. Damage to the extent of \$100 was done to the building. A pile of papers became ignited in some way and the flames licked up the wall and thru the ceiling.



SUGAR BEETS BY THE THOUSAND TONS, ARRIVING BY CAR AND WAGON, TEMPORARILY STORED IN HUGE HEAPS.

Need of God Not Post

HARTFORD

Russell of Br. here to-day. A tence in the e. collent atten. discourses fro. "Cast not a fidence, which of reward."—H. Our English oym for faith thought that v. gain a reward, pressed elsew. but it is not. Here the word ly signifies a. sage not alwa. aporite to urgh. to be of good. suage of the S. not put their. on a candlestick out for the bi. pel. There is a p. Everything lowers of Chr. experiences in. to work out k. quation of goo. a mistake. I will of God. sent to the me. Redeemer an. forms of sin— a low standar. Quite to the of Jesus and. work, as swi. a special clas. appreciative h. sage set forth. of the study. of the profane. means and ha. seeking them. seek for right. master said. to me except. me draw him. unto me. I w. John vi. 37. fact, those w. and those wh. His message. a. large att. the great, the. cording to th. ward chiefly. ward our God. course when. do not find. Sunday school. them for a hal. "To keep. Neither did he. in the sturns a. sion. On the. ear of the int. ing classes, in. message—a r. could not u. which drunka. from underst. should appeal. people of Ath. Have we no. extent, the w. to the L. able to give. ods instead of. he was wor. proclaimed th. siah and the. kingdom. The. object of His. for a thousan. ting down of. and the liftin. manly. The. danger of att. lyte and real. good thereby. special work. nces of comm. ents of Chris. kingdom—"no. land torment. the world of. fear. They. this present. amongst man. do. Messiah's. It is this me. God that our. proclaimed w. ness, with ou. St. Paul is. for quite a t. who had been. edge for grow. He say. re ought to. that on tea. the study of. "Christ." The. ciples. They. with vain p. tuality, was. are very sim. centuries of. with the wor. command an. study, what. ought we to. obedience in. St. Paul po. the Lord's p. scribes togeth. the study of. one another. The necessity. that sin on. have receive. truth and be. holy spirit o. matter than. have been b. precious relia. children of C. sin after th. knowledge of. th no more. certain fear. nation and. shall devour. (verses 26, 27. Have we no. thought? It. who have a. and entered. have no futu. life. We mu. ing and deat. of the call, a. as unworthy. for the secon. who despoiled

THE CHRISTMAS STORE :: SIMPSON'S

Store Closes for To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday---Store Opens at 8 a.m., Closes at 5.30 p.m.

Women's Warm Winter Coats \$10.50

These coats will prove very profitable buying for those who are fortunate enough to secure one. Better make sure by coming early. In the same department you'll find \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.25 separate skirts priced for quick selling at \$3.49.

Women's Full Length Winter Coats, made of a good weight beaver cloth, in shades of navy, brown, myrtle, plum and black; in a number of smart up-to-date styles, semi-fitted backs, double and single breasted fronts, trimmed with silk, velvet or buttons; collars are in the fashionable styles; a good range of sizes to select from. Special Tuesday \$10.50.

Women's Separate Skirts \$3.49

75 Women's Stylish Separate Skirts, of imported Panamas and diagonal worsteds, in a variety of fashionable styles; some with pleats on side gores; others gored, and have banded effects, and still others in plain flare gore style, trimmed with buttons, self strappings or buttons; colors are black and navy. These skirts sold regularly at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.25. Tuesday \$3.49.

\$5.00 Silk Waists To-morrow \$2.95

There's only one hundred all told, but a little extra effort in the morning will save you two dollars, and you'll own a handsome waist besides. Come early.

100 Waists of fine chiffon silk, in guaranteed quality; made in a very effective style; whole front of box pleats, trimmed at side with pin tucking, stitched tabs and silk crocheted buttons, tucked back, very dressy sleeves, full length, net ruffling on cuffs and collar; black, navy and myrtle green. Regular \$5.00. Tuesday \$2.95.

Buy Baby a Present from this List

(Department—3rd Floor South.)

- Infants' Silk Bibs, beautifully trimmed, 25c, 35c, 50c each.
- Infants' Paris-made Booties, silk, leather or wool, hand made, the dearest of styles, 25c to \$1.50 pair.
- Infants' Hand Crochet Jackets, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 each.
- Infants' Hand-made and Embroidered Cashmere Kimonos, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.
- Infants' White Bearcloth Coats, warmly lined, handsome styles, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.00 each.
- Infants' White Flannellette Barrowcoats and Long Skirts, silk embroidered, each 75c.
- Infants' All Wool French Flannel Barrowcoats and Long Skirts, plain or silk embroidered, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.
- Infants' Christening Robes, exquisite styles to choose from, lace or embroidered trimmed, \$1.25 to \$5.00 each.
- Infants' White Dresses, plain style, solid tucked yoke, deep hem, sizes 6 months, 1, 2 years, each 50c.
- Infants' Dresses, white lawn or mul, many dainty styles, sizes 6 months, 1, 2 years, \$1.00 to \$6.50 each.
- Infants' White Bedford Cord Cloaks, lined throughout, regular price \$3.00 each. Tuesday, each 95c.
- Infants' Long Wrappers, fine fancy velvet, cotton, flannel, white collar, stole and cuffs, each 75c.
- Infants' Overalls, for ages 3 to 18 months, fine knit wool, white, with or without feet, 65c pair.
- Infants' Baskets, handsome effects, satin lined, many styles, \$1.75 to \$4.50 each.
- Infants' Bonnets, hand crocheted wool, Angora and silk, dainty styles, 50c to \$1.50 each.
- Infants' Booties and Leggings, fine knit, white or red wool, 6 months to 2 years, 20c and 25c pair.
- Infants' Shawls, heavy honeycomb, white wool, large size, fringe edges, finest quality, \$1.50 each.

\$5.00 Silk Sacques \$3.49

Women's Dressing Sacques, of extra quality rajah silk, in rich Oriental colors and patterns, navy, cardinal, tan, green and natural; yoke is made double thickness, and is trimmed with meseline silk in harmonizing shades; also a number of wadded and quilted Japanese jackets included in the lot. Sizes 34 to 42. Regular \$5.00. Tuesday \$3.49.

Silk Moirette Petticoats \$5.00

Moirette Petticoats of extra quality, made with deep flounce of alternate pleated and pin-tucked panels, finished with two gathered trills, trimmed with pin tucking, and finished with velvet binding; colors black, navy, brown, green, and few shots; lengths 38, 40, 42. Tuesday \$5.00.

Christmas Gloves and Hosiery

FANCY BOX AND GLOVE STRETCHERS WITH EACH PAIR.

Women's Fine Imported French Cape Suede Undressed Finished Gloves, in grey, tan and black; dome fasteners, gusset fingers, arrow points, in silk lined and unlined; all sizes. Each pair in a fancy box, with pair of glove stretchers. Tuesday, pair, unlined, \$1.50; pair, silk lined, \$1.75.

KID GLOVES IN FANCY BOXES.

Women's Fine Imported Real French Kid Gloves, made from selected skins, dome fasteners, gusset fingers, overseams, Paris points, black, white, tan, brown, grey, navy, green; all sizes. Each pair in fancy box. Special Tuesday, pair 75c.

Women's Fine Imported Lisle Thread Hose, black, white and all the wanted shades; silk embroidered fronts, newest patterns; double spliced heel, toe and sole. Each pair in fancy box, 50c.

Hair Bows in Christmas Boxes, 30c

As a Christmas gift nothing will be more appreciated than a large Double Loop Hair Bow, given in a dainty Christmas box. On Tuesday we will sell 200 bows, made from our heaviest taffeta silk ribbon, each in a gift box, all colors. The price, each.... 30c

A Christmas Store

In equipment. When you have your hands full of Xmas shopping is the time that a thoroughly up-to-date store counts for comfort and relief of worry.

In spirit. Good-will to all and equal service for all. The will to oblige you, to assist you in the solution of your Xmas problem—this is the good-will the store bears to every customer.

New and Popular Styles In Women's Fur Coats

will be disposed of at substantial reductions from regular selling prices. You'll locate these on our Third Floor. Below we mention several:

Six only Black Russian Pony Coats, made from beautifully marked skins, Chappell's French dye, a brilliant black, length 47 inches; some have shawl collars, others a smart military collar, slashed sides, best satin linings. These coats were made to sell at \$90.00. Tuesday's price..... 69.00

Two only Orenburg Mink Marmot Coats, 50 inches long, full skirt, deep shawl collar, lined throughout with best French brocade satin. Imported garments, that are made from the choicest skins, nothing nicer for motor or street wear. Regular price \$105.00. Tuesday..... 85.00

Six only Natural Muskrat Coats, 46 inches long, with deep storm collar and large reverses; coats that are made from the very best Canadian skins, only the backs being used, lined throughout with good heavy satin. Regular price \$89.00. Tuesday..... 71.50

Give the Little Tots Warm Furs This Xmas.

A splendid assortment of Children's Furs, Coats, Collars, Muffs, Caps and Gauntlets, in grey lamb, Iceland lamb, imitation of ermine and Thibet. Furs that will be appreciated for Xmas.

Basement Toy News That Tells of Reduced Prices

100 only Laundry Sets, complete with wringer, wash board and tub. Regular 75c. Tuesday 49c.

"Eagle" Toy Stores, complete with furniture. Regular \$9c. Tuesday 75c.

Toy Dining-room Sets, 3 chairs and 1 table in set. Tuesday 15c.

1,000 Tin Tea Sets, nicely decorated. Tuesday, 15c and 25c.

Iron Hook and Ladder Wagons, with 2 horses, nicely painted. Regular \$1.95. Tuesday 98c.

150 only Color Kits, a complete painting and crayon set, with paints, crayons and embossed plates. A \$1.25 set. Tuesday 75c.

Toy Drums, nicely decorated, large size. Tuesday 35c.

German China Tea Sets, nicely decorated, just the kind for a child's tea party. Regular 75c. Tuesday 67c.

25 only Kid Body Dolls, with bisque head, closing eyes, eye lashes, jointed hips, 26 inches high. Regular \$3.00. Tuesday \$2.50.

50 only Well-Dressed Dolls, bisque heads, closing eyes, eye lashes, jointed arms and legs, 22 inches high. Regular \$3.50. Tuesday \$2.95.

150 Dressed Dolls, closing eyes, real eye lashes, jointed arms and legs, 21 inches high. Regular \$2.50. Tuesday \$1.95.

100 only Beautifully Dressed Dolls, fully jointed, closing eyes, eye lashes, 16 inches high. Regular \$1.25. Tuesday 89c.

Christmas Specials from the Chinaware Basement

100 40-piece China Tea Sets, high grade chinaware, dainty floral decoration, Tuesday, special, \$3.00.

No phone or mail.

100 Platters, extra large size, \$1.50, Tuesday, 75c.

50 Limoges China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, beautiful natural color floral designs, an A1 snap for Tuesday. Complete dinner and tea service for 12 people, \$15.90.

for the Xmas turkey. Regular \$15.90, Tuesday, \$1.98.

200 pieces Art Pottery Wares, greatly underpriced, for Tuesday's quick selling. Choice pieces of Doulton, Wedgwood, Coalport, Amphora, Kintain and Crown Derby wares. Big special for Tuesday, \$1.98.

Five Fitted Toilet Cases Underpriced

(Main Floor.)

Our Special Three-piece Toilet Set, consisting of best French ebony mirror and thirteen-row brush with comb to match. \$6.00 value. Tuesday \$3.99.

Our Leader Nine-piece Toilet and Manicure Set, fittings are of ebony. \$10.00 value. Tuesday \$5.99.

Ladies' Eleven-piece Toilet and Manicure Set, fittings are of ebony. \$12.00 value. Tuesday \$6.99.

Men's Three-piece Shaving Set, consisting of ivory brush and razor. Regular \$1.59. Tuesday 99c.

Women's or Misses' Three-piece Toilet Set, consisting of brush, comb and mirror. Regular \$1.49. Tuesday 99c.

(On sale at Fancy Goods Circle, Main Floor, in the new building.)

Gift Umbrellas

155 Ladies' Umbrellas, close rolling frames, silk and wool taffeta tops, neat mission wood handles, sterling and rolled gold mounts, a nice, serviceable umbrella, silk lined, \$2.00 and \$2.25 values. Tuesday \$1.65.

A clearing in Men's Umbrellas, silk and wool tops, strong steel rod and frame, silk lined, a range of neat and fancy handles, gold and silver mounts. To clear Tuesday \$1.88.

Come to Our Fifth Floor for Splendid Assortment of Sleighs and Wheel Goods

Sectional Bookcase Gifts

(Fifth Floor.)

Complete assortment of "Macey" Sections always in stock in selected quarter-cut oak. Fumed, early English or rich golden finishes. Standard Stack of three sections, with top and base, \$12.75.

Desk Section, can be used as a separate piece of furniture or in combination with Bookcase Sections, in the various finishes. Price, \$21.50.

BOOKS WORTHY OF THE BOOKCASES.

(Main Floor.)

The Deluxe Edition of "The Rosary," \$2.50.

The Myrtle Reed's series, "The Master of the Vineyard," \$1.35.

The late Dr. Drummond's works in handsome leather bindings; his last book, "The Great Fight," \$2.00 each.

Robert Louis Stevenson, "The Scribbler's Edition in cloth, 10 vols., regular \$7.50. Our price, \$6.75.

Doll Folders and Sleighs

The reduced prices will prove interesting.

250 Doll Folders, mostly with hoods, leatherette and steel. Regular \$4.50 for \$3.99; \$2.75 for \$2.99; \$1.25 for 99c.

Girls' Sleighs. Regular 60c for 49c; \$1.00 for 87c; \$1.25 for 99c.

Marickas, with horses. Regular \$15.00 for \$14.99; regular \$15.00 for \$12.99.

Boys' Travellers. Regular \$5.00 for \$4.39; regular \$6.00 for \$5.59.

Full line Autos, Wagons, Sleighs, Carriages.

Christmas Groceries

Basement.

One Car Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. \$1.00; Osgilvie's Royal Household Flour, 4 bags, 80c; California Seed Raisins, 3 pkgs, 25c; Currants, Cleaned, 3 lbs., 25c; Choice Mixed Peel, Orange, Lemon and citron, per lb., 15c; Heather Brand Flavoring Extracts, Assorted, 2 1/2 ounce bottle, 3 bottles 25c; Pure Almond Paste, 1 lb. tin, 40c; Choice Side Bacon Peasmeat, half or whole, per lb., 20c; Canned Fruit, Raspberries, Strawberries, peaches or pears in heavy syrup, per tin, 16c; One Car Choice California Naval Oranges, good size, sweet and seedless, per doz., 25c; 2 lb. Box Puffed Figs, Natural Fruit 5 Crown per box, 25c; Choice Cluster Table Raisins, 2 lbs., 25c.

\$3.50, \$4.25 and \$5.50 Trimmed Hats, To-morrow \$1.50

Consisting of draped turban fur felt shapes, trimmed with velvets, roses, cypresses and buckles. Considered strong value at their regular prices. Clearing to-morrow at, each \$1.50.

Five dozen Skating Hats, trimmed with gold cord, roses or fancy feathers. Each, Tuesday \$2.25.

Another big shipment of Willow Plumes, in white and black only, received for Christmas selling. Worth up to \$6.75. Tuesday \$4.95.

Dress Goods, Novelties

Included in this special showing are such popular fabrics as silk and wool. San Toys, silk and wool Taffetas, silk and wool Glorias, new Silk Striped Taffetas, new Silk and Wool Etoffennes, etc., etc. Some of the newest shades are violet, bronze, royal, sapphire, king's blue, silver grey, lavender, mouse, clover leaf, mignonette, bottle, tobacco brown, eel, reseda, maize, Nile, prune, etc. Plenty of ivory, creams and blacks.

Don't miss this great saving opportunity. Reg. up to \$1 per yard. Tuesday 59c.

Black Chiffon Velvets

DOUBLE WIDTH.

We have just received another new shipment of these much-wanted rich Black Chiffon Velvets, 44 inches wide, Lyons dyed. Per yard \$3.50.

Also a new assortment of Black Chiffon Velvets and Velvet Cords, 24 inches wide, 50c and 75c. 27 inches wide, yard, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Fur Collar O'coats To-morrow \$14.95

These coats are very popular—so popular that the demand has far exceeded the output, with the result that they are now very scarce. With our usual foresight, we've prepared for this, and to-morrow we'll offer a hundred or so at the unusual price of Fourteen Ninety-five.

The shell is made from an imported English all-wool mutton cloth, in a rich fast black shade; lined with a heavy quilted lining, and interlined with rubber sheeting, making a very warm and thoroughly stormproof coat; cut in the latest double breasted style; 50 inches long, with full furled Russian marmot collar, fastened with mohair covered barrel buttons and loops; splendidly tailored in every way, and perfect fitting. Sizes 36 to 44. Tuesday \$14.95.

Boys' \$4.50 and \$5 Tweed Suits for \$3.49

Boys' English Tweed Two-piece Suits, in a rich dark brown herringbone weave, showing a neat dark fancy stripe; cut in the popular double breasted style, nicely tailored, and finished with strong, durable linings; pants are bloomer style, made full and roomy. Sizes 25 to 33. To clear Tuesday at \$3.49.

Christmassy Offerings from the Men's Fur Dept.

Men's Black Dogskin Lined Coats, are black beaver cloth shells, Russian marmot collar. Regular \$25.00. Tuesday \$16.95.

Men's Fur-lined Coat, fine quality beaver cloth shell, thoroughly tailored, and good-fitting garment. Lined with No. 1 Russian marmot, lapel collar, of choice Japanese otter. Regular \$35.00. Tuesday \$27.50.

Men's Driving Caps, in corduroy, seersucker, beaver cloth, tweed, etc., full-lined ear bands. Tuesday special 75c.

75c Combination Sets for 59c

1,000 Men's Combination Sets, of suspenders, garters and arm-bands, all made to match, and neatly fixed in pretty Christmas boxes; good materials and trimmings. Regular 75c. Tuesday..... 59c

