

THE I. O. F.

The City of Toronto Extends Its Hospitality.

Interesting Address by the Mayor—Supreme Court Opened—Moonlight Excursion.

Lower Province Men Present—Extract from Supreme Chief's Report—Some Proposed Changes.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—Three years ago the supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters met in London, England. The party that went over from New Brunswick consisted of Le Baron Coleman, F. W. Zimmerman, A. W. Macrae, William Klighorn, G. G. Sovill, M. P. P., John McAllister, M. P., and A. M. Belding. Judge Wedderburn was also there, but went by a different route.

All of the above except Aid. Macrae are now in Toronto, and there are also with us Dr. B. M. Mullin of St. Mary's, W. W. Wells, M. P. P., and J. S. Fleming of Newcastle. Mrs. Mullin and Mrs. Fleming accompanied their husbands. The whole party, except Judge Wedderburn and Aid. Kinghorn, who had arrived previously, came together over the I. C. R. to Montreal, arriving there yesterday afternoon. F. M. Logan of Wolfville, a Nova Scotia representative, was on the same train. He and W. W. Wells, M. P. P., came to Toronto via the C. E. R.—the rest of the party via the Grand Trunk, all arriving here in time for breakfast this morning. E. J. Heiser of Halifax is here, and John Suckling of Truro will come in from the "rifle ranges at Ottawa, these two with Mr. Logan, the N. S. delegates. Editor W. B. Alley of the Colchester Sun and Mrs. Alley are also here, and F. S. Jost, J. M. Clark and L. U. Fowler of P. E. Island.

The Sun man, minus coat, waistcoat and shoes, with two white windows open beside him, is now, at 11 a. m., yearning for a breath of St. John air. They say it is 84 degrees in the shade here yesterday.

THE TRIP TO MONTREAL. The journey over the I. C. R. to Montreal was a very pleasant one. Travel is heavy at this season, and our train had twelve cars when it arrived at Pointe-Lévis.

Three years ago, on route to England, "the judge" (from Seckville) left one coat in the Pullman car, and later on had to send a flying courier from Rimouski wharf back to the town for another one. He is a little forgetful at times. On Tuesday night he boarded the train at Moncton with three coats on his arm. But he would sacrifice them all today for a breeze from Tantramar. The first remark that Supreme Auditor Fitzgerald made on board the train at Moncton was a wish that we had brought an Atlantic breeze along with us. It is when one strikes this climate that he learns to appreciate the merits of the summer breezes by the shores of Fundy.

Our train to Montreal had besides passengers and mail, two carloads of fish, packed in ice. When the Scottish raider in old days crossed the English border, he took with him the wherewithal to make his porridge. Whether the fish heads of the raider intended to keep the lower province brain in its normal condition hereaway, or whether the purpose was to feed these westerners and bring them up for the time being to our standard, is a question that may be left open for the present, but there was a demand for fried cod in the Wagner dining car before we reached Montreal.

The Wagner dining car is an institution in itself, and adds greatly to the pleasure of a railway journey. There are four of these running on the maritime coast (I. C. R.) between Halifax and Montreal. Ours was car No. 600, in charge of Conductor James Coleman of Halifax, who has been in the service fourteen years. There are two cooks, two waiters and a pantryman on this car. The car will seat twenty-nine guests at one time. Instead of fixed seats there are light, movable chairs. In one end of the car are sideboards for silver and table linen, and a cold storage closet for milk and fruits, a closet for ginger ale and other light drinks, also a pantry for glassware and dishes, preserved and the like. In the other end is a refrigerator where fresh meats, poultry and eggs are kept. The kitchen has a large modern range, also large ice chest for fish and meats, and shelves for dishes. Tanks supply hot and cold water. Everything about these cars is modern, and your order is filled just as it would be in a full course meal at a hotel. The service is prompt and excellent. These cars were introduced on the I. C. R. on June 21st, and Conductor Coleman told me that he and his aide run 3,000 miles per week. The maritime express is also equipped with the luxurious Wagner sleeping cars.

ON TO TORONTO.

Arrived at Montreal, the party were met by D. O. Pease, district passenger agent of the Grand Trunk, and are indebted to him for much courtesy. Mr. Pease is a very busy man, but he found time to put the party in the way of spending the few hours pleasantly in Montreal, and in other ways attended personally to their welfare. It was a night run most of the way to Toronto, although for several hours in the morning the delegates enjoyed the glimpses of the lake and the panoramas of rich and highly cultivated farming lands seen from the car windows. It was noticeable here, just as it had been in Quebec province, that the grain crops looked exceedingly well. But there was this difference, that in Ontario the grain seems to be already largely harvested, while down along the I. C. R. in Quebec not much progress had been made, though the fields appeared to be nearly ripe. Evidently the grain matures earlier in Ontario. Nowhere did we see any signs of the rust which is making

havoc in the wheat crop of the lower provinces.

After breakfast this morning the Sun man and Le Baron Coleman went together to the new Foresters' Temple on Bay Street. Many delegates were already there, looking over the magnificent structure.

Mr. Coleman found himself at one among old friends, and was cordially greeted by men met in former years at sessions in various parts of the United States and elsewhere. There were also enquiries for Aid. Macrae, and regrets that he was not in attendance. Judge Wedderburn was met just at the door of the temple building and promptly put the St. John men in the way of inspecting the structure under the direction of a guide.

SUPREME COURT OPENED.

The supreme court was formally constituted at 2 p. m., in the spacious and beautifully furnished assembly hall reserved for that purpose. Life size portraits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a Forester, and of Oronhyatekha, M. D., S. C. R., adorn the walls, also a large group in oils of the members of the supreme executive. Small banners representing more than forty high courts are also on the walls, and numerous small flags, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are side by side in rear of the platform and joined together throughout the decorations. The furnishings of the hall are very elegant and beautiful, and an organ of rich tone lends impressiveness to the ritualistic words of the order in the opening, closing and other formal ceremonies.

After the delegates who had never before attended supreme court (there were one hundred new faces), had received the supreme court degree, the reports of the officers, printed together in a large book, were distributed, and committees appointed.

W. W. Wells, M. P. P., was appointed chairman of the distribution committee, and had the honor of submitting the first report to this session of the supreme court. J. F. Clark of P. E. Island was appointed on the finance committee; E. J. Heiser of Nova Scotia on that on the state of the order; and Wm. Klighorn on that on appeals and petitions. A. M. Belding and LeBaron Coleman are the lower province men on the press committee.

A CIVIC WELCOME.

Mayor Shaw of Toronto is a Forester, but he came this afternoon in his capacity of chief magistrate of the Queen city to invite the representatives to supreme court and their friends to a moonlight excursion on the splendid steamer Chippewa. This marked courtesy is extended by the corporation of the city of Toronto. Mayor Shaw and Aid. Beal, also a Forester, were formally introduced and his worship made a very happy address. The people of Toronto were proud, he said, that the supreme court held its session here, and he was confident that his visitors would be interested before they left of the great interest the citizens felt in the doings of the I. O. F. He especially welcomed the visitors from the neighboring republic, whose good will we desire to have, and which he believed we have more than ever before. (Prolonged applause.) The two peoples should co-operate in promoting the sentiment of more cordial relations with the United States. (Renewed applause.) The feeling was mutual, but deep rooted, for the people have in common the object of the development of democratic government in its best form. As to the I. O. F., he knew it had greatly progressed in the last year, and without flattering him he was sure they all felt indebted to Dr. Oronhyatekha. (Cheers.) In these days of socialistic views, it is something to know that the old theory of the individualists is still supported by the fact that the individual energy and enterprise after all that any cause owes its success. To these qualities is the supreme chief ranger the order owes much of its marvellous success. The people of Toronto were proud of him, proud of the temple, and the speaker, as a Forester, was proud of the great work of the order.

Dr. Oronhyatekha replied in graceful terms. He remarked that the individual effort for which he had just been praised was being put forth by earnest men in all countries where the order exists, and to them credit was due. He added that the order now had a surplus of over \$3,000,000 in its treasury, and the 150,000 mark of membership had been nearly reached. After the deliberations of this court, and the changes to be made in the interest of the order, he was satisfied it would be the greatest fraternal beneficiary order on the face of the earth.

The mayor and alderman then withdrew, the whole court rising and singing "They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

SOME FURTHER BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED, AND THE COURT ADJOURNED.

SUPREME CHIEF'S REPORT.

The following statement appears in the supreme chief ranger's report: "On the 1st July, 1898, we had a membership of 30,785, and our accumulated funds or 'surplus' amounted to \$1,346,528.58, showing that we had \$16.67 for each member of the order in good standing.

"On the 1st July, 1898, we had 135,962 members, and our surplus stood at \$2,538,418.58, giving us little over \$21 for each member of the order in good standing. We have, therefore, gained in membership over all losses by deaths and lapses, during the last three years, no less than 35,197, or a net gain of 98 per cent. While this is in a measure satisfactory, our financial gains have been even greater, viz., \$1,510,187.10, or a net gain of 112 per cent., the rate of increase of the surplus being almost double the rate of increase in the membership.

"We have instituted, since our last session, a system of examinations during the three years ending 30th June last, no less than 1,203 subordinate courts and 7 high courts. During the same period we received 99,037 applications for membership, and for increased insurance benefits, of which 38,431 were accepted, and 10,548 were declined by the medical board. We also enrolled 15,568 new members in the sick and funeral benefit department.

"During the same period we paid in benefits as follows:

Summary benefits: 33,241,877.29; Total and permanent disability benefits: 115,843.06; On one benefit: 1,948.00; Sick benefits: 32,494.61; Funeral benefits: 22,833.71

Total benefits paid during the three years ending 30th June: 33,728,547.81

"In Europe, as in America, we are advancing apace. Through the indefatigable efforts of our European manager, Bro. James Marshall, we have crossed the German ocean and planted the order on the continent of Europe, by the organization of a sufficient number of subordinate courts to justify the institution of the first continental high court, which notable event took place at Christiania, Norway, on the 7th of July last."

The report contains a full description of the new temple and its equipment. On amendments to the constitution and laws of the order it says: "I desire to draw your special attention to those which contemplate the extension of the benefits given by the supreme court, and the consequent necessary re-adjustment of the rates of assessments of the order."

"In the first place it is proposed to create a new benefit to be known as an 'Old Age and Total and Permanent Disability Benefit.' It is contemplated that this benefit shall be granted only after a member has reached the age of seventy years, and shall consist of an annual payment to the member at each anniversary birthday of the member of the amount of the amount of the policy of this member remaining unpaid at the time that the claim

for disability is made. Such payments to be made annually to the member at each anniversary birthday until the whole balance of the policy shall be paid. In the event of the death of the member prior to the payment of the whole balance of the policy, the remaining sum shall be paid to the beneficiaries of such member."

"In the second place we propose to create another benefit, which may be called the 'Old Age Pension Benefit,' under which a certain sum will be paid annually to the member himself during his lifetime, the amount of these annual payments being dependent on his expectation of life according to the 'Meech table,' which is the latest published American table. As this table represents the experience of thirty American offices it may well be called the 'American combined experience table,' and one which we can quite reasonably adopt as our guide. Under this proposed benefit a member holding a \$1,000 mortgage benefit certificate going into the benefit at age of 70 would get, during his lifetime, \$100 annually, with \$100 as a 'burial benefit.' If a member does not go on this benefit till he is, say, 75 years old, the 'pension benefit' he would receive annually would be \$133, and so on the amount increasing till at age 80 the annual payment would be \$184. The one hundred dollars deducted is intended to be reserved as a 'burial benefit' for such members. The whole of the benefits of the order, if I tell you that it is necessary that there should be a re-adjustment of the rates of assessments."

Regarding the admission of ladies to the order, the report says: "Once more I recommend the admission of ladies to our grand order. I am happy in being able to say that upon this occasion every member of the executive council joins in the recommendation. This amity has been reached, and whenever a member elects to take this benefit all rights of the beneficiaries of such member under his policy ipso facto ceases to determine."

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maval service of the United States, and in consequence thereof become for a time residents of the prescribed territory in the south, but also to place all soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States in the ordinary or preferred class, and thereby mark in a special way our sense that 'blood is thicker than water,' and emphasize the fact that our sympathies were wholly with our cousins in their war for humanity and for the freedom of an oppressed people.

"I cannot close this part of my address without placing on record my undoubted admiration of the fighting qualities displayed by our soldiers and sailors, for are they not of Anglo-Saxon descent, who have again proved themselves worthy of their ancestry, and have added to the list of heroic deeds which have now become the common heritage of the Anglo-American people?"

"Some of you may be inclined to question my right to share in the pride you must all feel in the valorous deeds of our soldiers and sailors. Let me say there is not in the British Empire a more loyal and enthusiastic Briton than I am, and this quality in me is the common heritage of every Mohawk. We are at the same time genuine Americans, and if there be anything more than another that commands the admiration and esteem of a genuine American it is that indomitable pluck and heroic bravery which characterize the British and American soldiers and tars."

And this is his day of pride. The great temple which he builded adorns this splendid city, and the order of which he is chief continues to find new worlds to conquer. Three years ago the supreme court met in London, and a special steamship was chartered to take the American delegates and friends across. Since then the order has been planted in Norway, the membership has everywhere increased, and the chief is able from the temple tower, figuratively speaking, to survey an almost world-wide Foresteric empire. The extension of the order to its present limits was his conception, the new temple in Toronto was his idea, and to his admirable tact and judgment more than to any other cause is due the fact that so many men occupying notable positions in public life have become Foresters, and to its extension the right of their influence and example. None but Oronhyatekha could have brought so many men of prominence into line under the banner of the supreme chief ranger. Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, many members of parliament and of the legislatures of the provinces, judges and leading politicians in the states, numerous clergymen, some with far more than a local reputation for oratory, and men of note in all the professions, have under his influence contributed to the success of his triumph as the head and front of a great and growing order. And now the admission of women to the order, which he has persistently advocated against strong opposition for twenty years, has been carried.

Today the parliament of the order is in session here, in the new temple, in a city whose mayor is a Forester, and the corporation of which extends to the representatives of the order a notable courtesy and a hearty welcome. "We are proud of him," said Mayor Shaw yesterday, in his allusion to the supreme chief. Surely, then, as observed in a former paragraph, and justly, this is Oronhyatekha's day of pride.

The new temple, of which a cut is here given, is one of the most perfectly equipped public buildings in existence. Its erection was begun in April, 1895. On May 30th of that year Lord Aberdeen laid the corner stone, with imposing ceremony. The eighth floor, which is occupied by the head officers of the I. O. F., was rushed to completion and was occupied on July 1st, 1897. The following description of the temple is from the supreme chief's report:

"The building is one of the most substantial in Canada. It is built of red sandstone, brick, fire-proof terra cotta, and steel. In its construction Portland cement mortar only was used, and every bit of the structural steel is thoroughly encased in fire-proof terra cotta. The partition walls and ceilings are solid, being made of fire-proof terra cotta and Portland cement. The doors are of steel specially made for us by the Minneapolis Fire Proof Door company, whose manufactures are said to be the best fire-proof doors in existence, so that all that could burn, in case a fire started anywhere within the building, would be the contents of the particular room in which the fire originated, the window sashes and frames, and the 11-4 inch hardwood floor laid on the solid terra cotta and cement floors. In both the front and rear elevator shafts this wood veneer flooring is replaced by tile, so that in these shafts there is literally nothing to feed a fire. In addition to all this there are three heavy brick and terra cotta walls dividing the building into four great fire-proof compartments, thus giving you the most complete fire-proof structure upon the American continent."

"Besides this, we have two standing water pipes, with suitable hose attachments on each floor, one in the front and the other in the rear, connected with the most approved modern pump, to give the necessary water pressure independent of the city water works, by means of which we can throw a number of streams, at any time, 50 feet above the top of the flagpole on the central tower, which is 212 feet above the street level. The capacity of the pump is 600 gallons per minute, with a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch."

"The dimensions of the temple building are as follows: 132 feet frontage on Richmond street, by 107 feet west of the light shaft, while the frontage on Bay street is 93 feet. It is ten stories high except the central part, which is twelve stories high. As a matter of fact, it is not only the highest building but it is also the largest and best equipped office building in Canada. It contains the largest safety deposit vaults in the country, and in the sub-basement are to be found extensive bicycle stables, store-rooms for the reserve stock of supplies for the order, and the working room of the engineer's department. There are 246 rooms

in the temple, not one of which is a dark room—a great tribute to the architect. Two of the rooms, occupied by Hunter, Rose & Co., are 65 ft. by 56 ft. in dimensions, while the assembly room and the Masonic lodge and chapter rooms, and the court rooms, occupy two floors, the ceilings in them being 25 ft. in height. It is 140 feet from basement to the twelfth story, and an observatory rises twenty-five feet higher still.

"There are four tiers of fire-proof vaults in different parts of the building, numbering in all 56 vaults, built from the foundations with stone, brick and fire-proof terra cotta, and extending to the ninth story. These are furnished with doors and combination locks of the most approved kind, and every care has been taken in their construction and fitting to secure protection for their contents against both fire and burglary."

"The temple is heated by steam and lighted by electricity generated by the largest and most complete electrical plant outside of government or large public buildings. For the heating, a low pressure system has been adopted, circulating all the most modern improvements, utilizing the exhaust steam from the engines and pumps, which can be supplemented when necessary by live steam. The steam is supplied by two 120 horse power Foster water tube boilers, each fitted with the Jones water connected with about three hundred and sixty steam radiators distributed throughout the building, as well as with the engines in the basement. The air is drawn from the radiators automatically by the Paul vacuum system, thus admitting of their being filled with steam at atmospheric pressure. The temperature in all the rooms and offices is regulated by the Johnson system of pneumatic control, thermostats being placed in the offices and rooms to operate electric valves so sensitive that a change of a single degree in the temperature opens or closes them, thus ensuring perfect uniformity in the temperature of the offices and rooms. The electric current required for lighting and other purposes is furnished by three very large and one small Walker generators, directly connected to three seventy horse power Diesel engines. These, with the pumps and other machinery, were selected after a careful personal inspection by experts, and constitute one of the largest, if not the very largest and finest private electric plant in Canada."

"Special attention has been devoted to the matter of ventilation, not an easy task in a building the size of the temple. For this purpose the Sturtevant system has been adopted, and so constructed that in winter the fresh air taken from the roof of the building is passed through a hot chamber and thence forced into the offices and rooms; in summer the air is passed through a refrigerating chamber and thence to the offices and rooms. By this means a constant and pure stream of pure fresh air is in every part of the building, with temperature adapted to the season. Lavatories, closets and other sanitary conveniences with hot and cold water are placed within easy reach of every part of the building. There are special facilities for mailing letters on each floor, while balconies are provided at convenient intervals outside, which, besides adding greatly to the external beauty of the building, afford the occupants and visitors means for enjoying fresh air and of viewing passing occurrences."

"There are two main entrances—one from Richmond street and the other from Bay street—both leading to the elevators and main stairway. The arched doorways and projecting stonework are elaborately carved. The entrance halls are richly embellished in marble and iridescent ceramic decorations, the whole presenting a most imposing appearance. There is also in the basement a refrigerating apparatus or ice machine and connected with the system which furnishes the drinking water in the temple, which is first filtered by a No. 1 New York water filter, and kept in constant circulation, so that the water drawn from any of the taps is always fresh, properly filtered and cooled, being kept at about forty degrees Fahrenheit."

"In the reception room of the I. O. F. is placed a master clock which controls and regulates the pneumatic clocks placed in the corridors, assembly rooms, court and lodge rooms, and in the offices occupied by the staff of the I. O. F."

"Private office telephones are also placed in all the offices of the I. O. F., by which the most efficient communication may be had between them all, thus saving much time to the staff, of whom there are at present 15 men and 85 young ladies. There are also chemical engines distributed throughout the building for instant use in case of an internal fire. Fire alarm boxes are conveniently placed in the corridors on each flat, thus affording facilities for giving an alarm from any floor without loss of time."

"You will see from this brief description that the temple building is most thoroughly equipped to serve the purposes for which it was erected."

"You will be gratified to learn that though not yet quite finished the temple is filling up rapidly, notwithstanding no special effort has yet been made to secure tenants. On the 1st of August the rent roll stood at \$24,345.23, or \$2,920.93 per month. The running expenses, including the wages of the caretaker and engineer and his staff, as well as the water rates, etc., in August, amounted to \$1,127.94, or \$781.99 per month. We have also other accommodations which may be said to be practically contracted for with rentals amounting to \$4,000. The probabilities, therefore, are that the temple building is likely to prove in every way a most satisfactory investment."

"The basement is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the temple. There are the great engines which heat and ventilate the building, and the largest isolated electric plant in Toronto, including three large dynamos and one small one. The chief engineer, Mr. Wilde, and his assistant, Mr. Dixon, take pride in showing authorized visitors the mysteries of their department—the ice

machine, cold air pump, ice furnaces, burners, automatic moses, the cooling towers, the pump for throughout which feed it is raising into it from which every lavatory other accommodation lighting a purpose of 500 gallons of 250 p any part of interesting scheme, by the building kept constant ascents remains of selves at which the The 'stair marble; they are 'fridge' shown the Maltese or the centre effect is g TORONTO decided by supreme of mortuary Order of F ever, passi terms with mitted to must be s members, enter the bers. The known as O. F. and members insurance ling is the was adopt above

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machine, cold air pump, ice furnaces, burners, automatic moses, the cooling towers, the pump for throughout which feed it is raising into it from which every lavatory other accommodation lighting a purpose of 500 gallons of 250 p any part of interesting scheme, by the building kept constant ascents remains of selves at which the The 'stair marble; they are 'fridge' shown the Maltese or the centre effect is g TORONTO decided by supreme of mortuary Order of F ever, passi terms with mitted to must be s members, enter the bers. The known as O. F. and members insurance ling is the was adopt above

Your com Companion have careful the alised in d statistics m risk and (1) That I. O. F. be court h der, under t Court Th The pation Co that of sub present rest (2) That der be gran Compaolator and s terms with (4) That ferret high the Compan The mo brought of terms fresh air who had mission o bjecto to bers of the themers proposition that of J was in o for twenty women an wness for J add any compe two oppo were not men. That some higher rat by J. Ton an actu ance join Mutual of years had vious spec "There is also a refrigerating apparatus or ice machine and connected with the system which furnishes the drinking water in the temple, which is first filtered by a No. 1 New York water filter, and kept in constant circulation, so that the water drawn from any of the taps is always fresh, properly filtered and cooled, being kept at about forty degrees Fahrenheit."

"In the reception room of the I. O. F. is placed a master clock which controls and regulates the pneumatic clocks placed in the corridors, assembly rooms, court and lodge rooms, and in the offices occupied by the staff of the I. O. F."

"Private office telephones are also placed in all the offices of the I. O. F., by which the most efficient communication may be had between them all, thus saving much time to the staff, of whom there are at present 15 men and 85 young ladies. There are also chemical engines distributed throughout the building for instant use in case of an internal fire. Fire alarm boxes are conveniently placed in the corridors on each flat, thus affording facilities for giving an alarm from any floor without loss of time."

"You will see from this brief description that the temple building is most thoroughly equipped to serve the purposes for which it was erected."

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