

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone—private exchange connecting all departments—Main 202.

Subscription Rates in Advance

One year, Daily, Sunday included \$5.00

Three months " " " 1.50

One month " " " .50

One year, without Sunday " " " 4.00

Three months " " " 1.20

One month " " " .40

These rates include postage all over Canada, United States or Great Britain.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received through any responsible advertising agency in England, France, Germany, etc.

The World can be obtained at the following news stands:

Windsor Hall, Montreal

St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal

Wells, 11 St. John, Montreal

Peacock & Jones, Buffalo

Willcott & Sons, Buffalo

Wolverine News Co., Detroit, Mich.

Shogson and Agency Co., Ottawa

St. Denis Hotel, New York

N. O. News Co., Chicago

W. A. McLaughlin, Winnipeg, Man.

Raymond & Doherty, St. John, N.B.

Railway News Stands and Trains

BUILD UP ONTARIO.

Commendation can be freely accorded to the pulpwood policy of the provincial government as announced by the minister of lands and mines on two grounds, that it foreshadows a similar wise and prudent policy as regards the other timber resources of the province, and that it introduces the sound rule that raw material must be converted into the marketable product on the ground or at least within the province. No citizen of Ontario can find fault with a policy designed to conserve the forest wealth of the province and to promote the establishment of local industries. By cancelling five concessions granted by the late government on the ground of non-fulfilment of conditions, Mr. Cochrane has set a precedent which should be steadily and promptly followed hereafter, and no doubt has satisfied himself that forfeiture in these cases has been incurred.

The regulation which prohibits the cutting or destruction of immature trees is one which must be extended to all timber grants. Forestry has now attained the status of a science. The potential value of timber lands which are managed on proper lines was never so great as it is to-day and must expand at a rapidly increasing ratio. The bonuses which are indicated as likely to be received for the lands to be offered are themselves sufficient to show the waterflood character of the policy pursued by the late government and must compel a regret that a change of administration was not earlier made. To the greed of companies and corporations there is no end and the government is sustained in its determination to secure in future the full market value for all provincial concessions.

Of equal importance is the principle now laid down that processes of manufacture should be carried out in the province. This is of general application and ought to be enforced in all cases where it is possible to do so. Ontario is excellently situated with regard to various mineral deposits whose comparative scarcity renders a condition of this kind especially easy of enforcement. Where facilities exist for the establishment and promotion of provincial industries it would be weak and bad policy not to utilize them for the object. This is a matter on which there should be no division of opinion and Mr. Whitney is entitled to a hearty claim to confidence than by administering the public resources with a steady eye to the development of the province and the good of the citizens.

THE POOLISH MILLIONAIRE.

The charters of Canadian insurance companies contain the quintessence of the contempt of the financier for the man who supplies him with the money with which to work his accumulations. When you read one of them you marvel at the simplicity of parliament, and the meanness of the policyholder. The height and depth of cynicism is properly reached in the document which gives its peculiar distinction to the Canada Life—cynicism which avowed itself naked and unashamed when Mr. Bleggs, an eminent Toronto lawyer, believing he had legal right to do so, went to the annual meeting to inquire why, in a season of increasing prosperity, his profits as a shareholder had remarkably shrunk. Mr. Bleggs was taught a lesson which he will remember as long as he lives, and which his fellow policyholders must never be beguiled into forgetting. He was told that his right at the meeting was limited to voting for a minority of the directors, and did not include the privilege of inquiring as to what was being done with his money.

The policyholder is the most patient of beings. Generally he says nothing. When he does speak he is apt to ask helplessly: "What can I do against so great a corporation?" Self-deprecatory never was more pathetically illustrated than the apparent impotence of men who first establish an enormous power and then impotently endure the abuse of an authority which they conferred and which they can revoke.

The policyholder is not the weakling he imagines himself to be. In the aggregate he is the wealthiest being on this continent. On his actual payments and his ability to maintain his financial reputation, obligations have been legally undertaken which represent a cash value of six hundred millions. In a nutshell of time that sum will be paid to him or his heirs. But more than that will be paid. He has bought "profits" which if all the companies were economically and honestly managed, should amount to three or four hundred millions more. The money he annually invests in "profits" represents a capital of over one hundred million dollars. The handling and security of this vast estate is prescribed by law. An alteration of that law is pending. If the companies have their way the law will be changed without any inquiry into its past operation on behalf of the man who

"Duts up the dough."

The watchman whom the station appointed to look after the policyholders' interests has been practically as much a "silent seer" of the policyholder as the policyholder has been a "silent seer" of the shareholder and director. The policyholder has been gravely wronged, unless the president of the Sun Life Company is a hoarse-voiced false witness, and utterly incompetent for his job. The "lobby" against any legislation which will prevent the company speculating with the policyholders' money has already begun. It is time the policyholder made his voice heard in the high places of the government. He does not need to cover his real object by pretending that something quite different is required. The thirteen companies who compose the insurance combine have asked for professional legislation against rebating. They know that parliament is bound to do something. And they have chosen the head of the policyholder for making his more honest requests known to his servants, the legislators. They are really the small men. It is the policyholder who is the millionaire. Hitherto he has been the "silent seer" of the shareholder. But he won't be that for long.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Lord Ridley, chairman of the Tariff Reform League, whose late father was home secretary in Lord Salisbury's third administration, is at once a political manifesto and a personal vindication. In both phases it is notable in the first instance the importance of a state document. It is the pronouncement of a statesman who is the master of his ground, who knows what he wants and it is determined that the question of fiscal reform shall be placed fairly and squarely before the party. But at the same time Mr. Chamberlain again makes it plain that he is not using the fiscal issue as a lever to dispossess Mr. Balfour of his place as leader. As John Morley, himself on the best of terms with his quondam ally and present political foe, said on one occasion, "Mr. Chamberlain has a genius for friendship." There never was any reason to doubt the sincerity of his loyalty either to his leader or his cause. But as a statesman believing that his policy of fiscal reform and an imperial preference is necessary for the future of the United Kingdom and a united empire, he cannot be blamed if, at the crisis of his fortunes he stands by the flag he has raised.

The general election disastrous to it proved to the Unionist party, has undoubtedly cleared the path and strengthened the hand of Mr. Chamberlain. His course showed decisively that his proposals were in the main ascendant among the rank and file of the Conservative party. He carried his own constituency with ease and Unionist candidates who came right out for fiscal reform fared better at the polls than either the free traders or the retaliators. Altho Mr. Chamberlain denies that he has presented any ultimatum to Mr. Balfour on the subject of the policy to be adopted by the Unionist party, it is clear that his call for a meeting of the Conservative party practically amounts to a revolution in its internal organization. Hitherto its policy has been practically controlled by its parliamentary leader, but what Mr. Chamberlain proposes would mean its reconstruction on democratic lines. As he contends: It should now be decided whether the organization shall remain an autocratic and non-representative body, or whether it ought not to be strictly representative of the party as a whole.

Mr. Chamberlain has been called the "wrecker of parties" and there has been so much plausibility in the "gibe" that it passes muster with the unthinking and prejudiced. But if he has been instrumental in splitting up the Unionist party into three sections, of greater or less account, it can hardly be denied he is now engaged in a process of reconstruction. His avowed object is to unite the more advanced tariff reformers with the avowed supporters of retaliation under the common leadership of Mr. Balfour, and on the understanding that both shall be at liberty to retain their own views. This, of course, means the exclusion of the "free traders, who, while nominally supporting Mr. Balfour, opposed his policy." Thus the proposal to place a moderate tariff on the duties of foreign countries would be admitted principle, but the moment of its application would be left an open question. So far Mr. Chamberlain will go in the interests of party unity. But he significantly adds that the "majority would accept a declaration by Mr. Balfour which would show clearly that tariff reform will not be dropped and indicate a definite and unmistakable program for the future, to which they could give hearty support." A more ominous note is sounded when he adds that while it would be unnecessary and unwise for the fiscal reformers to secede from the party, they might properly constitute themselves into a separate parliamentary group.

By according to Mr. Chamberlain's request that a meeting of the party be convened, Mr. Balfour probably recognizes that it was one which could not be refused. His decision is hailed by the fiscal reform press as an indication that he will finally declare himself in favor of the tariff issue, which, during the electoral campaign, he pronounced to be the first item on the party program. The inference may prove correct, but is scarcely warranted by the result of the recent interview between the two leaders. A demonstration of the hold on the party tariff reform has obtained might conceivably prove the means of Mr. Balfour's open conversion, but on the other hand, he may be trusting that when put to the trial the convention will refuse to consummate the disruption and find some via media which will suffice for the need of the moment. But turn where he may, the fact remains that a position where all the tactical advantages are on the side of the advanced tariff reformers—provided, that is, they are determined to use the strength they undoubtedly possess.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES.

Perhaps it is premature to discuss the changes contemplated in the education department, seeing the details have not yet been fully announced. But sufficient information has been semi-officially furnished to enable the public to form an opinion as to the nature of the changes. The new man for Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's seat in the legislature ought at least to tip the scales at 16 stone 6.

CROSS TOWN STREETS.

The first grade cross-town street to open up Toronto, so as to relieve some of the down town pressure, is a continuous one from Bloor-street to Toronto Junction on the west to East Toronto on the east, made so by subways under the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific near Dundas-street and a high-level viaduct from the present eastern end of Bloor-street across the Don to the western end of Danforth-avenue. A street car route of eight miles could thus be provided, a lot of traffic that is now forced to the front of the city

A RECORD YEAR

Sun Life of Canada

for 1905

Assurances issued and paid for in cash \$18,612,056.51

Increase over 1904 2,700,152.27

Cash income from

Rents, etc. 5,717,492.23

Dividends 1,155,556.04

Assets as at 31st December, 1905 21,309,384.82

Increase over 1904 3,457,633.90

Increase in Surplus during 1905 1,177,793.50

Out of this there was paid as a bonus to complete the placing of all policies on the 31st December, 1905 616,541.00

(Although the law allows until 1915 to do this) Surplus over all Liabilities and Capital according to the H.M. Table, with 31 per cent interest 1,735,698.59

And in addition Profits were paid to Policyholders in 1905 166,578.30

Surplus by Canadian Government standard 2,921,810.00

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits and all other payments to policyholders during 1905 1,648,285.78

Payments to Policyholders since organization 13,118,868.33

Life Assurances in force December 31st, 1905 95,290,894.71

Increase over 1904 9,963,231.86

PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE

W. T. McINTYRE,

District Manager, Toronto.

clearly vouchsafed to enable a fairly accurate estimate to be formed regarding the bearing and results. On the morning of the day when the decision of the cabinet was that made public, the World pointed out that the tendency in educational affairs was away from autocracy towards multiplicity of council, and that it would probably find expression in the forthcoming policy of the government. This forecast has proved to be accurate. Autocratic administration in education as hitherto maintained has been changed to a decidedly manifold control by the department, constituted as follows:

1. A responsible minister, who will attend to "general ministerial duties" (such, it is presumed, as promoting legislation and performing those ornamental functions which devolve on cabinet ministers), and exercise a general influence in moulding the policy of the department.

2. A consultative council, representing professional opinion in all its branches, and, as a permanent body, to play a prominent part in the deliberations through which the contemplated educational policy will be worked out. It is to be hoped that the council will not be a mere mark, but a body of real weight and influence. Should the vitality of this council suffer from defects in its own membership, or from arbitrary interference or restraint on the part of the executive, the remedy may be in some quarters suggested by the Hon. Mr. Whitney cannot but prove futile.

3. A deputy minister with duties general in character, who will thus be responsible for the application of the law. The personality of the deputy minister should represent a popular or business point of view, while the council and the superintendent will operate on the educational side. Like every other system devised after this fashion, it depends for its success upon the spirit with which it is carried out. Should anything of the kind creep into the council, its influence will be impaired if not destroyed. On the other hand, should the superintendent, whoever he may be, develop into an autocrat or—to use the military parlance—should he be transformed from chief of staff into the general officer commanding, then the system which we have materialized which we referred to the other day, as being one that "no self-respecting minister would recommend."

It is a difficult problem at the best, and the most any well-wisher of the government or the province can mean to do is to hope for a spirit of fairness and mutual forbearance all round.

The new man for Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's seat in the legislature ought at least to tip the scales at 16 stone 6.

ANNALS OF THE COURT.

Anna Gould's count has cost her \$2000 a day for seven years. She could have got a good newspaper man for half the money.

CROSS TOWN STREETS.

The first grade cross-town street to open up Toronto, so as to relieve some of the down town pressure, is a continuous one from Bloor-street to Toronto Junction on the west to East Toronto on the east, made so by subways under the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific near Dundas-street and a high-level viaduct from the present eastern end of Bloor-street across the Don to the western end of Danforth-avenue. A street car route of eight miles could thus be provided, a lot of traffic that is now forced to the front of the city

MILLIONAIRE POLICYHOLDER

The Capital Value of Money Handed to Insurance Directors is Fabulous.

Last year Canadian policyholders paid in premiums \$21,000,000

Total amount of insurance was \$23,000,000

Of \$21,000,000 the amount paid for speculative "profits" was 4,200,000

If the total premiums capitalized were worth \$25,000,000 the amount paid for profits is worth, capitalised on an insurance basis, 125,000,000

This is to say, the savings of the people paid to insurance companies represent a capital value of \$125,000,000 as tangible and as sound as the capital of any company in the world.

No individual Canadian owns anything like that amount of money. If he did he would be a Croesus and the most powerful man in the Dominion.

The policyholder in the aggregate, therefore, is a multi-millionaire. He has put up the security for \$25,000,000, \$125,000,000 of which he has about as much control over as a child has over his allowance.

Here are two important declarations, which show how the policyholder has allowed himself to be treated.

"A GRAVE INJUSTICE."

We believe that the system commonly known as the deferred dividend plan, which consists in deferring all dividends until the end of the period named, and of forfeiting the shares of the surplus justly belonging to those policyholders who either die or withdraw from the company during the period, is unsound in principle and unjust in its operation, and such legislation should be enacted as will divert the surplus to the benefit of the policyholders, which by a more equitable method, would be their share of the surplus.

There is likely to be new legislation. The millionaire policyholder should act like the rich man he is, and see that neither he nor Mr. Macaulay has cause to complain that parliament has passed laws inflicting grave injustice on him to the enrichment of shareholders.

WHAT SORT OF POLICY IS YOURS?

Thousands of Insurers Are Deceived as to the Kind of Policy They Own.

Several correspondents ask The World to make clear the difference between "ordinary life twenty-year-accumulation" policies; twenty-payment life policies, and twenty-year endowment policies. They say that in Canada thousands of policyholders who pay 20 years of premiums, and believe that they have twenty-year endowment policies, they having been so misled by the representations of agents who have preached to them the doctrine set forth in an agent's manual that "life insurance is in reality the most wonderful and beneficent institution of an age filled with wonders."

A life twenty-year accumulation policy means that the premiums are payable so long as you live, and that at the end of twenty years, or before, and apply the amount computed as profits to the future reduction of the premium, which you must continue to pay until you depart this life. An insurer 20 years of age pays for a \$10,000 policy of this kind \$275.00 per annum.

The twenty-year endowment is a policy under which the whole sum of principal and dividends, coming to you is handed over at the end of 20 years. An insurer 20 years of age pays for a \$10,000 policy of this kind \$333.00 per annum.

At the request of the policyholders who have called attention to this condition of things The World will be willing to receive correspondence upon this subject from a "moral and benevolent insurer," and if desired, to have the policy examined by an expert.

COMPANIES' PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Here is the rough draft of suggested legislation—subject to its being put in legal form—which the insurance companies chiefs presented to Attorney-General "Tom" on Tuesday.

No life insurance company doing business in this province, nor any officer or agent of such company, shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurance of the same class and amount, or in the payment of premiums, or in the payment of dividends, or in the dividend or other benefits payable thereon, or in the payment of interest on the contracts it makes, nor shall any such company or any agent or officer of such company, or any agent or agreement, promise or representation as to such contract other than the actual terms of the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or any agent or officer of such company, or any agent or agreement, promise or representation as to such contract other than the actual terms of the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or any agent or officer of such company, or any agent or agreement, promise or representation as to such contract other than the actual terms of the policy issued thereon.

INSURANCE AGENT SPEAKS.

Editor World: In yesterday's issue "Policyholder" asks "where were the other papers?" Unkindly suspicious of the motives of the "other papers," I have in mind that the "other papers" control the ample advertising "medium" available to the insurance industry, and are so judiciously distributed that they are able to reach the public in a way that honest exposure will unsettle rustic minds, and thus interfere with the further development of the "pilgrimage" to the attorney-general asking for protection from the wicked field men and robe-accepting lawyers. More might be said on this subject, but I will not do so at one time were able to sell in its own territory, and for the time would be easy to confirm the gat

would take an easier course to the north, a new area building territory would be opened up, and a great step would be taken after that fashion, it depends for its success upon the spirit with which it is carried out. Should anything of the kind creep into the council, its influence will be impaired if not destroyed. On the other hand, should the superintendent, whoever he may be, develop into an autocrat or—to use the military parlance—should he be transformed from chief of staff into the general officer commanding, then the system which we have materialized which we referred to the other day, as being one that "no self-respecting minister would recommend."

It is a difficult problem at the best, and the most any well-wisher of the government or the province can mean to do is to hope for a spirit of fairness and mutual forbearance all round.

The new man for Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's seat in the legislature ought at least to tip the scales at 16 stone 6.

ANNALS OF THE COURT.

Anna Gould's count has cost her \$2000 a day for seven years. She could have got a good newspaper man for half the money.

CROSS TOWN STREETS.

The first grade cross-town street to open up Toronto, so as to relieve some of the down town pressure, is a continuous one from Bloor-street to Toronto Junction on the west to East Toronto on the east, made so by subways under the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific near Dundas-street and a high-level viaduct from the present eastern end of Bloor-street across the Don to the western end of Danforth-avenue. A street car route of eight miles could thus be provided, a lot of traffic that is now forced to the front of the city

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

won't cake. It is PURE—clean, dry crystals that dissolve instantly. Perfect for the table.

Editor World: A certain interested party has been circulating a rumor to the effect that I have retired from the contest for separate school status in ward 4, and in respect thereto I would say that I have not retired and that I will remain in the contest until the last vote is polled.

J. T. Loftus.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

STORE CLOSERS DAILY AT 5 P. M.

CLOTHING VALUES

The men's section of this store has, through years of painstaking endeavors, become justly famous as a thoroughly reliable place for good clothing.

To men who visit this department for the first time, values appear almost incredible, and the longer you stay with us the more you'll save. Compare these values, quality for quality, anywhere:

Suits, of all wool imported English and Irish Tweeds, in fashionable mixtures of grey and brown, with color-dyed overplaid. Splendidly tailored, sizes 35 to 44. We claim that it is an exceedingly strong value, 7.98

Suits, for young men, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, very choice patterns; double-breasted, well trimmed, best trimmings, sizes 32 to 35. Few stores would offer for less than \$12.00, or twelve dollars, price 6.95

The first week of the Trouser Sale finishes up with an important offering of \$3.00 and \$3.50 trousers for \$1.98. These are of fancy worsted, neat striped patterns, good wearing cloths; side and hip pockets; sizes 32 to 42, price..... 1.98

This is but one of numerous money saving inducements this Trouser Sale offers you Saturday.

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

DR. REAUME MAKES DENIAL

IN FISHERIES SOUABLE

Says People Who Write Letters Should Be Responsible for Their Words—Inquiry Goes On.

Out of sixty letters alleged to have been missing from files in connection with the fisheries investigation at the parliament buildings all have been found but sixteen, according to a statement produced by Mr. Hellmuth on behalf of Mr. Bastedo at the opening of the proceedings before Commissioner Judge yesterday. Mr. Bastedo swore positively that he had neither removed nor ordered the removal of any papers from the official file nor had he been in any way partisan in his administration of the affairs of the department.

Some licenses have been refused because there were too many in the locality, but the applicants had been told where they could get licenses by moving to those places. Police had nothing to do with it. It was congestion of fishermen at some points.

"What is your policy now with regard to consulting members of the present government or defeated Conservative candidates regarding licenses?" asked Mr. Hellmuth.

"Same now, but I differed."

"I do exactly as I did before," replied Mr. Bastedo. "I consulted Conservative members and defeated candidates."

"Yesterday you said you referred to J. Hanna's letters regarding licenses to Mr. Fardee, his opponent?"

"I referred to Mr. Bastedo, I have received letters from the change from Mr. Fardee and sent them to Mr. Hanna, the present member."

"How about Mr. Conner's demands?"

"I showed his letter to Mr. Litchford, the minister, and he instructed me to reply without the matter going before council."

Mr. Bastedo said that the recommendations of local overseers for licenses were carried out. He did not know of any instance where a fisherman had lost his license because he corresponded with the government.

It was shown by correspondence that Bastedo had refused to cut off fishing licenses where overseers had demanded their heads because they had worked against Liberal candidates.

Consulted Hon. Dr. Reaume.

Mr. Bastedo admitted that he had received letters directed to him by several pieces of letters which had political references.

"On one occasion I spoke to Dr. Reaume about a superscription which I considered improper and suggested that it be removed," said Mr. Bastedo. "He did not object and I removed it."

"Did he assent?" queried Mr. Judge.

"I don't say that he assented," replied Mr. Bastedo. "I took it that he had no objection."

This letter was from John N. McNamara of North Bay, pointing out that licenses were issued just before the last election. It was signed "John N. McNamara, president of the Conservative Association." Mr. Bastedo cut the title off the letter. He did not think this was a proper thing to do on the public file.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY.

Rome, Feb. 8.—The personnel of the new Italian cabinet, in succession to the Forti ministry, which resigned Feb. 2, includes the following: Premier of minister of the interior, Baron Sidney Sonnino; foreign affairs, Count Giolitti; justice, Signor Schiavini; war, Signor Mainoni; navy, Admiral Miraballo.

WAR TAX CONTINUES.

Tokio, Feb. 8.—After a prolonged and animated discussion, the bill for continuation of the war taxes passed the house of representatives to-day by a vote of 222 to 125.

Hunter Shoots Himself.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—While hunting on Froughton Island, off northern coast, Frederick Bibeau, a hunter and trapper, accidentally shot himself on Sunday last. Deceased had been in the area for him to get a license if he voted the

Money cannot buy better Coffee

than a Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday, 8th February: Mackenzie—Goodwin—McKergov v. Constock.

Ottawa v. Constock—Goodwin v. Ottawa, Ontario.

Divisional court—Liddiard v. Toronto Railway, Mulock C. J., Teetzel and Anglin.

Announcements for To-day.

Master's chambers—Cartwright, master at 11 a.m.

Judge's chambers—The Hon. Chief Justice Meredith, at 11 a.m.

Court of appeal—Parliament list for continuation of the session, at 11 a.m.—McClellan v. Lyle (9 by consent); Greig v. Macdonald; Bank of Montreal v. Scott.

Toronto non-jury sittings—Parliament list before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kerwin, at 11 a.m.

Not seeking the office.

Inquiry yesterday afternoon at the registry office for West Toronto disclosed the fact that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, a recently appointed registrar, had not yet taken charge.