The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE, 83 YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

A favor will be conferred on the management if subscribers who receive papers by carrier or thru the mail will report any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copy.

Forward all complaints to The World Office. 83 Yonge Street, Toronto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS

According to a cable despatch of Saturday The London Times, editorially commenting on the passing by the British Columbia Legislature, of an act framed on the model of the Natal statute and imposing an educational test on immigrants, holds it to be contrary to the Anglo-Japanese treaty and also to the understanding with Japan recently negotiated by Mr. Lemieux. The Times, it is reported, does not doubt that the lieutenant-governor will again exercise the veto power.

The English daily apparently assumes that the question of Asiatic immigration into British Columbia begins and ends with the entry of Japanese, and that the legislature is attempting to supersede the treaty as modified by the subsequent arrangement. But it must not be overlooked that the latter only applies to direct immigration from Japan, and that the Japanese Government refused to interfere in the case of Japanese from Hawaii and other foreign parts over whom it had no control.

The educational test in force in Natal and the Australasian states affects all Asiatics, including natives of British India, and the acts imposing it have all received the sanction of the imperial government, as also has the more recent Transvaal legislation. British Columbia, so far as Asiatic immigration is concerned and other than that coming directly from Japan, is entitled to the same measure of protection enjoyed by other British states that are determined to maintain the white character of their population. The people of the Dominion generally sympathize with that policy, and will support whatever steps are or may become necessary to make it effectual.

"ALL HONORABLE MEN."

By a transposition in the issue on Saturday The World did an unintentional injustice to either Alderman Hales or Alderman J. J. Graham. In answer to the printed question put to them prior to the city election, "Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city, 'majority' meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?" Mr. Graham was made to say simply, "I do," while to Mr. Hales was attributed the more emphatic reply, "I most certainly do."

This was incorrect, since to Mr. Graham belongs the honor of attaching the emphatic super-positive, not-to-be-questioned-or-doubted reply, "I most certainly do." It was Mr. Hales who contented himself with the plain, unadorned but still equally definite, "I do." The World is not sure to which of these gentlemen an apology is due.

At first glance it would appear that Mr. Graham has been robbed of the honor of having been the most emphatic of all in his declaration of undying devotion to the popular will. But on the other hand, since neither of the gentlemen kept his pledge, it may be that Mr. Hales was wronged by making the promise, which he did not keep, more declaratory than he phrased it.

It may have been noticed that, in his reply to the same question, Alderman Bengough, the unterrified democrat-to-the-hilt of Ward Three, simply said, "Yes." In his case the simple affirmative suffered. Indeed to put such a question to him was almost of the nature of an insult. His whole past and his oft-repeated, determined, nay profusely illustrated declarations of undying devotion to the great, vital democratic principle of majority rule ought surely to have made it impossible for any one even to imagine that under any possible circumstances Mr. Bengough would be found recreant to it. Even now let not the Philistines rejoice and let not the ungodly say ha, ha.

True, men have broken their pre-election pledges. True, men of loud democratic professions have joined themselves to those who say "the people be blowed." But does not the end justify the means? Is it not permitted to the truly good to do evil that good may come? May not these gentlemen, all honorable men as they are, say, as said the pirate Dey of Algiers, "Takest thou me for a dog or a Christian that I must be the slave of my word?"

CITY GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Admirers and defenders of the policy that hands over public services to private operation and control have always on tap various stock assertions more dogmatic than accurate, and among them a comparison, necessarily invidious, between the relative executive capacity of representative bodies and directorial boards. It matters nothing whatever to the merits of the case that the average director cares little and knows less about the expert technical knowledge, whose lack on the part of a common councillor is so much apprehended and deprecated. Of course, there is no reason under heaven why the gas supply or the street railway service of Toronto, for example, should not be as capably and efficiently operated by its present or any competent permanent staff under the city council as under the existing boards of directors. Probably, indeed certainly, the expert officials who are charged with the actual responsibility would do better service since they would not be called on to separate between the private interests of the companies and the public convenience, but would be free to devote themselves exclusively to filling, as satisfactorily as possible, the requirements of the citizens.

City councils in Canada and the United States are also subject to another form of attack, especially by those who are opponents of public ownership, who feel themselves constrained by the logic of fact and circumstance to concede the success of the municipal enterprises of Great Britain. Unable to deny this, they explain it by a difference in the calibre of the men, who, in Britain, devote themselves to civic affairs. The old country is described as the home of a leisured class, having the means, the time and the inclination to undertake the burden of municipal administration on an extensive scale. Nothing could be further from the truth than this fanciful picture of British civic parliaments, composed almost entirely as they are of citizens engaged in private business, either professionally or as manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and workingmen. As a rule, what are known as men of leisure are little in evidence, nor are they conspicuous in the fields that call for the greatest expenditure of time and energy. Possibly British city councils contain a larger proportion of citizens markedly successful in business life, but on the other hand may not the increased sense of civic duty, due to the larger responsibilities, have stimulated civic patriotism?

An excellent example of the class of citizens that have made civic government in Great Britain what it is, was that of the late Sir David Richmond, ex-lord provost of Glasgow, whose death recently occurred. Born in 1843, he started in business as a tube-maker in 1867, and in 1879 was returned to the city council as one of the members for Hutcheson Town Board, which he continued to represent for twenty years. Elected bailie and magistrate in 1882, he became senior magistrate in 1886, was appointed city treasurer in 1887, also serving as master of works and convener of the parliamentary bills committee. In all these capacities Sir David Richmond displayed a soundness of judgment and solidity of character which were fitly recognized by his becoming, in 1896, lord provost, or mayor, of the city—the first to hold that office after the great extension of its boundaries, that made Glasgow the second city of the empire. His three-year term of office was marked by extraordinary civic activity and many important schemes connected with gas, street railway, sewage and general improvements. His private business was also very successful, and was made a limited company in 1900, after his retiral from the council, with a capital of $375,000. The career of Sir David Richmond is a typical one in the history of the great cities of Britain. Toronto and the other great cities and rising municipalities of Canada afford equal scope for the civic patriotism and best energies of their citizens, and the way to encourage and stimulate these is to secure that the public services on which the prosperity of the cities and the comfort and convenience of the citizens so greatly depend are conducted by the representatives of the people for the common good.

THE NEW CANADIAN BIRKBECK BUILDING.

The Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company has commenced the construction of a new office building at 6 and 8 East Adelaide-street to provide accommodation for the increasing requirements of its business. The building, with a frontage of 50 feet on Adelaide-street, and a depth of 140 feet, will have a handsome freestone front, and will be of the best fireproof construction thruout, well lighted, with wide corridors and thoroly equipped elevators. Four storeys are now being erected, and structural provision has been made for the addition of other four storeys at a later date.

The company's public office, which will occupy the ground floor fronting on Adelaide-street, has been adapted to meet in every way the requirements of its business. The offices for rental will have all modern conveniences, and large vaults will be placed on each floor for the use of tenants.

The building, which will be ready for occupancy during the coming summer, will be one of the most complete and substantial in the city.

It is also announced that the contracts for the erection of the company's new offices have been made and the building operations will commence immediately.

BLACKHAND LEADER.

May Have Been the Murdered Italian Barber.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Coly Calcagno, an Italian barber who was shot to death in East 106th-street last Monday, may have been the leader of the Black Hand organization in the United States. Detective Wm. H. Atkinson of Baltimore, after seeing the body yesterday, said he was convinced the dead man was the chief of the Black Hand in this country.

Calcagno was not his real name, Atkinson said. He is convinced, however, he said, that the body is that of the man who, when known as the leader of the Black Hand organization, dynamited a house in Baltimore several years ago, and at that time was being sought on a charge of having shot and killed a prominent man in Pittsburg.

The local Italian detective bureau will make an effort to verify the identification. Calcagno was about 27 years of age

AN EPISTLE IN VERSE.

To Dr. A. S. VOGT,
Conductor Mendelssohn Choir.

Dear Doctor:
When Orpheus wailed Eurydice,
Tho surely fled from him forever,
No doubt the nymphs who wept with him
Thought his reverbrant music clever.

But what could Orpheus really do
With his poor four-stringed ancient lyre?
He might have wooed his lady back,
If he had led a choral choir.

For when I come to think of it,
His lyre was as a concertina;—
It sounded worse than "Organum"
Before the days of Palestrina.

But even if he had the choir,
Good "scores" would still be sadly lacking;
For early Church polyphony
Sounds better with a little Bach—ing.

Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn,
Tho lately going out of fashion,
Would have to add their quota, too,
In choral strains of lofty passion.

Yet these could not Eurydice
Have wooed, or from the lost have pluckt her,
For choral choirs with modern scores
Would fail without a great conductor.

Believe me now, Herr Doktor Vogt,
Even if old Orpheus was divine,
His nymphs and lyre couldn't "touch" your choir,—
You're the greatest ever in your line.

Mit innigster Empfindung,
Immer achtungsvoll zeichnet,
JOHANN D. LOGAN,
Dichter, Kritiker, u.s.w.d. Toronto Welt.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1908.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRYAN HOPE OF THE DEMOCRATS

Not Yet 50 Years of Age, But Three Times Candidate for U.S. Presidency.

William Jennings Bryan, who will address the Canadian Club, the Press Club and a meeting in Convocation Hall during to-morrow afternoon and evening, is one of the most striking and picturesque personalities in the United States to-day. Not yet 50 years of age, he represents a type of American strenuousness quite distinct from that which finds its personification in President Roosevelt. The hope of the Democratic party, he is at heart an aristocrat, and the paradox has found expression in a dozen phases, and incidents of his brilliant and lively career.

Bryan is a working journalist to-day. He has been a working journalist all his life; and he is a splendid specimen of the best type of American journalism. A native of the state which gave President Lincoln to the great republic, he, like the Father of Presidents, was started out in life as a lawyer. He was a student at the Union College of Law, Chicago, and practised his profession for 10 years after graduating. Then he went direct into journalism, having for some years previously dabbled in newspaper work as an occasional contributor. As the editor of the Omaha World-Herald, he speedily made his trenchant pen felt as a power for the Democratic party. He entered into the game of politics with a natural aptitude for the sport, and an inborn genius for diplomacy of an advanced type which has not always stood him in good stead.

His Plunge Into Politics.

His first practical experience on the inside of politics was as the delegate for the State of Illinois to the National Democratic convention in 1896. He had been a lively worker long before this, however, and was well and favorably known to all the leading Democrats in the country. His fervid enthusiasm, his irrepressible optimism, and his power to convince even the "hardbacks," carried the convention off its feet, and he found himself nominated for the presidential candidature in the first year of his delegate representation.

For a young man of 36 to oppose such a man as Mr. McKinley was at best a serious and difficult task. McKinley had the whole weight of an organized Republican party at his back. He had a wide experience of political life and political intrigue to aid him in his candidature. He had a magnetic personality, a powerful and at times astoundingly eloquent platform style, and the prestige that is born of dignity, consciousness of power, and the support of the leading active statesmen of the day.

Against these factors making for success, young Bryan had to fight with an indifferent organization, the disadvantages of comparative youth, and a backing which, though no whit less loyal, was far less influential. He made a splendid fight, but the result was a foregone conclusion, and he lost. But he was not dismayed. He had entered the political arena a Democrat, and he continued to fight the battle of democracy in season and out of season. He had lost his first campaign on the free silver question. Four years later, nominated once more for the presidency, he again entered the lists and again put up a splendid, game fight.

Opposed Imperialism.

The imperialist doctrine had bitten deep into the minds of the nation, and opinion was keenly divided on this question. Bryan took the side of the opposition. He fought against imperialism, and he waged a terrific war against the trusts. McKinley was supported by every possible influence that could tell in a candidate's favor with the electorate. But his opponent did not give him an easy victory. It was one of the most keenly contested elections the States had known for years. Passions were aroused which had been dormant for many years, and though McKinley won, his victory was not easily bought.

Since 1900, Mr. Bryan has been advocating the cause of democracy in season and out of season. He has tackled the United States imperialist policy at first hand. He went to Cuba and the Philippines and inquired into existing conditions himself, and his articles on what he found in both places are still the most comprehensive and most exhaustive accounts of social, industrial and political life, as it affects both nationalities extant in American literature.

There is little doubt in spite of the opposition, notably of the New York World, but that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency in July next. He is now in the prime of life, with a wealth of experience, an unexcelled knowledge of conditions both in the United States and in the dominions governed by that republic beyond its own borders, and he has a strong and increasing influential following. Whatever be the result, he may be relied upon to make another fight as game and as strenuous as any in which President Roosevelt has engaged.

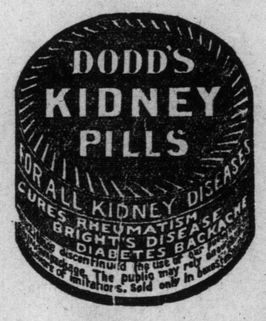
The University Sermon.

Rev. Canon Welch, in his discourse to the students of the university yesterday morning, sounded a note of warning regarding over-eagerness to accept new theories developing from the higher criticism and the new theology. He, however, took a conservative view, declaring that much good would develop from it. He drew a parallel between the modern development and that of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when, with the revival of the Latin and the discovery of the Greek, came a reformation of theories and a throwing away of the traditions of the Old Testament.

The theologians in those days were alarmed, even as they are to-day, at the advent of the higher criticism and of the "new theology," but if an abundance of good had developed from the prior reformation these latter day theories should result beneficially in time to come.

Canon Welch did not want his hearers to think that he believed in the new theology; on the contrary, he would warn them that these new ideas should not be too readily accepted. At the same time there was no cause for alarm.

Canon Welch's sermon was the second of the first term series of university sermons. About one thousand students attended. Rev. Dr. Cleaver of Toronto will preach in convocation hall on Feb. 23, and will be followed by Rev. Dean Robins of Chicago on March 8; Rev. Dr. Eaton of Cleveland, March 22; Prof. Bowles of Victoria College, April 5.



EATON'S STORE NEWS

—This Store Opens at 8 a.m. and Closes at 5 p.m.—

A Special Single Harness At a Very Special Price

When raw material goes up in price this store holds back from asking you to pay the advance as long as possible.

On the other hand, as soon as a price drop comes, down go our prices; you get the benefit, we shoulder whatever loss there is.

Owing to a reduction in leather prices we are able to make you a surprising offer

IN SINGLE HARNESS

—Read these particulars.

—Remember the reputation of the store for honest quality and workmanship.

—And when you come to the price, if harness is on your want list, we'll expect to see you here on Tuesday.

Genuine Rubber or Solid Nickel Trimmings. Harness made from best stock. Workmanship perfect. Patent leather saddle. Boston loops. Overcheck bridle. Folded and shaped breast collar. Folded breeching and bellybands. Strong inch lines, spring bilits, pressed or black hand parts. Double and stitched traces, buckled to collar.

This harness is right every way and is sure to give lasting satisfaction. Come in on Tuesday. The price is **$13.50.**

—Basement.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED. 190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

DEMOCRAT LEADER STEPS OVER THE BOUNDARY LINE

Reminds Citizens of Montreal of Hon. Felix Geoffrion—Greeted by Many Admirers.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The distinguished American citizen, the Nebraska newspaper man and the Democratic statesman, who will be a candidate for the third time for the presidency of the United States, arrived in the city to-day and during the day received a good number of friends and admirers.

Those who remember the kind yet strong face of the late Hon. Felix Geoffrion, minister of inland revenue in the Mackenzie administration from 1874 to 1878, find a very strong resemblance in the eloquent Democratic leader from the neighboring republic. He is accompanied by Harry W. Walker, a personal friend from the City of New York, who is also secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, and being a very great admirer of the political leader, believes in his star and opines that Mr. Bryan will not only secure the Democratic nomination in July next, but will be elected president of the republic.

Reticent About Candidature.

Mr. Bryan did not care to discuss the probability of his candidature in the coming electoral campaign, but he remarked in the first place that there was less partisan feeling in his country than at any past period, and consequently the independent voter had become a very strong factor in the land. No, he did not think that President Roosevelt would be a candidate for another term at the White House, as the president's utterances, declining such nomination, were taken as final by his fellow countrymen.

"Will free trade be an issue in the coming contest?" he was asked.

"Tariff reform, as we call it on the other side, will be an important issue in the coming campaign," was his prompt and energetic reply: "While the Republicans admit the necessity of a modification of the tariff, a majority of their leaders are opposed to the idea of any modification whatever, consequently where so large and influential an element of that party is opposed to a reduction in the tariff there is no assurance that any modification would take place if that party were returned to power at the coming election. If they did take any action in the way of tariff reform it would certainly be along some compromised line, and therefore the reduction would be very small indeed.

Favor Tariff Reduction.

"On the other hand we Democrats believe that there should be a material reduction. We also believe that the modification should take place also, and we are united on the issue."

As Mr. Hill of the Great Northern is opposing, or supposed to be opposing, Mr. Bryan's nomination as presidential candidate, and as the western magnate is supposed to speak for J. Pierpont Morgan and other financiers of the east, the prospective standard-bearer of the democracy was asked yesterday to explain his position on the railway purchase question, and he replied that he would be only too glad to do so, as he had been often misquoted in that matter.

Bryan's Railway Statement.

"What I said was this: That the railway managers themselves, by resisting necessary regulation were by their action convincing the people as to the necessity of ultimate ownership, but this question is not an issue, and will not be during the coming presidential campaign, for the reason that we have not yet had a sufficient test of regulation."

Being asked if he would say anything as to the recent visit of Democratic senators to the president, during which the latter asked those gentlemen to support, for patriotic reasons, the naval estimates of the Washington administration, Mr. Bryan said he knew nothing of the incident, but he spoke as follows when asked if he was informed of the strengthening of the American navy: "I would not go to the extreme that some do, I believe that it would be a good deal better to remove the probability of war by an agreement by which such questions should be submitted to an international tribunal for investigation before the declaration of war, for I believe that such an investigation would in most cases prevent war being declared. As Mr. Bryan had visited the Orient quite recently, he was asked to express an opinion on a subject that is of equal interest to both Canada and the United States, viz., Japanese immigration.

Japanese Question.

"No," he said resolutely, "I have no apprehension whatever. Japan is an intelligent country, and a civilized country, and she knows, as her officials know, that the presence of any great number of coolies in the United States would result in constant clashing and diplomatic collisions. It would not be a friendly action on the part of either nation to insist upon conditions that would estrange the two peoples. The friendly feeling between our country and Japan will no doubt be continued."

Bryan in the Pulpit.

This afternoon he addressed a large gathering at the Erskine Presbyterian Church, and in the evening occupied the pulpit at the American Presbyterian Church. To-morrow he will address the Canadian Club.

OWEN SOUND LINE OPEN.

Regular Service Will Be Resumed To-Day.

ORANGEVILLE, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The blockade on the Owen Sound division was lifted to-day, and to-morrow the regular service will be resumed.

The body of Rev. Mr. Keyes, which was blocked at Shelburne, will probably reach Chatsworth Monday in time for interment.

The body of Mrs. Campbell, en route from Saskatchewan to Owen Sound, is at the station here, and will be sent north to-morrow.

To-night, at the request of the rector, Mr. Clement Keyes, a financial journalist of New York, and son of the late Rev. Mr. Keyes, preached in the Church of England on "Business Morality." The insurance frauds, he declared, had injured the financial reputation of the United States thruout the world. He spoke of the cruel crushing out of competition by combinations of heartless millionaires, and touched upon the evils of the bucket-shop, incidentally mentioning that there were a number flourishing in Toronto.

His plea was not to make the struggle for wealth exclude all the better things of life.

LIVE STOCK OFFICERS.

Robert Ness of Quebec Elected President.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The new list of officers of the National Live Stock Association is as follows: Honorary president, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; president, Robert Ness, Quebec; vice-president, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; executive committee, Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat; Hon. Mr. Garneau, Quebec; Arthus Johnson, Greenwood; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Alberta, John A. Turner; Ontario, W. N. Ballantyne; Nova Scotia, Prof. M. Cumming; Manitoba, George Allison; Prince Edward Island, Hon. F. L. Hazard; Saskatchewan, P. M. Breat; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters; British Columbia, A. D. Paterson; Quebec, Lachapelle.

U.S. Fleet in Strait.

PUNTA ARENAS, Strait of Magellan, Feb. 9.—The Pacific Navigation Company SS. Orita, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed the American fleet in the strait at 6 o'clock last evening, twelve miles east of Cape Pillar. The Chilean cruiser Chacabuco was leading. The weather was very stormy.

The First Shipment of Marmalade Oranges

has just arrived from Messina, and the fruit is as fine as any we have ever had.

Those who make their own marmalade will get excellent results from a well-tried old Scotch Recipe, which we offer to customers.

Michie & Co., Ltd.
7 King St. West

—brewed right
—aged right
—bottled right
—looks right
—tastes right
—IS right

O'Keefe's Special Extra ALE

LAKE SUPERIOR STONES.

Will Decorate Shell Room of Emperor's Palace.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 8.—The kaiser has directed that the semi-precious stones from the Lake Superior mines, the gift of James G. Stokes, a New York millionaire, be formally accepted. They fill five packing cases and were first exhibited on the kaiser's birthday anniversary. His majesty was delighted with the beauty of the varied display of agates and similar stones, and ordered them sent to Potsdam, where they will form part of the decorations in the famous shell room of the new palace.

LASCARS BURN SOLDIER ALIVE.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 9.—Mail advices received to-day from Hongkong say that the provost sergeant on the British transport Sicilia, which took the Cameron Highlanders to Hongkong, was murdered by the Lascar sailors, who burned him alive in a furnace of the steamer.

Arrested, Tho Legally Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Otto Adams, a fugitive from justice upon an indictment charging him with sending bombs to two persons and trying to blow up an hotel with an infernal machine, and who last year was legally declared dead as a suicide, was locked up in the Adams-street police station, Brooklyn, last night. He was arrested in Jersey City while keeping an appointment with the wife who had deserted him in the west.

THE
TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1885

Assets, $34,400,000 - - - 75 Branches in Canada

The Business Man's Bank

The Traders Bank invites the accounts of Business Men especially—to whom every accommodation and assistance, consistent with sound banking principles, will be extended.

Corporations and institutions are invited to make this bank their financial agents. 7

FIVE BRANCHES—Yonge and Colborne Sts., Yonge and Bloor Sts., Avenue Road, Cor. Davenport, King St. and Spadina Ave., Queen and Broadview Sts.