

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1912

NEED FOR PARLIAMENT.

The people of the prairie provinces want lumber on the free list. Rough lumber by law is free and manufactured lumber is subject to duty.

When the present government came into power, Dr. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, asked for a ruling from the customs board, and they declared that lumber dressed on one edge or on both sides was subject to duty.

So far, so good; subsequently, the matter was referred to the exchequer court by means of a test case, and the exchequer court, of course, decided that the law meant what it said, and affirmed the construction placed upon it by the customs board.

The attempt to convey the impression that the Board of Customs has been levying a duty of 25 per cent. on rough lumber is so wide a departure from facts that the minister of customs has emphatically declared that unless he is ordered to impose it by the court into which a test case has been thrown, no duty will be levied on the lumber which, in his opinion, comes within the classification of rough material.

Now what is Dr. Reid going to do about it? Will not the western people demand that this duty be taken off?

What the government should have done, when the matter first came up and parliament was in session, was to have made the statute explicitly plain one way or the other, and assumed the responsibility which was theirs, instead of handing it over to the courts as they did, following their precedent in dealing with the marriage question.

We are not constrained to say whether the lumber schedule should be amended as to meet the views of the western farmers—the British Columbia lumber men have a right to present their case—but if it is to be amended, the power of parliament should be invoked and not the courts or the treasury board. Let parliament be received together. If the west has tariff grievances, they should be sympathetically considered and redressed. But far beyond any complaints the western people may have respecting the tariff, are the complaints they are making about inadequate freight service and extortionate freight rates. The railway grievance is the big grievance.

Let parliament be summoned, the banking question, the currency question, it can establish equality in freight rates and compel their reduction, and impose a two-cent passenger fare, effective in all parts of the Dominion. Moreover, until parliament assemblies, demands will increase upon the finance minister for more "drastic action" in the way of tariff reduction.

Let us venture to say that on this lumber question Mr. Rogers has already been approached. Dr. Reid will soon be waited upon, and then Mr. White will be asked to work the Audit Act again. And these same ministers and their colleagues should realize that they will very soon be called upon to exercise their new-found powers in reducing the duty upon agricultural implements. What will they say?

A protectionist government should not hesitate to justify a tariff duty on the ground that it is a protective duty. Where protection is not needed, or for some good reason is undesirable, repeat the duty, but repeal it by act of parliament. The great need of

the west, however, is relief by parliamentary action from inadequate and extortionate railway service. Only parliament can give this relief. Banking and currency reforms are urgently demanded, and the west believes that many schedules in the Customs Act can be modified or repealed without injury and without challenging the progressive principles which underlie the national policy. Relief must come from parliament. In our present situation, is the government well advised to postpone calling parliament for six months?

RECIPROcity IN U. S. POLITICS.

One of the reasons against the ratification of the reciprocity deal was that its plain intention to prevent that lowering of the United States tariff which the Republican party had promised. The Payne-Aldrich Act rather increased than diminished the duties, and the demand of the workers for relief from the rising cost of living was thus practically ignored. Notwithstanding the Canadian rejection of reciprocity (it is still being used for the purpose of defeating tariff revision).

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THE OUTLOOK AT CHICAGO

It is inaccurate to speak of Mr. Taft having "gained" a hundred or more delegates by reason of the rullage made on that many ballots by the national committee. The president has been claiming 480 votes on the first ballot upon the assumption that every contest will be decided in his favor by the national committee. In all the forecasts that have been published, except by the Roosevelt managers, Mr. Taft has been credited with all the delegates who have been awarded to him by the national committee.

Had a number of contests been decided in favor of the Roosevelt testaments Mr. Taft would have been hopelessly out of the running. He is in the running now, or will be if he wins all his contests to the extent of being within 60 votes of the number necessary to a choice. Whether he can hold these 480 delegates even on the first ballot is doubtful. He will gain no strength.

True, Mr. Roosevelt is credited with only 420 delegates or sixty less than Mr. Taft, assuming that all contests are decided against him. This leaves 170 delegates who are not classified beyond the 36 instructed for La Follette and the 10 instructed for Cummings. The one question of interest is whether a candidate can be found who will develop enough strength with the assistance of Mr. Taft to be nominated as a compromise candidate.

The re-nomination of Mr. Taft will scarcely be attempted; it is Roosevelt against the field. Much the same situation developed in 1884 when President Arthur had the southern delegates and the federal patronage, but James G. Blaine was the popular favorite. The anti-Blaine men had a majority of the votes, there being several minor candidates including General John A. Logan. Arthur, like Taft, had no popular support; and the field was unable to unite upon any of the less prominent candidates with the result that Blaine received the nomination, Logan being named for vice-president.

N. W. ROWELL TO SPEAK.

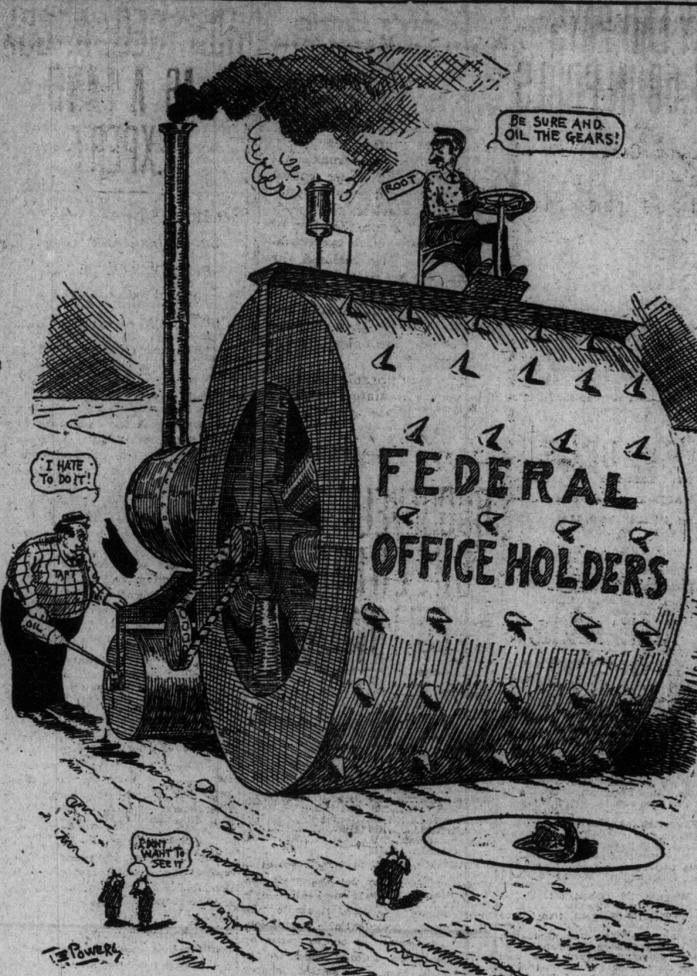
Next Sunday night N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.L.A., is to address a meeting of the British Welcomes League, and about by legal as the late in person, is to preside. This is Mr. Rowell's first visit to the league.

EXPERIENCE IN INVESTMENT

These who can least afford to lose their money, frequently are those who have had the least opportunity for acquiring the knowledge necessary to enable them to invest it safely.

Their first consideration should be the safety of their investment. Trustees and Executors are hedged about by legal as the late in person, is to preside. This is Mr. Rowell's first visit to the league.

Canada Permanent MORTGAGE CORPORATION Toronto Street, Toronto ESTABLISHED 1865, 153



THE STEAM ROLLER

ONE C.P.R. PURCHASE

A Nineteen Million Dollar Order and What it Means.

In these days of big things when people talk of millions where their grandfathers spoke of thousands, the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has ordered 12,000 additional freight cars and 800 more locomotives may not attract more than mere passing attention except among railway men. And yet this order involves an expenditure of the immense sum of \$19,000,000—the freight cars costing \$14,000,000 and the locomotives \$5,000,000.

This is a pretty big amount for any railway—even one like the C.P.R.—to spend at one time in additional equipment, especially when most sleepers and diners or passenger coaches of any description whatever are not included.

If figures are seldom amusing, they are sometimes entertaining, and this is a few facts that are of more than ordinary interest. Here are some of them: The length of a freight car from buffer to buffer, is 39 feet, its weight 37,000 pounds, and its carrying capacity 30,000 pounds. The length of these cars from pilot to buffer of the tender is about 60 feet, and its weight 47,000 pounds.

Another matter which the committee on works have been asked to pass upon is the advisability of placing drinking fountains at intervals of every two or three blocks on Yonge-street and also at further distances upon other streets. Some action must be taken in respect to the ban placed upon the common drinking cup.

As the king's bounty for triplets, the sum of three pounds sterling has been received at the Mayor's office to be conveyed to Mrs. Adolph Vonzuben, an employee of the street railway company. The letter notifying the Mayor of the award was signed by Thomas Mulvey, under secretary of state for Canada.

Mayor Geary has been notified that the Dominion Railway Commission will hear the city's complaints regarding the demolition in the removal of local freight.

The eighth or 1212 edition of the Grand Trunk's folder on the Temagami region has just made its appearance, and is more attractive than in the past. The most varied information that the sportsman or camper could require is supplied in convenient form, and the illustrations convey an adequate impression of the scenic beauties of the district. Particularly effective is the cover, showing a small boy holding up admiration a 22 pound lake trout caught in Lake Temagami, which is almost as long as himself. The new edition of the Northern Navigation Company's publication on the Grand Trunk Bay and the Thirty Thousand Islands is also off the press, and will be found to contain material of absorbing interest for those who are contemplating a summer cruise.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS

June 13, 1912. Judges' chambers will be held on Friday, 14th inst., at 11 a.m. Paramptory list for divisional court for Friday, 14th inst., as follows: 1—Bucknall v. British Canadian. 2—Sinclair v. Queen. 3—Queen v. McLean. 4—Consign v. Papper.

Master's Chambers. Before Cartwright, K.C., Master. Dickman v. Gordon and Walsh (Singer & S.) for defendant. Macdonald (D & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order for particulars of statement of claim before pleading, and a motion by plaintiff for leave to amend statement of claim by striking out the words "of and concerning the said plaintiff" and.

Judgment: The amendment asked may be made, and the particulars asked for should then be given. The plaintiff may also examine defendant before giving particulars. This examination should be had promptly, and particulars given in a week thereafter. Time for delivery of statement of defence extended until four days after particulars have been given. Costs of this motion will be to defendant in any event.

Ontario Wind Engine Co. v. Hoy—J. A. Macintosh, for defendant. D. I. Grant, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order changing venue from Toronto to Cornwall on the usual grounds. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. Judgment: The plaintiffs have offered to let the extra costs, if any, of a trial at Toronto be to defendant in any event. On these terms I think the motion must fall and be dismissed with costs in the cause.

Ontario Pressed Brick v. Hamilton—E. C. Ironside, for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent for an order vacating certificate of its pendens here. Cameron v. McDougall—F. Aylesworth, for defendant. No one contra. Motion by defendant for an order postponing trial to next Ottawa sittings. Order made. Costs in the cause. McLaughlin Carriage Co. v. Modwell—E. C. Ironside, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for the issue of a duplicate writ of summons. Order made.

Single Court. Before Middleton, J. Boyd v. Leonard—W. E. Raney, K.C., for plaintiff; H. S. White, for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Motion enlarged for two weeks. Injunction continued meaning. Re Woods—F. S. Mearns, for administrator; J. H. Spence, for Amanda Brown. Motion by Elphinstone Carter, administrator of the estate of Edward Woods, for an order for an issue to be tried to determine relationship of claimant to above plaintiff for damages the trial of an issue to be tried at St. Thomas. Claimant to be plaintiff. Costs reserved to trial judge.

Smith v. Smith—K. C. Kilmor, K.C., for plaintiff; N. Sinclair for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. By consent enlarged until 17th inst. Smith v. McQuinn—K. C. Kilmor, K.C., for plaintiff; N. Sinclair for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. Motion enlarged by consent until 17th inst. Rostane v. Hepburn—C. M. Garvey for plaintiff; J. B. Boland for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Motion enlarged for two weeks. Injunction continued meaning. Curry v. Wetlaufer—B. Oster for plaintiff; W. H. Clippel for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. By arrangement between the parties motion enlarged two weeks. Sarnia—L. F. Hellmuth, K.C., for plaintiff; D. I. Grant for defendant. Stated case on various questions arising between the parties. Enlarged sine die.

Ripley v. Harbert—E. N. Davis for plaintiff; no one contra. Motion by plaintiff for an order to commit for contempt. Pending negotiations for settlement motion enlarged sine die. Moore v. Moor—H. S. White for defendant, and for purposes of this motion representing both parties. Motion by plaintiff for judgment on the report enlarged until 14th inst. Re Bell, Bain v. Finlayson—G. Smith for adult plaintiffs; R. B. Henderson for Royal Trust Co. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs for an order confirming terms of settlement between the parties. Order made confirming settlement as asked.

Shessel v. Luenfeldt—W. J. McWhinney, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an injunction. Injunction granted restraining defendant from carrying out the offer of purchase of the mill at Luenfeldt and O. S. Jackson on the first and last of them from a given point. They would stretch out 28,000 miles, and the whole of the line would be an-hour train hourly—a good deal of arithmetic has to be indulged in. They would make up into 1200 trains, and it would occupy nearly eight weeks between the departure from the first and the last of them from a given point. They would stretch out 28,000 miles, and the whole of the line would be an-hour train hourly—a good deal of arithmetic has to be indulged in. They would make up into 1200 trains, and it would occupy nearly eight weeks between the departure from the first and the last of them from a given point.

Do Hamilton, Hall v. Trustees and Guarantors Co.—F. R. Maclean for liquidator; R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., for Hall. Appeal by liquidator and cross judgment by Hall from the findings. All of this shows that the C.P.R.'s equipment is something colossal, a great deal more than appears on the face of it.

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Strano v. The Mutual Life Assurance Co.—W. A. Henderson for plaintiff; G. H. Watson, K.C., and A. Miller, K.C., for defendants. This is an action by Domenico Strano, husband of Margaret Strano, to recover \$5000 under a policy of insurance effected on Mrs. Strano's life for his benefit. Judgment: The policy was issued on 20th September, 1910, and on 2nd February, 1911, Mrs. Strano died of tuberculosis. Defendants allege untrue answers to the questions asked in the policy statements and that the plaintiff, the beneficiary under the policy, was a party to the misrepresentations and concealments. Action dismissed with costs.

Before Sutherland, J. Fee v. Macdonald Manufacturing Co.—E. H. Creech, K.C., for plaintiff; J. J. Coughlin (Stratford) for defendant. Action brought for a declaration that a certain agreement is a cloud upon the title of plaintiff, and for \$3000 damages for loss and inconvenience sustained by plaintiff on account of defendant's refusal to release the agreement. Judgment: I think there must be judgment for plaintiff as asked, declaring that the agreement registered, 28 per cent.

Duluth Superior Traction Company earnings for the first week of June were \$22,079.05, an increase of \$798.95, or 3.6 per cent. From Jan. 1, to date, earnings increased \$12,378.15, an increase of 8 per cent.

JOHN

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From a range of Cashmere, Twills, Se Tweeds, Poplins, etc., etc.

A Wall to Order

in any place This offer made to materials, fittings of Cashmere, Twills, Se Tweeds, Poplins, etc., etc.

MAIL OR JOHN CA 88 TO 81 K

PERCY IN A

Clever and Comedy Given T

Miss Percy has been successful Tuesday, resumed night at the Re welcomed by a were kept in a clever and hre

Miss Haswell's son to better comedy. They plarwarded with a better comedy. Certainly no bet

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