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HAMILTON'S DUTY TO-DAY.

To-day the electors of Hamilton pronounce on a similar bylaw to that given such emphatic endorsement by Toronto a week ago. If Hamilton desires to participate in the many advantages cheap electric power means it will, without hesitation, endorse the bylaw by a decisive majority, and thus further strengthen the government and the hydro-electric commission in their effort to secure for the people this important and valuable privilege. Nor should the cities of this district of the province forget that as the commission areas are not interdependent, the refusal of the government proposal by any of them will not affect the position of the others accepting, but simply handicap the recalcitrant cities in the industrial race.

No city has suffered more than Hamilton from corporate exploitation, and no community has been more disgracefully betrayed by subservient public men and its local press. It is beyond dispute that the people of Hamilton have been lied on all sides by the Gibbons companies and their allies, and it is equally certain the people will suffer still more in the future unless they break the yoke that so galls them. An opportunity is now offered the electors of Hamilton to escape from their bondage and to secure for the city a position which will enable it to begin the process of emancipation. But something more is needed than the passing of the power bylaw. It should be accompanied by the selection of a mayor and council pledged to support the interests of the city and the rights of the citizens.

No hesitation should be shown in returning Alderman T. J. Stewart, who has served in the city council for eight years, and for four of these has been chairman of the board of works. His platform pledges him to freedom from monopolies; no concessions to the Hamilton Street Railway, Cataract Power Company or any other corporation inconsistent with their contracts; strict enforcement of the agreements between the city and corporations; municipal ownership of public utilities; cheap power and lighting, and hearty endorsement of the hydro-electric power bylaw. His other planks are equally straight, and Hamilton will choose rightly by placing Alderman Stewart in the mayor's chair. A clear pronouncement by the electors against corporate dominance will go far to purify civic affairs; to encourage the rise of an independent press loyal to the public cause, and to raise the standard of the service rendered in future by the city council.

THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

The creation of a faculty of education by Toronto University is a step forward in the history of that institution. It places Ontario and Ontario's provincial university in the forefront of educational progress throughout the world. Nowhere else except in Germany has the training of secondary school teachers in the philosophy and practice of their calling been made compulsory. This was done some 20 years ago in Ontario, but down to the present time, the efforts at carrying out in fact what was originated in theory have been experimental, shift and largely unsuccessful. The Hon. G. W. Ross tried his novice hand at this important business and muddled it as he muddled many other educational problems.

The first attempt involved a series of "training institutes" in different towns of the province, e. g., Kingston, Strathroy and Owen Sound. The youthful aspirants to a high school teacher's certificate flocked to one or other of these schools, and in a more or less perfunctory manner, went thru the motions of learning the art of teaching. Discontent with this sporadic method of doing things naturally

THE RAILWAYS AND THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Thirty-first Article.

Among the transportation companies the most important consideration in their management is the securing of dividends without regard to the service rendered the people. The latter consideration is entirely lost sight of. Some statisticians prepared by The Railway Age with regard to the car and locomotive construction of the past year, and the year coming, prove very interesting at the present time, and also their figures are drawn from the position of matters in the United States, it will be found that they are equally applicable to the Canadian railways. Five hundred engines less than in 1906 were ordered by the railroads of the United States in 1906. While the orders already given for new cars will keep the builders busy until next September, and while, according to The Age, "the railways have discounted by six to twelve months the freight car producing capacity of the country," the car builders have refused to meet the growing demand with suspicious obstinacy. Enlargement of their plants has been planned which will increase the capacity only from 200,000 to 250,000. A railroad expert testified the other day before the interstate commerce commission that the car builders ought to be able to turn out at least 100,000 cars more than their present capacity permits. Obviously his estimate is too low in view of the number of orders already on hand, which, large they are, do not represent the demands of the shippers.

There is only one reason for the refusal of the car trust to meet the demand for increased output, and this is found in the fact that the managers of the railroads who compose or control the car trust are able to restrict the car building capacity of the country, and are doing so in the fear that the demand for cars will not continue. Indeed it will not if the produce of the farmers is allowed to rot for means to carry it to market. If there is a setback to the present prosperity of the country the blame on the conspirators operating in restraint of trade will be heavy.

There is not a word in this statement that will not apply to the situation in Canada, and the position of matters here is quite as serious as in the United States. The whole railroad system of the country has been bound together with a common bond of "community of interest," and the result is seen in the elimination of competition and in advanced charges for the carriage of the traffic of the country. The government can put its iron hand upon the syndicated railways and tell the masters of transportation that they must charge only a fair rate for the service rendered. When this is done, many evils that have grown up under unrestricted private control of public highways will disappear. Government can fix maximum charges, but can government restore competition in railway rates?

Whatever the remedy that may in the end be accepted by the country for the cure of existing evils—whether successful prosecution and destruction of the railroad conspiracies in restraint of trade and successful government regulation of rates on one hand, or absolute government ownership, construction and control of railroads on the other hand—it is as clear as anything now in sight of the people that the collapse of the transportation system under the burden of prosperity is due to criminal restraint of trade by conspirators and managers. The prosperity which has come to the country has come in spite of all that the railroad managers have done to check and retard it. If it had not been throttled and held back there is no telling how enormous our prosperity would have been, nor how much greater would have been the legitimate gains of the railroads, than their actual profits thru unholy alliance with monopolies such as the car and locomotive trusts.

If reciprocal demerit is enforced, the railroad managers who are interested financially in the trusts will be compelled to provide accommodation for the carriage of the traffic, offered them, and if their companies cannot meet the demand for cars and locomotives, they will be obliged to purchase from outside makers. In any case they would be compelled to meet the requirements of trade thruout the country, and the government must be held strictly to account for any failure to protect the interests of the people.

(These articles have appeared daily since Monday, Dec. 3.—Ed.)

ly soon set in, and Toronto was made the victim of Mr. Ross' next bungling. For about two years the collegiate institute board of Toronto was foolish enough to allow the work of the only two secondary schools the city then possessed to be hampered by the presence of a number of teachers-in-training, crowding into the classrooms, watching the teachers at their work, occasionally trying their unskilled hands at the imitative process of reproducing the methods they saw employed by their instructors and prototypes of the regular staff, and doing with the pupils what had only to be promptly undone at the first opportunity.

The Toronto schools were not organized and equipped any better for this kind of work than were those of Kingston and Owen Sound, the only difference being that the students, concentrated for theoretical purposes in the education department, could be under one set of lectures and directions. Mr. Ross made an effort to have this embarrassment fastened permanently upon the Toronto high schools, but teachers and parents had had such experience of the disabilities involved that the scheme to establish the normal college in Toronto was rejected by the collegiate institute trustees, and Hamilton became the next experimenting ground. For 15 years this work has been carried on in Hamilton, with the result that the work has been taken up in earnest by Toronto University, is that the work cannot be properly done except under an adjunct model high school, specially organized and conducted for the purpose. The organization and the daily conduct of this practice and observation school must be regulated in such a manner as to conserve the interests of pupils entrusted to its care, as well as achieve the result for which the school is primarily conducted, namely, the training of teachers. Pupils to practise upon are as much of a necessity to a normal college course as hospital patients to the medical faculty. In both cases, professional instruction is the exclusive object from a faculty point of view, but as no laws of humanity would permit the welfare of patients to be sacrificed to the medical student, so, in the model high school, no more should be attempted for pupils than can be thoroughly done under the circumstances, and special provision should be made to counteract the handicaps that the necessities of training are bound to furnish.

What we have said applies to the working of the new faculty when it is fully equipped and in running order. The interim arrangements are a matter for concern to us here in Toronto. Until the university practice school is opened, what will be done in the way of providing temporary facilities for training in the city schools? It is to be hoped the school board will watch

this matter, and not allow any arbitrary or ill-adviced use to be made of the city high schools, even for a year. Their work is too important to be interfered with, even for the amiable purpose of accommodating the new faculty of education. The principals of all the schools likely to be affected should form an advisory committee to the board, and the senior principal should act as chairman and executive officer of that committee. This is more in accordance with the spirit of the bylaws of the board and there should be no autocratic interference with the internal economy of our very efficient high schools. "Protect the pupils, if only for a year," should be the motto.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

The annual statement of the Metropolitan Bank for the year just closed, shows a considerably increased business. Profits for the year were \$140,578.80, equal to 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Notes of the bank in circulation were \$1,400,000, and total assets have all increased during the year, indicating a healthy progress. The statement is published in detail elsewhere in this issue.

CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

Kingston, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Patrick Clint, 100 years, and William Newlands, contractor, died in Kingston on Saturday. The venerable lady was a former housekeeper here.

Thomas Tobin, who, last Monday, resigned his position as warden of the Kingston penitentiary, died Saturday morning. The report is current that Dr. Bell, Kingston, and ex-mayor, will remove to Toronto this year.

PRESENTED WITH CHAIR.

The Brewery Workers elected officers Sunday afternoon as follows: President, J. J. Routledge; vice-president, J. E. Keefe; recording secretary, W. Thompson; corresponding secretary, G. W. Haines; treasurer, J. Egan; auditors, A. McInnes, R. Angus and J. Durie. The retiring president, J. D. Crocoran, was presented with a gold chain by the union for his work during the year.

Installation of Officers.

At the meeting of Toronto Council, No. 44, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, in King's Hall, Queen street, and Dovercourt road, Friend Haines, from Council No. 448, and Friend Mackie from No. 168 installed the following officers: P. C. councillor, A. W. Finkler; chief councillor, Wm Benson; vice-councillor, Mrs. Clancy; recorder, Charles Brown; assistant recorder, H. W. Seymour; treasurer, George Cuthbert; prelate, Mrs. Montgomery; marshal, John Hamilton; warden, Miss Clancy; organist, Mrs. O'Neill; secretary, Wm. Stewart and John Backman. After the installation, Grand Representative A. W. Adams, on behalf of the council, presented the retiring chief councillor, A. W. Finkler, with a past chief councillor's jewel.

Blew His Head Off.

Rochester, Jan. 5.—Joseph Waddell, aged 40, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun.

Tate WINDSOR TABLE.

SALT. Does not "bite"—is not bitter. It is pure salt and all salt. Will not cake.

LAWYERS TO THE RESCUE

Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn, in a notable address to the Lawyers' Club at Buffalo on the 2nd inst. declared the lawyers of the United States to be largely responsible for the reign of monopoly that now threatens the very existence of the republic. Not only did he criticize their helping great corporations to evade and nullify the law, but he pointed out the great responsibility resting upon them for the conduct of the members of the profession who have served as members of the various legislatures. In this connection he reminded them that many decisions by the supreme courts of various states against monopoly had been nullified by subsequent legislation.

"And the leading industries of the country," he continued, "have since been turned into monopolies in the same way that has been the work of the lawyers of the country in our legislatures, 70 per cent. of the membership of our legislatures being lawyers, as I have said. So you see the lawyer class has a responsibility far beyond their mere professional work. Almost at our beginning as a nation De Toqueville looked into our future with a vision so accurate as to now seem that of prophecy. He said the lawyers in this country would serve as a conservative body to prevent all rages of democracy for sudden or violent changes. For democracy was then an experiment in modern times, and since that time it has been the work of the lawyers of the country to have fulfilled this prediction well, but it is now to be considered whether they have not become too much the servants of the few instead of the upholders and preservers of the rights and liberties of all."

Judge Gaynor also spoke of the use of iron highways to aggrandize some and destroy their rivals in business by favoritism in freight rates. Such favoritism enables one to undersell his rival and ruin him and drive him out of business. He called it a heartless crime, and said that "the use of our highways to perpetuate it made it as bad as common, vulgar highway robbery, and that succeeding generations would look back upon us as low to moral sense to have tolerated it so long. He said the lawyers had a responsibility for this wrong, for it never could have grown up except by their aid or acquiescence, and could not continue if they united in educating the community to a full comprehension of its enormity, and to the fact that the railroads were not private roads but public highways, over which everyone had the right of transportation on equal terms.

He neglected, however, in his address to point out the splendid service done against illegal combination and corporate usurpation and spoliation by the members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, including eminent lawyers formerly employed by private corporations, as, for example, Attorney-General Moody, now Mr. Justice Moody of the United States supreme court; Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, and Secretary Elihu Root.

Even more conspicuous has been the service to the public, and in his capacity as a lawyer, rendered during the past five years, by Hon. Chas. E. Hughes, now governor of New York. Altho the corporations and corporate magnates, as a rule, strained every nerve to defeat William R. Hearst, it is more than doubtful if they will find any acquiescence in wrongdoing from the man by whom he was defeated.

Mr. Hughes assumes the chief executive office in a community larger in population and containing larger accumulations of wealth than the entire Dominion of Canada; and that he is disposed to be no less faithful to his people than he has been to his former friends and clients, is to be gathered from his inaugural address and from his first message to the legislature.

The address lasted but 14 minutes, but it breathes a spirit of resolution and high fidelity to public duty. To quote: "Fellow Citizens,—I assume the office of governor without other ambition than to serve the people of the state. I have no selfish ends in view, nor do I permit myself to shrink from its responsibilities. Sensible of its magnitude and of my own limitations, I undertake the task of administration without illusion. But you do not require the impossible. You have bound me to earnest and honest endeavor in the interest of all the people according to the best of my ability and the obligation, with the help of God, I shall discharge. "We have reason to congratulate ourselves that coincident with our prosperity there is an emphatic assertion of popular rights and a keen resentment of public wrongs. There is no paucity in executive or legislative action for all the ills of society which spring from the faults and defects of the human mind. But this is not the business of the legislature. It is the duty of the legislature to furnish no excuse for complacent inactivity and no reason for the toleration of wrongs made possible by defective or inadequate legislation, or by administrative partiality or inefficiency.

It must freely be recognized that many of the evils of which we complain are the result of human error, and in privileges carefully granted, in opportunities for private aggrandizement at the expense of the people recklessly created, in failure to safeguard our public interests by providing means for just regulation of those enterprises which depend upon the use of public franchises. Wherever the law gives an unjust advantage, wherever it falls by suitable prohibition or regulation to protect the interests of the people, wherever the power derived from the state is turned against the state, there is not only room but urgent necessity for the assertion of the authority of the state to enforce the common right."

In the legislative assembly, the governor recommends that a law be passed to enable an inspection of the ballots and a recount, which may establish that W. R. Hearst, not Geo. B. McClellan, is the lawfully-elected mayor of New York. He urges law reform, that justice may be administered without delay. He also recommends that the law be passed to enable the state to enforce penalties against corporations be given the right of way on the docket, so that justice may be administered summarily.

Unlike our minister of justice, he views with alarm the evils of over-capitalization, and upon this subject writes as follows: "The only way to secure better service on existing lines. In some portions of the city antiquated horsecars may still be seen, giving picturesque emphasis to the disrepair of the public convenience. Overcapitalization and the improvident creation of guarantees and fixed charges to suit the exigencies of successive combinations entered into for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic have produced their natural results. There are such unjust business privileges, and the tendency constantly to effect economies at the expense of proper service is so strong that it is imperative that the people shall have vigilant representatives clothed with ample authority to compel the corporations to perform their public duty."

Everything indicates that New York has found an executive who will execute the law. He is one of the group of great lawyers who are clearing their profession of reproach by devoting their great talents to the state, and by using the law to protect and not to enslave the people.

There is room for a great lawyer in Canada who will fight for the people with as much skill and who will have a desire to win as the he were representing a private corporation.

ANOTHER NEW CLUB.

The Musical Protective Association have acquired the residence at 157-159 Deane street, which will be converted into clubrooms. It cost \$10,400. A new scale of prices for the ensuing year is slightly higher than last year. The officers for 1907 are as follows: President, Thomas B. Jones; vice-president, H. Hilton; treasurer, J. E. Timson; recording secretary, J. Ball; assistant secretary, A. Nichols; representatives to board of directors, E. Janett and A. Hartman.

BRISTOLIANS' OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Bristolians' Society, Sons of England, these officers were elected for the year: President, I. Lewis; vice-president, C. Perkins; secretary, J. Rowles; treasurer, F. White; auditors, F. Carle, F. Radford and J. W. Conant; committee, A. Guest and R. Heilker. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

BRAIN PUNCTURED.

Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 5.—Coroner Deon told the jury in a formal finding in the case of Joseph Nell. The coroner finds that Nell died from a puncture of the brain thru the eye, made by some sharp instrument in the hands of his wife, Catherine Nell.

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL CLUB.

An organization meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Club will be held at the Temple Building to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. All interested in municipal questions are cordially invited to attend.

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Every garment's price tag bears a wondrous reduction from its former ticket; every purchase means dollars in your pocket.

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Fur-Outside Coats of wombat, wallaby and bear goat—strong, full-furred skins; stern collar; quilted Italian lining; leather arm shields. January Sale price, each 21.50

MAIN FLOOR, QUEEN STREET

THE MAN WITH THE MUCKRAKE

Rev. George Jackson's Sermon to Men Yesterday Afternoon.

Before a large audience of men, Rev. George Jackson of Sherbourne-street Methodist Church yesterday gave an address on "The Man With the Muckrake," giving his opinion of that character in the "Pilgrim's Progress." He said: "The man with the muckrake does not rank among John Bunyan's chief characters. He fills but a small place in the crowded canvas of the Pilgrim's Progress; and in Dr. Alexander Whyte's beautiful album of Bunyan's portraits, his face is missing altogether. Nevertheless, like everything we possess from the hands of this master painter of human nature, the man with the muckrake deserves as much more than a passing glance.

"Now there is a great spiritual law which runs thru all our life, both by Bunyan's picture and the words of St. Paul. Stated in its brief, simplest, and most easily remembered form, it runs thus: 'The life follows the work.' We grow like what we seek; the things we 'mind' are the things that make us. He who can 'look no way but downwards' will soon go no way but downwards. Mark the linking of the two terrible clauses in the verse of St. Paul's epistle from which I have quoted: 'who mind earthly things'—'whose end is perdition.' To be carnally minded—to mind the things of the flesh—is death. The life follows the work. And so, on the other hand, the upward look is followed by the upward life. 'We are all in the mud,' says one cynical writer; 'the only difference is some of us are looking at the stars.' 'The only difference' is that that is all the difference for he whose eyes are towards the stars—or, as Paul would say, whose mind is set on the things that are above—will not long be content to lie in the mud. It is only so long as we can look no way but downwards, and cannot see the waiting angel on the path, that we are that we can be satisfied with the straw and sticks and dust of the floor. If our eyes could be uplifted, all things would change for us. To be spiritual is minded—to mind the things of the spirit—is life and peace.

"Then what is the meaning of the oft-recurring exhortation not to seek or to set our mind on earthly things? I think the answer is not far to seek. It is not in these things that the life must be rooted; it is not on these things that the mind must be set. They have—they must have—their place in our lives, but their place is not, what, alas! we so often make it, the first place. These things will not last. The things which are seen—this is one of the great, inexorable com-

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monplaces of our faith, which we forget at our peril—"the things which are seen are temporal; they are all going, they will not last, and we shall. And if we are wise, if we know the things which belong unto our peace, we shall learn to live for that which is unseen, which will endure. Take heed, men and women, that ye barter not the spiritual for the material, the eternal for the temporal. Remember, as Butler used to say, in his deep, quiet way, 'that which is to come will be present; things are not less real for their not being the objects of sense.' Let us too become as he did who did neither look up nor regard, who saw neither the waiting angel nor the celestial crown."

BARTENDERS' ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Bartenders' Benevolent Association held their annual meeting in Victoria Hall Sunday afternoon. The election of officers resulted: President, Thomas Watts; vice-president, Charles Hermon; recording secretary, H. Tyndall; financial secretary, Louis Vetter; assistant financial secretary, Matthew MacDonald; marshal, Charles Bachelor; sergeant-at-arms, Dennis Clary; treasurer, James Seymour; physician, Dr. Gutman. Donations of \$5 each were voted to the Sick Children's Hospital, the Hospital for Consumptives and the Hospital for Incurables.

NERVOUS COULD NOT

To the land who a night after floor with a eyes sleep MILBURN offer the bamber They res range ner shattered nation. Mrs. Wm writes: "mending M I was trouble weak and night. I h pills and an I have re they have needed." The price Pills is 50 c at all deale receipt of Limited, T

THE Traders Bank OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - - \$5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - \$4,300,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,800,000
TOTAL ASSETS, OVER - - \$32,000,000

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