

## The Toronto World

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Every Day in the Year.  
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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1912

## PARLIAMENT SHOULD BE IN SESSION.

Every day adds to the impressiveness of the World's call for an early session of the Dominion parliament. The people of the Canadian west are demanding relief in the matter of railway rates and alterations in the tariff, and from our point of view there is no other way of dealing with these questions like parliamentary action. Railway commissions and orders-in-council will not do.

The action of the governor-in-council in regard to cement, while it afforded some relief, created a good deal of uneasiness; and now western papers are demanding that the duty of 25 per cent. on rough lumber, which was not collected for many years, and which Judge Cassels in the exchequer court has declared legal, should be sent to the supreme court for review, but in the meantime should not be enforced, and that parliament should meet at an early date and concede free rough lumber for the western farmer.

A number of other articles were on Saturday ordered on the free list, or allowed in at a reduced rate in order to facilitate manufacturing in the country. Just how important these changes are cannot yet be learned. Some rather sweeping changes, however, were suggested some five or six weeks ago and which if they had been passed would have surprised the country. They were not, however, put thru.

Our idea is that parliament is for the express purpose of dealing with these questions and dealing with them effectively and expeditiously, but parliament cannot deal with them if it is not in session. We have come too much under the idea that parliament is an instrument to be kept out of use, or to be kept in session for a short period as possible. We take the contrary view; and half the trouble in the way of government, whether it be municipal, provincial or federal, is that the legislative machine is running only for short periods and, when running, under rush conditions. There can be no substantial railway relief except by parliament.

## STATE-OWNED RAILROADS.

Some three weeks ago a deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress waited upon the British premier to urge that the government take up the question of railroad nationalization. In presenting their case the deputation laid stress on the fact that the railways were now combining rather than competing and the country was thus face to face with private nationalization. It was represented that the railway workers were now convinced that there was no salvation short of nationalization and that there were practically 100,000 men in receipt of less than \$5 a week and that in a very large number of grades railwaymen were worse off than they were thirty years ago.

In his reply the prime minister acknowledged that the railway industry stood in a very special position and could not be carried on except subject to strict statutory conditions under the authority of parliament and with a large measure of state supervision and control. "I am not at all sure," he continued, "looking back upon the past, whether in the long run it would not have been to the advantage of the community if in all civilized countries the state had in the first instance taken into its own hands this particular form of industry." Mr. Asquith also remarked that if Britain were starting with a clean slate there would have been a great deal to be said for the proposal and the arguments would

then appear to preponderate in its favor.

The paid-up capital of the British railways in 1911 was roundly \$5,000,000,000, of which \$1,900,000,000 was stated to be water. The assumption of this liability by the state would undoubtedly be a formidable undertaking and as Mr. Asquith said could only be undertaken after full information had been secured and a comprehensive survey of all the conditions. While not committing himself further the premier conceded that the problem was worthy of investigation and that the investigation should afford opportunities for all interests to be considered, employers, employees and public. It is very plain, however, that an important and growing section of the British public favor nationalization of the railways in preference to an extension of state control.

Two days later a paper read on "Australian Railways," by Mr. J. G. Jenkins, ex-premier of South Australia, before the Royal Society of Arts, provoked another discussion of nationalization. Mr. Jenkins showed that there were 16,000 miles of railway in the commonwealth, which, with the exception of 1200 miles, was state-owned; that the cost had been \$775,000,000, and that the revenue not only sufficed to cover working expenses and interest charges but paid to the state a surplus profit of \$3,500,000 a year. Lord Emmott, under-secretary of state for the colonies, who presided, followed Mr. Asquith in holding that in a new country it would be unwise to leave railway construction to private enterprise. Different problems, however, confronted a proposal to take over the ownership of British railways.

In his presidential address at the conference of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, Dr. James Clark referred to the important part taken by the German state-owned railways in the development of industry and trade, as transport charges for produce and manufactured goods have been regulated according to the circumstances of the district and the nature of the industry. In Germany, too, for many years the construction of canals and the canalization of rivers have also been state undertakings and the enormous extension of these waterways, most of which are available for steam navigation, has had a most potent effect, said Dr. Clark, both on agriculture and on industry, in cheapening transportation, more especially of bulky material. In acquiring and retaining ownership and control of land and water transportation the Germans have shown the foresight that has always distinguished them. They are not troubled with the difficulties against which Canada and the United States have to contend in the endeavor to secure a square deal from private holders of transportation franchises.

## MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.

On various occasions The World has urged that there should be far more general powers accorded to cities within the sphere of local self-government. Nowhere among the advanced nations are municipalities so limited in the administration of their commercial affairs than in the United States and Canada. The legislatures of these democracies exhibit the most unreasonable and unreasonable discrimination to leave local governments at liberty to adjust their policies to their special needs and requirements. This discrimination even amounts to an absurd jealousy of urban communities, leading to frequent refusals to apply any other principles and methods than those sufficient for rural districts. It is even made a constant grievance that a city like Toronto, confronted with important problems, for which it is in no way responsible, presumes to appeal to the provincial legislature for relief. Why cannot the government take a leaf out of the book of autocratic Germany, where very wide powers are given by a general act? The possession of these powers has enabled German cities to protect all departments of their civic activities, to purchase adjoining districts, to plan extensions in advance and to obtain the benefit of the increase in land values due to their growth and progressive betterments.

At the recent conference of mayors and other municipal officers of New York cities, the advisory committee presented an important report, recommending the establishment of a central bureau of municipal information for the benefit of all the cities. On the

## Safety of Principal Certainty of Interest

A writer in one of our financial journals recently said that real estate mortgages combine the two great essentials of a conservative investment—safety of principal and certainty of interest.

To those who have funds for investment only in small sums, this most desirable class of security is not directly available. They may, however, secure all these advantages by investing in the bonds of this corporation, which are based on mortgages on improved real estate. These bonds may be had in denominations of one hundred dollars. They are a security in which Executors and Trustees are expressly authorized by law to invest trust funds.

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matter of civic home rule, the report stated that cities and villages should be given full powers in local self-government, including the right to make their own charters. Mr. Hinkend, secretary of the New York City Club, said that not since the days of Governor Tilden had there been so great a demand by cities of the state for a system of municipal government capable of expansion and built upon that freedom in local affairs which has always been the basis of self-governing American citizenship. He strongly supported the view that municipal home rule should embrace powers of local government large enough to enable cities to manage their own affairs without legislative interference. The committee's report also advised that the number of officers be small enough to permit of the definite choice of officeholders, that the offices be sufficient in importance to attract men of ability, and that there be sufficient centralization of authority and responsibility to permit of efficiency. These recommendations touch the weak points in the present organization of American cities and may well engage the attention of the Ontario Government and legislature.

## AMERICAN MISSIONARY WORK IN CANADA.

Editor World: I enclose for your information a pamphlet on "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George, which has been sent to me free of postage, thru the Canadian mails, as you will notice from the accompanying envelope. It seems to me to be somewhat strange that such literature, being part of the Congressional Record of the house of representatives, as in fact it is, should be distributed to Canadians directly from the United States house of representatives, as in fact it is, the distribution of such pamphlets in Canada is in furtherance of the recently avowed policy of the chief executive of the United States to bring about a state of affairs which would make Canada an "indulgent" of the United States.

Toronto, June 15, 1912.

Frederick Mott.

## MR. ROWELL SPOKE

Leader of Opposition Addressed Meeting at British Welcomes League.

N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Ontario opposition, addressed a large crowd of newcomers from the old country at the British Welcome League last night. His speech was principally about national unity, and what was necessary to build up a strong Canadian manhood and therefore a strong party. Sir John Gibson presided, and other speakers were Arthur Hawkes and J. E. Atkinson.

## TRAFFIC EXPERTS

Representative of New York Firm Did Not Arrive.

No agreement was closed by the city on Saturday regarding traffic experts owing to the fact that the representative from the New York firm with whom negotiations were pending, did not turn up. Mayor Geary stated on Saturday that the terms of the agreement were almost settled, but he would not disclose the name of the firm about to be engaged.

## STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

The body of the young man who was killed by a train at the foot of Prince-street on Saturday morning is still at the morgue and still the present time has not been identified. The young man was of the opinion that the police are of the opinion that the man was a foreigner, but he either fell from a freight train or was jolted off. The body was terribly mutilated and it is thought that identification will be impossible.

## Pastor Russell's Sermon

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Pastor Russell had his usual crowded house today. He delivered two addresses. We report one of them from the text, "The children of the Kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." (Matthew viii, 11, 12.) The speaker declared that in common with the majority of ministers he had misinterpreted this and similar Scriptures to mean that they were warning of torture in a hell whose location is unknown and which he now sees to be a human condition without authority of the word of God.

The pastor analyzed his text and showed that it was addressed to the Jews, that the children of the Kingdom had been God's favored nation in harmony with His promise to Abraham. They had much advantage every way over all the other people of the earth, yet only a few were in subjection of heart that they could receive this message.

Notwithstanding all these favors, but comparatively few of that nation were in the heart condition to be accepted of God, to be Messiahs' joint-heirs in His Kingdom. As the natural seed of Abraham, they were the children or heirs of the Kingdom, and to them Jesus presented Himself. All of His miracles and teachings went to them, yet only a few were in subjection of heart that they could receive this message.

In the context Jesus referred to the fact that the Gentile nation had had none of Israel's privileges had more faith than any Jew. Commenting upon the fact that the nation were blinded by the Jews, he said that the Jews would take from the Jews the special privileges, except such Jews as "Israelites indeed," and that He would complete the number of His elect church by a selection of saintly characters from amongst the Gentiles.

St. Paul declares, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it, and the rest are blinded." (Romans xi, 7.) The elect of Israel were gathered into the New Dispensation at Pentecost, and subsequently, while the Jewish people became more and more blinded and darkened in understanding until their final rejection, the Gentiles were being gathered in. Since then the Jews have been in trouble in sorrow.

It was to this very condition of things that Jesus referred. He used the highly figurative language common in the east. What St. Paul styled "blindness" Jesus described as going into "outer darkness," the light of the prophecies and the hopes of the Abrahamic promise and the promises of the New Dispensation were all darkened in the Gentiles. The experiences of the Jews during the past eighteen centuries have been described as "weeping and gnashing of teeth." His words simply signify sorrow, disappointment and grief.

Truly the Jews have had all of these experiences. We are glad if we see in God's Word a glorious prospect for His elect, and we are glad to see that He calls this promise to our attention in Romans xi, 25-28. He tells us that God's covenant with Israel cannot be broken, but that He has established that natural Israel shall yet receive mercy, divine favor, at the hands and through the agency of the church—spiritual Israel, part of whom have been selected from the Jews and some from every nation under heaven—all saintly.

The Great Teacher declares that while the natural heirs of the Messianic promises would be cast out from divine favor, as they have been cast out for the past eighteen centuries—in the meantime Gentiles from the east and west, north and south would be found for the service of the church, and these would sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom.

For eighteen hundred years these elect ones out of all the nations have been coming into relationship with God, the lines of the Abrahamic promise. They are sitting down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the sense that they are part of the Kingdom of God. "We who believe do enter into rest." This is the same rest or sitting at ease that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob enjoyed. They had God's promise that eventually He would raise up a spiritual seed of Abraham thru whom all the families of the earth would be blessed. As did Isaac, so did Jacob. And so we rest in this divine assurance that a blessing will come to the children of Adam in God's due time; more than this, thus seated, we are resting in the divine promise. We have received a special call to forsake all and become the followers of Jesus. To us has come the wonderful assurance that, if we sacrifice our little all for the present life, we shall become joint-heirs with Messiah in His Kingdom and members of the bride.

We have the assurance that, with faithfulness to Him under present conditions will mean suffering and loss of an earthly kind, nevertheless our rest will be a compensation, and the glory will follow—"for if we suffer with Him we shall also reign with Him"; if

we be dead with Him, we shall share in His glory, honor and immortality.

Let us not too seriously blame ourselves in respect to the foolish interpretations given to these Scriptures in the past. To see them more clearly now means two things:

(1) A test of our humility in being willing to confess our faults.

(2) A test of our loyalty in being willing to tell the Message of God's justice and love, even tho it shall mean a confession of our own past ignorance respecting these things.

Many are surprised that God has allowed His character to be so dreadfully slandered and His plan so woefully misinterpreted. We may be sure, however, that even in the darkest times of the past God's saintly people were provided with a sufficient grace and light for their day. We may be assured also that the greater light granted to us to-day means that we have greater need.

Who shall say that God has been unwise in permitting us to so entangle ourselves in the darkness as to be unable to appreciate the glorious promises of His Word in their true light? Who shall say that eventually the contrast between some of our demagogic theories and the truth may not make the latter shine more brilliantly, and the more thoroughly glorify the true, divine plan which will then shine forth?

## At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

June 15, 1912.

Motions set down for single court for Monday, 17th inst. at 10 a.m.:

1—Douglas v. Burt.

2—Hearn v. Richardson.

3—Reifenstein v. Day.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, 17th inst. at 11 a.m.:

1—Morton v. Dods.

2—Avery v. Board of Education.

3—Kinsman v. Kinsman.

4—Laird v. Burt.

5—O'Hearn v. Richardson.

6—Reifenstein v. Day.

## Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C. Master.

Reider v. Dods—W. J. McLarty, for plaintiff.

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Bottled in Scotland—Exclusively for Michie & Co. Ltd.

7 King St. West, Toronto

KINGSTON POSTAL CLERK FOUND DEAD.

KINGSTON, June 15.—(Special.)—Stanley Porter, clerk in the postoffice, was found dead on the railway tracks near Petawawa. He left Kingston last night as a member of the Army Medical Corps for camp, complained of being sick and went out on the platform for fresh air and that was the last seen of him. It is supposed that he fell from the platform this morning. He is survived by a widow and two children.

**KINGSTON BOY DROWNED.**

KINGSTON, June 15.—(Special.)—A message from Kingston Mills, Ontario, that the body of a boy identified as Rupert Tildman, Kingston, was found floating in the Rideau Canal. It is believed that he fell out of a boat. He was seventeen years of age.

**It's Tough On Bolivar**



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Ladies' and children's gingham dresses, nationally low or fancy in price. \$2.00 to \$7.50 each.

**Cambridge**

A special line of Cambridge, made with the best materials, at low prices.

**Ladies' Gingham**

Final clearing of Cambridge (a special line of gingham dresses, hats, etc.)—all last season's stock. Free stock.

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**JOHN C. NEWLY SUN DRESS**

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**Certainly Produced Now**

OTTAWA, June 15.—(Special.)—The government has made some suspension of duties on large quantities of rubber and rubber goods, and sold to any number of articles together on duty on others reduced. Other transferred to may be imported duty under the tariff and subject of customs and general tariff.

**Articles upon**

totally abolishing the manufacture of hats, rubbers, ladies' combs a kind of, abrasives, hydrogen, experiments, braided. For years past have been placed with foreign manufactured high. The matter brought to the government's attention being taken.

**Helps**

Hon. W. T. Duffin, minister of finance, today said that the result that he had in mind was that in the duties on the Canadian manufacture of hats, rubbers, etc., have now been higher price for the government and the result of the duties on the people who are the removal of the duties on the manufacture of hats, rubbers, etc., by the new tariff.

The same thing upon which duties and which are the manufacture of typewriter ribbons, pens, metal articles, etc., will be removed.

Harper, Customs Building, 10 John St.

**Mint P**

The big 3 for 25 in box 1.75 Sent

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