

## The Toronto World

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### LONDON AND THE LONDON ELECTRIC

The London Free Press is agitated by a fear that the municipality would drive the London Electric Company out of business in five years.

"Will the city take advantage of its position to inflict loss upon a private company?" it enquires on its front page.

The alarm may indicate a generous and honorable nature, but very little worldly wisdom. The municipalities of Ontario are babes in the wood, not to say apprentices in dealing with the corporation past masters of the game of finance.

These journeymen financiers are thereby able to look after their own interests and the suggestion that they might fall like lambs into the ravenous wolf-jaws of the municipality of London does not affect one of their teeth.

Who are these innocent lambs that London may gobble up so unfeelingly? They are W. D. Matthews, president; H. E. Dwight, vice-president; Frederic Nicholls, Chas. B. Hunt, W. R. Brock, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Hon. J. K. Kerr, K.C., M. J. Kent, Edmund Meredith, K.C., and J. C. Judd. They have a familiar ring, these names of the officers and directors of the London Electric Company.

Three of them appear on the Electrical Development Company's last list of directors; six of them appear on the directors of the Toronto Electric Light Co.

A prominent shareholder, according to The Free Press, has declared the company's willingness to sell out to the city at par. That means \$500,000, or \$400,000 stock and \$100,000 bonds. There is \$400,000 stock issued and paid up. The debentures are redeemable in January, 1915. Six per cent. dividends have been paid since 1898, when \$50,000 stock was allotted at par, followed within a year by \$52,500 more. In 1899 \$90,000 was floated, and in 1906 \$12,700 more at par. The company began with \$200,000 in 1894. The revenues are said to be \$100,000 annually.

"It is understood," says The Free Press, "that the company would prefer to sell out." If it would there is a good sound, safe and sufficient reason behind their willingness.

The plant cost \$400,000, it is stated. Half of it was put in ten years ago and half of it fifteen years ago. "It is not fair to speak of the company's plant as so much scrap iron," is the view taken by the prominent shareholder. Any disinterested electrical engineer in America will give a different opinion—a vastly different opinion. He will probably say it is not fair to speak of it as anything else.

London is asked to pay the full original price for \$500,000 worth of plant, averaging twelve years old, and The Free Press fears that the vendors may be injured by the city. This plant must be renewed at once or the company would not be so eager to sell. The city can put in a better plant to-day for probably half the money.

London is very well able to look after its own affairs, but Toronto is interested in the London situation because a similar proposal has been made by the same wise heads behind the Toronto Electric Light Company. The city engineers declared that the local plant was scrap and a better, modern, up-to-date plant could be built for half what was asked.

### NATIONALIZATION OF IRISH RAILROADS.

National opinion in Ireland appears to be strongly in favor of the buying out of the island railroads by the use of the credit of the United Kingdom and their management by a public body whose policy it will be to improve the industrial condition of the country. This is one of the matters investigated by the royal commission appointed in 1896 to enquire into the present condition of the Irish railroads and the possible methods of improving their service. The commissioners have not yet issued their report, but the case for public ownership was elicited during their investigation by Mr. Thomas Sexton, one of their number, formerly Nationalist member of parliament for North Kerry and Lord Mayor of Dublin. Those who urge expropriation of the Irish railroads contend that there are too many of them, that they favor thru traffic at the expense of local, and

## THE BUGLE CALL.

"Woe unto you, Scribes, and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the Kingdom of Heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in."

Had the party organ existed when these words were first uttered, it would have been included among the other obstructions of moral progress.

The World set out a week ago by means of what more or less happily was styled a bugle call to indicate the possibilities for the people as well as for the Liberal opposition in Ontario in a reconstruction of the party platform on recognized Liberal principles and in matters about which there would be certain disagreement with the Conservative government.

The Liberal press of the province so far as it did not entirely ignore the matter chiefly devoted itself to deducing from the article a desire on the part of the proprietor of The World to lead the Liberal opposition.

Fatigues like this indicate how far the Liberal press actually is out of touch with public movements. The Kingston Whig, even, in recognizing the facts, only seizes the opportunity to find fault with W. F. Maclean, M.P., so to excuse itself from considering the program propounded.

The program laid down by The World, The Whig would say, evades the fact that if there is to be a Liberal program at all, the planks suggested are the only planks available, as all the others have been adopted by the Conservatives. It is true there are other policies, but The Whig is not likely to adopt the only logical course with respect to these, and avow itself a convert and follower of W. F. Maclean.

The London Advertiser sees the point. "Mr. Maclean is at least right," remarks The "Tiser," "in his theory that an opposition must be more radical than a government if it expects to make headway."

The Montreal Herald finds no fault with the program as a program for The World, but does not suggest that Liberals should adopt it.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review admits that there are notes in the bugle-call "which might attract the attention of even Liberal ears," as they had been intended for any other.

"It does seem clear," proceeds The Sentinel-Review, "that if the Liberal party is to fully justify its existence, it must lay out its work along liberal and progressive lines. If we are to have the party system at all, we must recognize some fair division of territory, and of labor and responsibility."

But The Sentinel-Review is much afraid of the danger of going to extremes, and winds up its article in a rocket blaze of generalities to the effect that "Liberalism must stand for progress if it is to be true to its history and its mission." All Conservative organs use exactly the same phrase in speaking of their party. But it is true of both kinds of party organs that they neither go in themselves nor suffer them that are entering to go in.

The Liberal party must adopt some other policy than that practised by the Conservatives. It is clear that they are not prepared to go as far as the Independent Labor party. How much farther than the Conservatives they are prepared to go is evidently a point on which the Liberal organs are not ready or willing to speak. The World's reflection of the situation is evidently too radical for most of them, the rank and file of the Liberal party will find no incorrectness about it.

Failing the party organs, the next thing is to discover a leader who will carry the party farther than Sir J. P. Whitney is willing to lead his Conservatives, and who will attract as loyal and solid a Liberal following.

Moral fibre and earnestness, sagacity and experience are required in such a man, whatever his gifts of the gab. If N. W. Rowell, K.C., would consent to the articles of a genuine Liberal creed he has the capacities of apostleship. It looks, however, as the Hon. A. G. MacKay must hold down the provincial Liberal throne in the meanwhile.

That Irish producers are unfairly handicapped in favor of the outside competitor.

Mr. Sexton and those who support him have been strongly attracted by the policy pursued in those countries where the railroads are owned or controlled by the government. Both on the continent of Europe and in the Australasian States the railroads are utilized for the primary purpose of aiding and developing the industries and resources of the community. As a writer in The London Morning Post remarks in dealing with this subject: "The general state policy is to put low railway rates on manufactured goods sent to the sea for export, high rates on foreign imports of manufactured goods, low rates on imported raw material and low rates on purely internal trade. The population, in consequence of this intelligent transport policy, is increasing as it does with the customs tariff policy, increases in number and wealth and the state recoups itself both by the general rise in taxable capacity and in the increased bulk of traffic on its railways." Where there is company operation, precisely the opposite principle prevails and the difference is easily brought home to Canadians by recalling the numerous complaints that lower rates are charged on United States thru traffic than on traffic originating within the Dominion, particularly at non-competitive points.

The same contributor recalls that the policy now urged by Mr. Sexton is merely an advance on the recommendation made by the royal commission on Irish public works in 1888 and by Mr. Childers in his report on financial relations. Both suggested compulsory and large reductions in Irish rates and fares, any loss to the shareholders to be met by the imperial government. Mr. Sexton goes beyond them when he advocates the transfer of the railroads to a public body and the institution of the policy that makes the roads instrumental in promoting the development of the country. The idea is entirely in line with the movement for the nationalization of the railways of Great Britain, and is being pressed on the attention of the United party.

"Why, after all," it is added, "should not Ireland have a sub-national system of state railways as well as Bavaria or Saxony? They might be managed by expert officials, below the general direction of the existing board and council of agriculture and industry." And now that great combinations are being carried thru in the railroads of Great Britain, it is not at all unlikely that either government ownership or a control little removed from it will result. A really national transportation system ought to be the bulwark of national industries and not in a rate league with their most dangerous competitors.

TELEPHONE DISCRIMINATION.

One of the strong points made in connection with the annexation of new territory to the city was the statement that telephone rates in the annexed portion would be the same as the present city rates. Recent applications to the Bell Telephone Company have been made for telephone privileges in some of the newly annexed districts, but the company holding the monopoly for that service still insists on charging the same prices as existed prior to annexation. This is evidently a question that should be brought under the notice of the Dominion Railway Board. It is impossible that discrimination of this kind can be allowed to exist. Private house services in Toronto are granted at \$30 a year; for the same privileges in Deer Park, which is now a portion of the city, \$50 is asked. The city council must take this question up and if effectively pushed they can obtain the same consideration for the new sections of the city as now obtain in the older districts.

Italian Thankfulness.

At the last meeting of the Società Opere, Italiani di Ontario, it was unanimously resolved that the society express its gratefulness to its members and the citizens of Toronto who so nobly responded to the call for help and financial aid made necessary by the sad fatality which overtook the Calabrian and Sicilian portions of Southern Italy by the recent earthquake.

The result of the appeal made by the society largely thru the efforts of their treasurer, Vincent Neuto, has shown the society that all classes of the community sincerely regret the sad occurrence by which so many have been bereaved and they most gratefully remember and sincerely thank not only those who have responded thru their channels to the fund for the benefit of their distressed brothers in Italy, but also the following members and citizens who have assisted:

G. H. Gooderham, M.L.A. .... \$50.00  
A. C. Macdonell, M.P. .... 50.00  
T. Hook ..... 5.00  
Henry Sheard ..... 5.00  
L. J. Owens ..... 5.00  
W. Geary ..... 5.00  
Justice Patterson ..... 2.00  
James Hewlett ..... 2.00  
C. O'Leary ..... 2.00  
McDonald and Graham ..... 2.00  
H. A. Castleden ..... 1.00  
F. Fannin ..... 5.00  
Calro Bros. .... 10.00  
W. H. Hume ..... 2.00  
B. Edgar ..... 1.00  
N. H. Irish ..... 5.00  
Members Society collected for ..... 70.50  
Total ..... \$241.00

CARRIE NATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Carrie Nation invaded London last night and caused a scene at Oxford Music Hall. She was ejected.

## University Sermon

Rev. Dr. Ward Beecher Pickard of Cleveland preached the university sermon at convocation hall yesterday morning to a large congregation. His text was Psalm cix, 18: "Open Thou mine eyes; that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law."

The sermon was of the anecdotal order, and was full of illustrations and allusions suggestive of modern points of view.

One of the sad sights of earth is a blind man, said the preacher, but blindness is only relative, and the dull world has learned to envy the blind seers of this age, and many would gladly pluck out their eyes to see the visions of the blind Homer and Milton.

The sermon was a modern, it was said, but it was not a sermon of the kind that the man without there are some sleeping that see far more than others do awake.

The race, like the babe, has its infancy. The child stares, then comes attuning, and finally recognition, and the eye begins to give expression to the developing soul within. The race, like the child, came into a world of light, but how little it saw! The race looked into the universe about it, but saw little of its law or its God. The seerages were all modern. It was before the race saw chemistry, or astronomy. There were still people who accepted without question the old Mosaic cosmogony. There was a community near where the speaker lived which refused to send their children to the public school, because there it was taught that the earth was a sphere when the Bible taught that it was flat.

A man looks over his left shoulder and sees the moon and is filled with fear. The dog sees more than the man, for it sees nothing that is not true.

The last seen beauty, a man told Turner that he had never seen a sunset like that? was the retort.

Only the scientist saw system, order, progress. Humboldt took a hundred volumes to describe the whips and in five years' travel in an arid region.

The difference between the devout soul and the indifferent soul is vision. Where that uplifting power existed, there was bringing forth the likeness of the Divine Father.

Marconi saw nothing that had not existed for ages. His discovery was but the concrete answer to the prayer, "Open Thou mine eyes; that I may see wondrous things out of Thy law."

Vision, after all, was but the indication of the relation between man and the Divine One. Prayer was not a magic, but a power because God has found him. The Infinite Father has made known Himself to His children.

Prayer was an attitude of the soul, a setting of the telescope to the skies and searching for God. Prayer was not passive, but active. The man who turned a telescope to see a ship and saw it had his prayer answered. Prayer was an attitude of the soul. It was not a magic, but a power because God has found him. The Infinite Father has made known Himself to His children.

Prayer was said to be an interference with natural law, but prayer was itself natural law.

"Every now and then a little soul arises in the world that God existed by working a miracle, and then it is to get God out of the trouble he has got 'em into by explaining the miracle." God's face was greater than any miracle.

"We have a new interpretation of the Father's heart in the face of Jesus Christ."

Nothing that is untrue is ever divine, and nothing that is true can be other than divine. The world has often made the mistake of thinking that what is true might not be divine.

"Show us the Father and it will suffice us," was Philip's prayer. There was infinite paths in the reply.

"Have I been so long a time with you, and yet hast thou not known me?"

STRONG AS IT IS OLD.

Historic Sun Fire Office Opens Upon Its Two Hundredth Year.

It will be a long time before any other insurance company attains the age of the ancient corporation founded in 1710 under the name of the Sun Fire Office, and which has been continuously in business since that time as an underwriter of fire risks. As far back as 1706, Charles Povey projected an Edinburgh House Fire Office for the insurance of the city of London, and it was he who then adopted the familiar sun-trademark as the emblem of his enterprise. Three years later he, with twenty-three partners, organized the business anew and extended its field of operation to include English provincial towns as well as the capital city itself.

In the following year the concern took the name of the Sun Fire Office, and in 1714 the partners appointed the first fire insurance surveyor. It was his duty to inspect premises on which insurance was sought, and, if he found them to be in a satisfactory condition, he placed a numbered badge of metal in the building as one in evidence of the insurance. This "fire mark" had on some of the most valuable and effect of the big lithographed policies of our day, with their imposing seals and ornate lettering. Also the sun, which was the emblem of the company, served as a guide to the frame of the building, and the fire risks they assumed.

It was 1836 before the Sun did any business outside of Great Britain, several agencies being established in France in that year. In 1839 the first insurance written by the office for the United States was accepted, and from that time the Sun outposts have been pushed farther and farther until practically every part of the civilized world has an agency of this historic concern.

With H. M. Blackburn as manager, the Sun founded its Canadian branch in 1882, locating the head offices for the Dominion in Toronto. The history of the institution is evident in its reserve fund of nearly fourteen million dollars, ranking the office among the wealthiest concerns of its kind. Canadians seem to approve strongly of the way the company is managed, and the Sun principle of underwriting, and of its promptness in the payment of claims, and the fact that it is the only company in the world that has received the highest award for its service to the public.

Florida, Nassau, Cuba, Bermuda, and other resorts are all on the list of winter resorts south. For tickets, time-tables, illustrated literature, call 54 King-street east.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT.

Osgoode Hall, Jan. 23, 1909.

Motions set down for single court on Monday, 25th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Brown v. Pinder.  
2. Re Shannon Estate.  
3. Shaw v. Hamble.  
4. Selby v. Hamble.  
5. Smith v. Cornwell.  
6. Madigan v. McAuley.  
7. Poussette v. Boersma.  
8. Borise v. McAuley.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, 25th inst., at 11 a.m.:

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2. Fisher v. International.  
3. Madden v. Milton Pressed Brick Co.  
4. Fitzgibbon v. Inglis.

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2. McDonough v. Cook.  
3. Lamont v. Canadian Transfer Co.

Master's Chambers.

Port Credit Brick Co. v. Macdonald, Macdonnell (Howell & Co.), for defendants, moved on consent for order dismissing action without costs and vacating the pendens and lien. Order made.

Medley v. Towers (McCarthy & Co.), moved on consent for an order changing the venue from Sandwich to Sault Ste. Marie. Order made.

Gourlay, Limited, v. Scadding—J. T. White, for plaintiff, moved for leave to issue a subpoena duces tecum to an official. Order made.

Allen v. C. P. Railway—H. S. White, for plaintiff, moved for an order for the examination of a witness de bene esse. R. J. McGowan, for defendants. Order to go. Examination to be taken Monday afternoon.

Chew v. Caswell—G. B. Strath, for plaintiff, moved for particulars of amendment. G. Grant, for defendant, contra. Reserved.

Prumy v. Ballard—G. Grant, for plaintiff, moved for judgment. F. B. Hodgins, K.C., for defendant, contra. Order to go, but not to issue until 27th inst.

Rex ex rel. Ingoldby v. Spears—W. H. McFadden, K.C., moved absolute a motion in the nature of a quo warranto. B. F. Justice, K.C., for respondent, contra. Motion dismissed on the ground of objection with costs fixed at \$25.

Vokes Hardware Co. v. Phipps Manufacturing Co.—Forbes (Thomson & Co.), for plaintiff, moved on consent for an order for payment to them of money in court and dismissal of action. Order made.

Warren v. Bank of Montreal—R. F. Sagar, for defendant, Currie, moved for an order requiring plaintiff to answer questions. F. Arnold, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

MacKay v. Kurtz—Essery (Macdonald & M.), for plaintiff, moved ex parte for an order to amend writ by striking out the word "sold," and inserting "foreclosed" in lieu thereof. Order made, to be served on defendants.

Single Court.  
Before Hon. Mr. Justice.  
Garrioch v. Loney—H. M. Mowat, K.C.,

## EATON'S JANUARY SALE

### Big Savings for Big Men



### Clearing Large Sizes in Shirts

The man who takes from size 15½ to 19 in a Colored Shirt will find splendid values here Tuesday, for we are making a clearance of large sizes left over from our regular lines. These comprise both negligee and laundered bosoms, with separate or attached cuffs, in a large assortment of good patterns. To clear, each ..... **.29**

### Clearance of Men's Underwear 79c

We are busy clearing out balances of regular lines of Underwear, to make room for new goods arriving soon. That means we've got to cut the price, and this item shows how we've done it. The lot comprises some of our best makes.

Winter Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, splendid finish, all sizes from 34 to 46. Price, per garment ..... **.79**

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

### Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters

This is the event of Sweater selling. This lot includes balances of lines left over from the past month's sales. They all go on the counter Tuesday to go with a swing that will be surprising. Deep roll collars, close-ribbed cuffs and skirts, in all colors, a good, serviceable sweater greatly reduced all along the line. January Sale price, each ..... **.53**

### Men's All-Silk Reefers or Mufflers 50c

Extraordinary clearance of All-silk Reefers or Mufflers. Black, grey and white, all go in this clearance sale. This is a great money-saving chance at a price less than the price of such beautiful goods. January Sale price, Tuesday ..... **.50**

### Men's Fur-lined Coats, Good Value, \$38.00

Here is a splendid coat for little money, and to the man intending to purchase a fur-lined coat this offer should prove of saving interest. Shell of fine black beaver cloth, perfectly tailored in the latest style, lined with well-matched Canadian muskrat skins, with high storm otter collar. A good fur-lined coat value. Price ..... **\$38.00**

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

### Men's Clothing: January Sale Prices

DARK BROWN AND GREY TWEED SUITS, in neat stripe effects, double and single breasted, well tailored, with good trimmings. Sizes 36 to 44. Janu. **5.95**

### "Harvard" College Ulster

Single-breasted, for young men and older ones, high collar, buttoning close to throat, strap on sleeve, warm, serviceable all-wool material, in dark grey with self stripe or plain grey or grey checked. Sizes 34 to 40. January Sale price ..... **9.45**

### Boys' Heavy Reefers

Especially good as a Skating Coat, for a boy will leave a longer coat off while on the ice—and take the consequences. Plain grey frieze, tweed lining, buttons close up to the throat. Sizes 24 to 28, **\$2.50**; sizes 29 to 32 ..... **2.75**

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

## THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET TORONTO

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### We make it our Business as Wine Merchants to Scrutinize the Quality and offer only that which Excels.

Michele & Co., Ltd.

7 King St. West.

Does You Good

The best tonic, to nourish and strengthen the system, the most delicious of malt beverages—is

O'Keefe's