

THE TORONTO WORLD

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MANITOBA AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

After a strenuous campaign, remarkable even in Canada for the virulence and enormity of the charges hurled at each other by the contending parties, Premier Roblin's government has been sustained by the Manitoba electors, who have all but given him his former overwhelming majority. Charges electoral corruption of the usual character have been freely offered as reasons and excuses for the defeat of the Liberal opposition. Whether or to what extent these are well-founded it is meaningless to say, but the fact that the same party organs responsible for their currency were just as ready to conceal and extenuate the flagrant corruption which carried for the Liberals the first general elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan. They afford, however, another striking proof of the need in Canada for a strong body of independent electors standing exclusively for public and electoral rights. So long as the federal and provincial elections are left to the exclusive manipulation of the party machines, so long will there be recourse to the methods associated with them or at least opportunity for mutual recrimination more or less accurate.

Premier Roblin's main plank was the right of Manitoba to have her territorial limits extended and equalized with those of the other large provinces. The demand is a just and reasonable one, and, although the opposition attempted to weaken it by declaring it to be a feature of their own policy and that of the Dominion government itself, the fact remained solid and certain that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done nothing to further it, and has contented himself with vague assurances that the claims of the province would not be ignored. An attitude of this kind on a question which has been pending for years and became acute when the new provinces were constituted inevitable prompts the attribution of ulterior motives and in this case they can easily be found. The result of the election should convince the Dominion government that delay in dealing with a reasonable request, when there is no direct justification for it, is not a paying game. Its own action placed the strongest card in Premier Roblin's hands, and it was therefore contributing to the defeat of its provincial supporters. It is bound to suffer also in another way, since the accusations of graft and improper influence laid to the charge of the Manitoba government are precisely those of which it stands accused on grounds not easily rebutted.

This election further demonstrates the strength of the movement in favor of public ownership and operation of public utilities, and the manner in which it is spreading itself throughout the Dominion. This is shown, not only by the endorsement given to Premier Roblin's government telephone policy, but by the declaration of the defeated Liberal leader that it also formed part of the program of his party. It is openly reported that the threatened corporations were actively engaged in endeavoring to prevent the bestowal of a renewal lease of power on Premier Roblin's government. This is probable enough, judging from the methods of franchise-holding corporations in other places where their hold on public services has been sought to be loosened in the interest of the people, whose right to a square deal has neither been acknowledged nor considered. But the times are changing fast, the much has yet to be done before the public services of Canada and her provinces can be placed upon a basis which will secure for the citizen the full benefit of their operation by cutting out the conflicting element

of private gain. If the supporters of public ownership, the leading question in Canadian politics to-day, will get together everywhere and stand resolutely together in its support and for that purity in public life which is essential for its success, they can do no better service for the Dominion and their fellow citizens.

WANTED—AN EXPLANATION.
The Ontario government is on record as in favor of placing the distribution of electrical energy generated from water-power under the control of the hydro-power commission. Thursday the public was treated to the spectacle of four members on the government side of the house siding with five Liberal members in an effort to bury the purposes of the government.

Dr. Preston, Conservative whip, and Messrs. McGarry, Fisher and Ferguson in their affection for the branch of the electrical trust centred in Ottawa, lost their regard for Premier Whitney and his promises to the people of the province. These four worthies are greater supporters of the electrical trust than they are supporters of the Ontario government and its power policy.

The public would like to know what they have to say about their retrograde and recalcitrant action before the private bill committee in the legislature Thursday morning. Then Mr. McDougall, the Liberal member, might give his opinion regarding the operation of sections 52 and 53, R.S.O., 1897.

THE MINE, NOT THE MARKET

Not without reason, if we are to judge from the manipulation of Nipissing stock in the past, the shareholders of the Nipissing Mines Company have reason to suspect that the properties of the company are richer in silver values than the information officially given out goes to show.

Impartial investigators bear testimony that the vein which was alleged to have been pinched out as good as ever, and a thousand times better than reported by past directors of the company.

George F. Morton's proposal to form a shareholders' investigating committee to protect the interests of the smaller shareholders of the Nipissing Mines Company is a step in the right direction. This committee will engage a reputable mining engineer and make a demand upon the directors that he be allowed to thoroughly investigate the condition of the mine.

SOUTH TORONTO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

Tomorrow night a beginning will be made with the work of organizing local public ownership leagues. South Toronto will lead the way and the meeting in St. George's Hall, it is hoped, will be largely attended. These district organizations will necessarily play an important part in establishing and developing the movement, since on them will largely devolve the task of educating and consolidating public opinion and bringing it to bear at the moment when it is most required. They will form rallying grounds for the public ownership forces and with active and earnest executives will render invaluable service to the cause of the people.

Yesterday The World noticed an enquiry if women were eligible as members of the league and a response on behalf of the provisional committee that they will be welcome. This is as it should be. Quite as much as men, women are concerned in cheap and good public utilities, indispensable as these are for the comfort and convenience of city and home life. They can aid positively in advancing the public ownership campaign and their assistance, both by voice and pen, on the platform, in the press and in other less conspicuous ways, will be accepted and invited. Women are the chief sufferers from the overcrowding of street cars, which is so marked a feature of the service, rendered by private corporations all over the continent, and no section of the population is more intimately interested in the success of public ownership and operation of street railways.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

At a banquet recently held in Tokyo in celebration of the Anglo-Japanese

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE.

I approve the formation of a public ownership league and am prepared to give the movement my earnest and personal support.

Name
Address

It is important that there should be a large turnout at the meeting in St. George's Hall to-night, when a Public Ownership League for South Toronto will be organized. This will be the first local league to be formed in the city. Opportunity will probably be given to anyone who may desire to express their views, the fullest discussion being invited on the plan of organization.

As permanent officers will be elected, care should be taken to secure the services of the very best men to control the organization. Let there be a large attendance.

alliance, an important declaration was made on behalf of the present imperial government and completely identifying it with the policy that inspired its embodiment in a formal treaty. In his speech Viscount Hasegawa, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, said that the object of the alliance "was to defend similar rights, to protect similar interests and it would increase in strength with a growing sense of the friendship and mutual respect of the two nations. It was not kept secret because it was sure of a cordial welcome from all the powers, inasmuch as it was of 'undoubted efficacy in maintaining the peace of the world.'"

Mr. Lowther, councillor of the British embassy, in his reply, as summarized in The New York Evening Post, conveyed a direct message of goodwill from England.

"He had instructions, he said, to give assurances that the present advisors of King Edward cordially endorsed the alliance and were using their utmost endeavor to carry out its stipulations. The object was nearer to their heart than that of the two countries, and they were using their utmost endeavor to carry out its stipulations. The object was nearer to their heart than that of the two countries, and they were using their utmost endeavor to carry out its stipulations."

The attitude of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet, which has already been noted, is a proof of its sincere devotion to the cause of world peace, sufficiently answers the attempt made in certain quarters in the United States, to represent the Anglo-Japanese alliance as holding within it elements which might in conceivable circumstances lead to a rupture between the two great divisions of the English-speaking peoples. No real ground existed for this view and it is inconceivable that if any such menace was to be found within the four corners of the treaty, it would have been made the subject of an official announcement, couched in the exceptionally absolute terms attributed to the councillor of the British embassy at Tokyo. Close friendship between Britain and Japan is far more likely to remove or render easily solvable any causes of difference which may happen to arise between the United States and Japan.

The Japanese, as we have shown, are not only capable of the most modern principles of high school architecture, but they are also capable of the most modern principles of high school architecture. They are not only capable of the most modern principles of high school architecture, but they are also capable of the most modern principles of high school architecture.

JARVIS ST. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Editor World: It is a matter of regret to the friends of the Jarvis Collegiate Institute that the former pupils of the school, and especially the Old Boys' association, seem to be taking no interest in what may well be regarded as a crisis in the school's history—a crisis, too, occurring in the hundredth anniversary of the school's founding. The attendance has increased so greatly that the ordinary class rooms, the filled for part beyond the limit of the effective teaching, do not afford the needed accommodation, while the main building, an old structure, falls far short of the modern requirements of a collegiate institute. A new building is most urgently needed.

The board of education, for some reason, will not ask the city for the money required for a new structure. It proposes, on the contrary, to spend \$25,000 partly in repairs and alterations on the old, or main, building, notwithstanding the condemnation pronounced by the committee that examined its condition, and partly in adding a new storey to the eastern extension.

But alterations and repairs leave an old building still old, and much of this building is beyond the power of effective alteration. It is a building of bygone days and ideas. The addition of a new storey to the eastern extension, while affording four new classrooms, will put those rooms on the upper floor of a practically roomy building, beneath which are the furnaces. This additional danger to life should not be incurred, nor yet the risk to the health of the pupils, especially of the girls, thru the necessity of going up and down three flights of stairs, two of them very long, several times during the day. And what an unsightly factory-like structure it will be!

If the proposal of the board is allowed to be carried out, the Jarvis Collegiate Institute, the parent, so to speak, of all the other collegiate institutes of the city, will be left

"WE ARE FACING A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM"

"We Cannot Afford to Be Longer Indifferent or Inactive in so Important a Matter."

These are the words used by an influential member of the Ontario legislature on the floor of the house regarding legislation to aid in saving thousands of lives that are very nearly sacrificed every year. In an earnest speech he further said: "We must stem the terrible tide of this plague in our province. We must determine what public measures can most effectively be taken in this matter, independent of economic and financial considerations." And he is right. Five million people die annually of consumption. The majority of these lives could be saved, even after they have reached the stage of incurable disease, by the use of Psychine. Ninety per cent. of the cases could be absolutely prevented from ever reaching the consumption stage by using Psychine. It is the most remarkable remedy of to-day for the cure of la grippe, coughs, colds, influenza, pneumonia, stomach trouble and all run-down and wasting conditions. These are invariably the forerunners of consumption, and this is the absolutely safe stage in which to stop this disease. Build up your system by the use of Psychine, the great-est remedy for consumption, blood purifier known to medical science.

"I think there is no medicine like Psychine. I had a hacking cough, and when I used Psychine, my cough went away. I was threatened with consumption, and I started using Psychine. I am using one bottle I breathe much easier. I cannot praise Psychine too highly."

"MRS. HENRY SENSE."
You may be the next victim if you neglect that cough or cold, or that run-down condition of health that invariably leads to consumption. Psychine will save you. Take it now. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00. At Dr. A. A. Maclean, Limited, 179 King Street west, Toronto.

for years with an old, patched-up, inconvenient, unsightly building, while the new building, which is now under construction on the most approved modern principles of high school architecture, is being erected on the site of the old building.

It is not unreasonable to expect that in the present need of the school, the Old Boys' Association, which was formed for the purpose of looking after its interests, should take some action in order to induce the present board of trustees to carry out the plan of the school. The present proposal is not to carry out the plan of the school, but to build a new building on the site of the old building. The present proposal is not to carry out the plan of the school, but to build a new building on the site of the old building.

Drop in Bank Stocks.

Financial Editor World: I noticed a few comments on your financial page in regard to the slump in bank stocks. It appears to me that the drop is easily accounted for by the Ontario Bank of Commerce and Canada, which, as G. R. Cook, says, is a "bank of the future." The bank is a "bank of the future," and it is a "bank of the future."

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AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Chambers.
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.
Divisional Court.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
1. Re Height & Harrison.
2. Burrage v. Morin.
3. Faulkner v. Greer.
4. Tasker v. Smith.
5. Murphy v. Toronto Railway.
6. Townsend v. Stephens.
Toronto Jury Sittings.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
1. Arthur v. Simpson.
2. Widdis v. Toronto Railway.
3. Fenn v. Toronto Railway.
4. Brown v. Toronto Railway.
5. Snider v. McIntosh.
6. Guetion v. Curry.
7. McDonald v. Curran.
Toronto New-Jury Sittings.
1. La Rose v. Temiskaming.
2. Radford v. Boyesen.
3. Saperstein v. Fink.
4. Trusts & Guarantee v. Fink.
5. Reid v. Gould.
6. Clark v. Hubbard.
7. To See Justice.

The Bank of British North America has issued a writ against William J. J. Arthur and Elias Lemoine of the Town of Owen Sound to have a certain deed set aside and declared to be fraudulent and void.

Giovanni Di Lorenzo has begun an action against B. Gibson of the Town of Owen Sound to have a certain deed set aside and declared to be fraudulent and void.

The application to wind up the York Manufacturing Co. was dismissed with costs by Chief Justice Mulock in chambers.

To Quash a Bylaw.

Justice Mabey has given judgment quashing a local option bylaw passed by Nepean Township. At the request before the county judge it was decided that the bylaw had been passed in violation of the provisions of the act relating to local option, and was therefore void.

Appeal Dismissed.

The appeal of the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway from the award made between the railway and the town, whereby the town could take over the railway and operate it with costs by the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

MACLEAN-BOURASSA PARTY.

The Sentinel in Dominion politics there may be said to be three distinct parties—those of the government, W. P. Maclean, and Henri Bourassa. Mr. Maclean on the other hand, and Mr. Bourassa on the other hand, are clear-cut, if extreme, and we believe they are becoming more and more so. The expression of the popular will, as Mr. Bourassa and his party of two—La-Bourassa and Robitaille—also lean to radicalism in social legislation, their first aim is to extend the power and influence of their race, language and religion. Recent developments indicate the possibility of a rapprochement between these two forces. If creation by them of an opposition party, by adherence to old Liberal principles, discarded by the Liberal government, by denouncing graft of all kinds, and by a program of radical reforms, might in time secure a considerable following in Quebec, and attract the loyalty of a number of English-speaking Liberals, who have become restive under the conservatism of the present government. It is possible it might, some day even become a party of power.

More probably it would enable the party headed by Mr. R. L. Borden to gain control of the government, and to secure the chance of ever attaining government strength. Under these circumstances we cannot see that Mr. Maclean is going to gain anything by flirting with the Ultramontanes. He will view his once advocated imperialistic views he once advocated in order that they may stand for Canadian independence. Times have changed when the Quebec organ will say of the man who championed the Chamberlain policy and fought the Autonomy Bill that "we were occasioned to be proud of one of the most devoted members of the French-Canadian cause." Mr. Maclean should be careful.

James Henderson will command the steamer Macanac this season.

Rev. Dr. Cummy will remain at Bathurst-street Methodist Church for another year.

Killed Trying to Board Train.

Bolesvian, Man., March 8.—Allen Boyce was killed at Wadena yesterday while trying to board a moving train.

Take that fine bracer BYRRH.

It will make you feel equal to any job. Just the finest old Port and pick-me-up-bitters.

Good Suits for \$5.00

—FOR MEN—

The fact that \$5.00 as a rule does very unsatisfactory suit buying doesn't "throw cold water" on this.

We've been selling 500 suits for years, and though that price little more than covers the cost of production, we know they've given excellent service.

Because they're honestly made from good materials.

Strong domestic tweeds—new spring cloth—in neat dark gray overplaid pattern. Latest single-breasted cut. Heavy Italian cloth lining. All sizes.

700 Garments of Men's Spring UNDERWEAR at 29c Each

First-class goods and the right weight for spring wear. Fine double-thread balbriggan—natural cream shade. Sizes 34 to 42. We've put the price where it should cause quick steady selling all the time the goods last. Per garment. .29

—MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET—

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

CHINESE GAMBLERS FINED.

Over 50 Pay a Total of More Than \$1000.

The Chinese (fanton) players and their friends, who were "rounded up" in the raid made at 101 West Queen-street, by Inspector Cuddy Sunday night, took their medicine in police court yesterday. Lu Chue, the keeper, was fined \$50 and costs, and the frequenters \$20.

There were seventy-eight in all, but only fifty-four settled. The twenty-four who were given their liberty on their own bail, on Monday, failed to put in an appearance. Most of them will, however, be located by the police, and will have to settle. The game of fantan is 3 to 1 in favor of the "bank," and that is one reason so many of the players were "all in" when arrested, but their friends came to the front for them. The fines totaled over \$1000.

John Ross, caretaker of the Board Building, Church and Colborne-streets, pleaded guilty to stealing coal and lumber from his employer. He went to jail for thirty days.

Arthur Middleton, a cook in Bellman's restaurant, was also given thirty days in jail for stealing a beefsteak. Magistrate Denison handed out a warning to those who may get the bogus cheque habit. Colin C. Macdonald, got off with sixty-days in jail, but the next will do a term in the C.D.

Charles A. Lewis, a traveler for D. H. Bastard, furrier, was charged with the theft of \$118, difference over a settlement. The case went over until Monday at the request of T. C. Robinson, K.C., counsel for Lewis.

Rose Prioux was given a term of six months in the Mercer. This annoyed her much, and she made some complimentary remarks to the magistrate, who promptly tacked on another six months, making the grand total one year.

John Beers, hotelkeeper, Niagara and Wellington-streets, was fined \$10 and costs for allowing card playing for drinks on his premises.

OKLAHOMA SETS TWO-CENT FARE

Guthrie, Okla., March 8.—A two-cent fare provision was made a part of the constitution of Oklahoma yesterday. Railroad whiffs can show that they are losing money at the two-cent rate, however, are excepted.

Brantford Service.

Trains leave Toronto via the Grand Trunk daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a.m., 12.01, 5.30 and 6.10 p.m., and daily on Saturdays at 7.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.20 and 11.30 p.m. For further information and tickets call at Grand Trunk City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets.

Correction.

In the annual report of the Toronto General Hospital, recently issued, the name of W. E. Randle should be added to the list of trustees appointed by the subscribers and the name of Dr. Clarence L. Starr should be added to the list of out-door surgeons.

Thru a typographical error J. Jupp & Son are credited with subscri-

ing \$225, instead of \$25, to the building fund; J. B. Smith & Son, Limited, with \$100, instead of \$500; Henry Wright, \$200, instead of \$100; the Marshall Sanitary Mattress Co., \$25, instead of \$525, and Alf. W. Smith, \$50, instead of \$500.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-Up \$4,300,000
Reserve \$1,900,000
Total Assets, Over \$32,000,000

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SWEET CAPORAL

CIGARETTES
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

