

The Toronto World

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All Railway news stands and trains.

SHIRT SLEEVE DIPLOMACY.

The publication of the pamphlet directed against President Roosevelt by Hon. Bellamy Storer, and the vigorous rejoinder by the president, will revive in all their bitterness controversies that have been smouldering for years in the United States. Unfortunately for the combatants, it is Mrs. Storer round whose personality ebbs and flows the headlong fight. Thus, Mr. Storer seems to be hiding behind his wife, and Mr. Roosevelt seems to be attacking a woman.

Mrs. Storer was born Maria Longworth. She is the aunt of the president's son-in-law, and is principally known through the United States on account of the Rockwood pottery, in promoting which she lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. She is at present, perhaps, a lady of fifty-five, and twenty years ago, married Bellamy Storer, a lawyer, a Cincinnati, and the son and namesake of a very eminent judge. Not long ago they became converts to Catholicism.

Mr. Storer served under McKinley as minister to Belgium, and was then transferred to Madrid. He was promoted by President Roosevelt to be ambassador to Austria, and a short time ago was removed summarily, on the ground that his wife was compromising the government by her strenuous efforts to obtain the red hat for Archbishop Ireland. The Storers now claim that what they did was prompted by the president, and they produce letters, written by Mr. Roosevelt, when Governor of New York, and later when vice-president, showing his personal anxiety for the archbishop's success. The matter is complicated by the terms of friendly intimacy existing between the Storers and Mr. Roosevelt, dating back to the days when Bellamy Storer was a member of Congress and Theodore Roosevelt was civil service commissioner. At that time there was no apparent possibility of either becoming president. The letters published are in the main private letters, and their publication, on which ever side, seems to be in questionable taste, to say the least.

It has been charged that prominent Republican politicians, including the late President McKinley, desired to have Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul created a cardinal, and undoubtedly the archbishop's influence helped to elect McKinley in 1896. These charges, by the way, came, not from Protestants, but from Roman Catholics. Many prominent Roman Catholics of the archbishop have been bitterly opposed principally because of his inclination to reconcile his church to the public school system. He has also made enemies by insisting that the immigrants to the United States should straightway learn the English language, and that German Catholics, Polish congregations and the like should not be encouraged, who have proved himself a thorough American.

Any attempt, therefore, by the Washington government to promote the archbishop's ambition could not but give great offence to many Roman Catholics, especially those of foreign birth. This, however, would be as a zephyr to a cyclone, when compared with the savage indignation that would sweep the country generally were it known that the White House was seeking a favor from the Vatican. Indeed, had this Roosevelt-Storer incident happened during the president's first term, it might have materially changed the last two years' history of the United States.

One thing, at least, is clear: all three parties to the controversy talked too much. Fortunately for Mr. Roosevelt's government, there is no chance, under the American system, to interpellate the ministry, or to start a "smoking debate" in the house. The combatants are pummeling each other seriously thru the press, in a way

that scarcely comports with the dignity of the chief of the executive. One could not imagine King Edward, for example, being embroiled in such a kettle of boiling water. Neither, for that matter, could it be imagined of the late President McKinley.

It is fortunate that Berlin is three thousand miles from Washington. What a lively set-to might occur if William II. and the terrible Teddy were locked up in a room for an hour!

NO SANCTITY OF CONTRACT.

Unable to justify the policy of the late provincial government in regard to Niagara power the principal organ of the electrical combine attempted some days ago to demonstrate that the present government and legislative assembly had committed themselves to approval of it. It is a measure that is adopted to significant, because it at one and the same time discloses the absolute weakness of its case, and the sophistry and insincerity which has marked its whole course on this matter. The argument it propounds is in brief that in the session of 1905 the legislature at the instance of the government "ratified and approved" of the agreement made on Jan. 29, 1904, between the Niagara park commissioners and the Niagara power company. The agreement was made for the purpose of the development of the Niagara power, and the agreement was made for the purpose of the development of the Niagara power, and the agreement was made for the purpose of the development of the Niagara power.

If the argument of the syndicate organ has any meaning at all it involves the proposition that in 1905 the present government might, had they so chosen, have refused to sanction an act of the legislature necessary for the purpose of validating the assignment of the agreement of January, 1904, made by the syndicate to Electrical Development Company of Toronto, who now hold it. This assignment was provided for in the original agreement, for by article 27 of it the syndicate agreed with the commissioners that within two years from its date they would sell, assign, convey and transfer to a company or corporation, formed or to be formed, under proper authority, all the rights and franchises given and conferred to and upon the syndicate. The agreement itself was on Jan. 30, 1904, formally approved by an act of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and thus became "as valid and binding a contract as could possibly be entered into between the then provincial government and the syndicate. In accordance with the terms the syndicate in March, 1905, assigned the agreement to the Electrical Development Company.

On the faith of the agreement so made the company proceeded with the construction of their power works, and it was in these circumstances that the act of the legislature in 1905 came to be passed for the purpose, as Premier Whitney points out, in the interview The World publishes to-day, of technical ratification. In conformity with the respect hitherto paid to legal contracts entered into by the governments in power at their date Premier Whitney took the view that his government could not interfere with the vested interests created by them. To use his own words: "In ratifying the act they merely kept faith with the agreement already made, preserving the continuity of policy which is essential in such cases." Yet the organ of the syndicate interests insists that the technical terms of ratification commits the present government to approval in principle of the policy of Mr. Ross. It infers, too, that with the greater light on the subject of electrical power in 1905 the government had the power and should have repudiated the agreement, not having done so, is barred from questioning the wisdom of a policy which "placed Niagara power in the hands of a corporation without sufficient control over rates for sale of power."

This carries the principle of repudiation to great lengths and it is enlightening to know that the chief corporation organ in the province—which is also the chief Liberal organ—holds that a government can disavow a contract made by its predecessor under the sanction of the law. If Mr. Whitney erred in treating the original agreement with "the syndicate" as binding upon him, the way seems clear for the adoption of a much more drastic policy in regard to all contracts made prejudicially to the rights of the people. Why, for example, should any corporation be at liberty to exact rates from the public necessary to pay dividends on watered stock? If it is right to repudiate a contract altogether it cannot be wrong to repudiate it in part, more especially when that part means a serious tax on the pockets and the convenience of the community.

PROVIDE PLAYGROUNDS.

The great Duke of Wellington is said to have denied the authorship of the remark that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playgrounds of Eton school. But whether or not the remark was authentic as commonly attributed, it contains a truth of pertinent application to-day. There were days when the imbibing of miscellaneous learning was regarded as the chief duty of the model public school child, but fortunately they are departing, never to return. It is now recognized that play is as necessary for a fully developed type of manhood and womanhood as work in school. Not the cultivation of the mental at the expense of the physical.

OUT DEC. 16

THE

Holiday Number

—OF—

THE TORONTO

SUNDAY WORLD

ILLUSTRATED AND

PRINTED IN COLORS

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scial, but the harmonious development of both, is the aim of the enlightened instructor of to-day.

In a booklet issued under the caption Playgrounds for Toronto, by Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children, a strong plea is made for the establishment of playgrounds, more especially where there are no opportunities for the indulgence of this natural instinct. This appeal is all the more necessary in a city where the public parks are to taboo juvenile enjoyment. It is somewhat surprising that in the old world much more latitude is allowed for the free exercise of the play spirit in public places than is deemed proper in the newer communities on this side of the Atlantic. Hence the rising demand for the provision of special playgrounds where the children of to-day may rather health and strength for the performance of the duties of to-morrow. Wise expenditure in this respect is the true economy. Selfishness may ask, "What has posterity done for us? but a better patriotism will look for its reward not now, but hereafter in a virtuous and healthy populace.

FIRE VICTIMS BURIED.

Three Children Interred in One Casket—Parents Prostrated.

The remains of the three little children of Mrs. and Mr. George Baker, 3 Buller-avenue, were interred yesterday afternoon in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Norway. One small casket contained them, and when it was lowered into the grave there were few dry eyes among the many sympathizing people who were in attendance. The service was the simplest and was conducted by the rector, Rev. W. L. Baynes Reed, was solemn and impressive.

The father had to be supported out of the church and the mother completely broke down at the side of the grave. Beautifully and fittingly on the coffin, one of which had been sent by the playmates of the dead children.

The subscription list which is being circulated on behalf of the bereaved parents has already amounted to \$290, among the names of which are: J. J. Graham, re Reynolds, Reynolds v. Deans.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.—Brenner v. Toronto Railway, The King v. Gagnon, Kent v. Bertram, Fritty v. Richmond, Jones v. Saffell v. Brown.

Allowed to Proceed.

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Her Whereabouts Unknown.

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Ontario Bank Stock.

H. O'Hara & Co. moved before Master-in-Chancery, Mr. J. J. Chambers yesterday, for a speedy judgment against James Beatty Creighton for the balance of the price of shares of Ontario Bank stock, alleged to have been purchased by them as stock brokers for Creighton. The defence was that O'Hara & Co. had been deceived by the price list of 135 or below, which they neglected to do. The motion for judgment was dismissed.

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Arm and Leg Amputated.

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FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL.

Editor World: Your paper is deserving of the good-will of the community. The stand you have taken in relation to monopoly is educative, as you take pains to present the real issue with clearness. The way to real progress is by the elimination of every form of privilege and monopoly. The welfare of all as opposed to the particular welfare of any section, is a sound ideal. All honor to the man, or the newspaper, devoted to its realization.

Mayor Judd to Probe.

As exclusively intimated in The World yesterday, Mayor J. C. Judd is to be the commissioner to investigate the charges preferred against Governor Vanant of Toronto jail. The announcement was made in the parliament buildings yesterday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Judd

THE RAILWAYS AND THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Tenth Article.

Truly the transportation problem is a many-sided question. If we are to believe the statements made in the house of commons on Monday last, the sufferings of the people in Saskatchewan owing to the lack of fuel, are due not so much to differences between capital and labor to want of proper transportation facilities. We would like to know what the members, who treated the sufferings of the people so lightly, and who talked so glibly of the lack of transportation facilities, are doing to improve the condition of matters. Have they called the attention of the board of railway commissioners to the fact that the railway facilities are inadequate to meet the requirements of the country?

We would also like to know what action the board of railway commissioners have taken towards investigating the condition of affairs in Saskatchewan. We assume that they are doing precisely the same as they have done in every other case—just sitting around and waiting until some individual enters a complaint against the carrying companies for failure to supply proper facilities for the handling of traffic. Then the question will be taken into their serious consideration, and perhaps months after the trouble is all over an investigation will take place, and a coat of whitewash will be applied to cover up the dirty spots.

It is really amusing to listen to the presentation of a complaint before the board of railway commissioners. Just a short time ago a complaint was entered that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways were charging higher rates for wheat than other intermediate points to eastern territory than they were charging shippers from Detroit on business originating in the United States. The board of railway commissioners sat for hours listening to arguments pro and con, on a point so self-evident that a schoolboy could see the injustice of the position of matters without any further argument than the tariffs of the railway companies, which bore the approval of the board of railway commissioners.

Why was not the Michigan Central Railway included in the list of defendants in this case? Simply because the Michigan Central Railway are entirely outside of the jurisdiction practised by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, and shippers in Canada located on that line are not compelled to pay higher rates than the shipper in Detroit on traffic destined to eastern territory.

The so-called American lines have some idea of the fitness of things, and, as a rule, their rates from intermediate points bear a proper relation to the rates from points beyond.

The railway companies knew that their rates were unfair to the Canadian people; the complainants knew that they were being treated unjustly, and the only people who appeared to receive enlightenment on the subject were the board of railway commissioners. If the board were not sufficient to show that discrimination against Canadian interests was being practised by the railways, all the arguments that could possibly be presented would prove ineffectual in securing reform.

What Canada needs is a board of railway commissioners, composed of men who are thoroughly familiar with the transportation problems of the country, and who are strong enough to use their knowledge in the interests of the people. We need men of the calibre of Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, who show precedent to the winds, take of their coats, and get to work to do things.

The attention of the board of railway commissioners and of the Dominion Government has been called to the fact that the Intercolonial Railway is represented in the Canadian Freight Agents' Association, a combination in restraint of trade. What are they going to do about it? Sit around and wait until some individual takes the minister of railways into court to show cause for his disregard of the laws of the country?

What are our representatives in parliament going to do about it? If, as has been stated, nine-tenths of the members of the house of commons are under the control of the railways, surely there is some one member who has the interests of his constituents sufficiently at heart to bring this question before parliament.

It is the duty of the minister of railways to see that the laws of the country are properly enforced. Is he going to remain idle while the railway companies in the cabinet openly violate the laws laid down for his guidance? What we require is an effective administration of the laws as they stand.

The first step in the fight against the consolidated railway interests of Canada, known as the Canadian Freight Agents' Association, should be the withdrawal of government support and a cancellation of the membership of the Intercolonial Railway in that organization.

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

OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chambers.

Cartwright, Master, at 11 a.m.

Single Court.

Cases set down for hearing before the Hon. J. F. Meredith at 11 a.m.

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A Motion was Made for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A motion was made before the divisional court yesterday by one McGill, a coal and wood merchant, for an order nullifying the police magistrate, Toronto, to show cause

why a conviction against him for maintaining a wood yard to the endangerment of a neighboring building, contrary to section 104 of the City of Toronto bylaw of the City of Toronto, should not be quashed. The order was granted.

Crown Bank Wins the Appeal.

The divisional court have handed out judgment in the case of the Crown Bank against Amos Clark, diamantist, her appeal with costs. The appeal was from the judgment of Mr. Justice Magee.

Margaret A. Rogers with Contempt.

Margaret A. Rogers of Peterboro moved before the Hon. Chief Justice Meredith yesterday in single court for an order declaring that the C.P.R. Co. have been guilty of contempt of court in failing to fill in the channel of the River Otonabee, where it crosses by the open trackage wood bridge of their railway, so as to entirely obstruct a certain channel, in violation of an injunction granted by the Hon. Justice Street in October, 1897.

A mandatory order was also asked directing the company to at once remove the clay, gravel, stones, etc., placed by the railway company in the channel of the river, and to permit of cross-examinations and to file affidavits.

Would Quash Bylaws.

W. J. Black, M.C. of King for a Chatham ratepayer, yesterday asked Chief Justice Meredith to quash certain bylaws of that city, relating to the respective costs of paving and sewers, on the ground that the engineer of that city made errors in assessing the respective costs of this local improvement work to be paid by the corporation and the ratepayers on streets where the work was to be done.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The various standing committees of the commons were organized yesterday by electing chairmen, as follows:

Standing committees—Y. Geoffroy, Chamberlain-Vercheres.

Banking and commerce—H. H. Miller, South Grey.

Privileges and elections—H. J. Logan, Cumberland.

Private bills—J. A. P. Ethier, Two Mountains.

Standing orders—Mr. Geo. D. Grant, North Ontario.

Debate—H. Gervais, St. James, Montreal.

Agriculture—Peter H. Mackenzie, South Bruce.

WORKS OF ART.

The World has received from Raphael, Tuck & Sons Company, Limited, a collection of beautiful prints has ever been done in Canada and this company stands in the front rank of fine art and book publishers in Canada.

New York Excursion, Dec. 21.

Excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y., and return, tickets good 15 days, returning. Your chance to spend Christmas and New Year's at the great metropolis. See G.T.R. or C.P.R. for connecting trains.

The New Weekly.

If you would like to have the new weekly, delivered regularly at your house on Saturday morning, telephone The Canadian Courier office. The number is Main 3166. Introduction price, two dollars a year.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

STORE CLOSURES DAILY AT 5 P.M.

Men's Bargains

Friday will be one of the greatest days of wear savings of your life.

Fur-lined Coat, \$59 Regularly 70.00

English beaver cloth shell, lined with best dark spring muskrat; Persian lamb or Canadian storm collar.

Fur Coat, 26.50 Regularly 33.50

Australian "coon"; quilted Italian "lining"; high storm collar.

Underwear, 98c Regularly 1.25 to 2.25

Fine natural wool—best make and finish; also ramie fibre mesh. Sizes 34 to 46. Friday 98c each garment.

Shirts, 79c Regularly 1.25 and 1.50

Fine imported colored cambric; high-class makes.

Bath Robes, 5.95 Regularly 8.00 to 12.00

Rich woolen garments in nobby patterns. Best make.

Suspenders, 29c Regularly 35c and 50c

Pancy silk; elastic backs; kid ends. Each pair boxed.

Neckties, 17c Regularly 25c and 35c

Silk four-in-hands, with French seam; small neat patterns and spots.

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

GREAT 3-DAY OVERCOAT CLEARANCE

3,000 to Rush Out Friday, Saturday and Monday

Unheard-of saving possibilities in store for men to-morrow. Warm, well-made, stylish overcoats at prices that wouldn't pay for the cloth.

Heavy winter weight, dark English tweeds, Oxford gray and black cheviot, black and blue heavier cloths. Tweeds, single-breasted; chevrons, half cheviot, single-breasted, Chesterfield style, with deep vents; lengths from 48 to 50 inches; sizes 34 to 46. Regularly \$18.50 to \$20.00. Overcoats for sale.

See Yenge and Queen St. Windows.

Single and double-breasted, all styles, also long Chesterfield and Canadian, English and Scotch tweeds, heavy beavers and melen cloths, chevrons, flannel, heavy cloths, in Oxford gray, black, brown, fancy checks and plain designs. Sizes 34 to 46. Regularly \$10.00 to \$15.00. Overcoats for sale.

—MAIN FLOOR, QUEEN ST.

Wreyford & Co.

85 King Street West

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

A complete list of the members of the advisory council of education is as follows:

Maurice Button, M.A., LL.D., president pro tempore of the University of Toronto.

John Seath, LL.D., superintendent of education for Ontario.

Representing the University of Toronto: Rev. N. Burwash, LL.D., president Victoria College, Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, provost, Trinity College.

Professor D. R. Keys.

Representing Queen's University: Rev. J. H. Farmer, LL.D.

Representing Ottawa University: Rev. W. J. Murphy, rector of Ottawa University.

Representing Western University: N. C. James, Ph.D., provost of the Western University.

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