

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12

A STIFF OBSTACLE.
One of the evil results of our present method of taxing improvements is the restriction in building developments which would go on unhindered without this tax. There is no doubt whatever that the freedom from taxation of vacant land in comparison with the assessment of all improvements causes the capitalist to button up his pocket and leave the building to be done or to be charged to the man who absolutely needs house room.

People around Toronto are crazy for houses. They are living doubled up, trebled up, four families under a roof. They can't afford to build a house. If they did the taxes begin at once on the building, and when the cost is counted it seems wiser to continue in lodgings. There is another phase of the question. The big real estate operators who sell land for building, and who are willing to take the risks of sale, are not willing to invest money in building on their own land when they have to face the inevitable bill of taxes on their improvements. But for this weakness of the assessment law, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be invested in building improvements by owners of building areas, who are deterred by the heavy penalty laid on such enterprise by our present assessment laws.

The fact that even in the face of this penalty a good deal of such building development is contemplated or actually under progress around the city, emphasizes the position. The natural and most attractive way to sell land is with a house on it. The average occupier will undertake the payment of regular instalments for the sake of living in his own house, but it is impossible for him to build. Building is the business of a builder, not of a clerk or workman. The builders and real estate men fully understand this, but the tax on improvements is a stiff obstacle.

HOME RULE AND PRIVILEGE.
Notwithstanding the first reports that Mr. Asquith's statement regarding the concessions the British Government were willing to make to Ulster was received coldly by the house of commons it is already apparent that it has changed the whole situation. Sir Edward Carson, the protagonist of the Ulster Protestants, evidently recognizes this since he has made it known that if the six years' limit is removed he will submit the proposal for the consideration. Now that the government has accepted in principle the claim that any dissident county of Ireland shall have the right to vote itself out of inclusion in Irish self-government, the time limit does not seem of essential importance. For if the Protestant counties of Ulster should change their first mind and ask for incorporation, it would certainly be sanctioned irrespective of the terms of the home rule act.

But for the importation of British politics into the controversy it is evident enough that the trouble would have been allayed without serious difficulty. Even in the Ulster party there are many who recognize that local government is desirable, not only for Ireland, but for Scotland, England and Wales. Dublin castle rule is detested as heartily by Irish Unionists as by Irish Nationalists. It has been inefficient, incompetent and far too expensive. Indeed, it is hard to understand why a united and generous effort should not long ago have been made to allow Ireland to be administered by Irishmen who, whatever their political opinions, were at one in their desire to see Ireland happy, contented and prosperous. Racial and religious rancor has been fostered and fomented because of the determination to compel a dissolution of parliament and give the reactionaries of England another opportunity to overthrow a progressive government whose policies conflict with hereditary and landed privilege.

INTERVENTION SEEMS INEVITABLE.
Mexico presents a more perplexing problem than ever. It is becoming every day more evident that if President Wilson adheres to his view that no Mexican president without a spotless record and the free vote of the Mexican people can be recognized by the United States Government it will be many a year before these ideal conditions can be attained. In fact it is practically impossible that under Mexican conditions any such man can be found. The country has no class of citizens to whom an appeal can be made as that is understood in the

English-speaking peoples, and any dictator who might be patriotically enough inclined to build up a constitutional nation rather than his own interests would be hard to find.
Porfirio Diaz had that opportunity. He is credited with maintaining order and with opening up the resources of Mexico for development. But he did this for the aggrandizement of the coteries on whose support he relied. He dispossessed the peasant farmers, whose holdings had been handed down from generation to generation, by requiring a written title. These lands were given over to men who reduced the peasantry to penons, and whatever Villa may be as a bandit, he has at least followed the Robin Hood principle of keeping the poor at the expense of the rich. Intervention is undoubtedly a serious matter, and is made infinitely more difficult by the fear that it means the loss of Mexican independence. Yet it is daily becoming more clear that until disinterested assistance is given Mexico will remain a prey to contending and factious ambitions.

THE SLASHING ARGUMENT.
Monomania is the most reasonable explanation for the conduct of a woman like Miss May Richardson, who, perhaps stimulated by the rivalry in the suffrage movement has suffered for some time past, has attacked one of the empire's art treasures as a means of calling attention to herself and her views. All good causes have had advocates, and we can only hope that such misguided action as that of Miss Richardson will not alienate the sympathies of many who, wavering on the question of justice, halt on the consideration that after all women are no wiser than men, and if Miss Richardson is to be a standard, not so wise.

Men have burned haystacks and ham-strung cattle, and are even now drilling for battle with the idea of advancing the political issues they have at heart. As between these practices and the slashing of valuable paintings opinions may vary on the degree of wisdom or reason exhibited. One is legitimate it is absurd to condemn the other. But we regret to find the splendid plea for woman suffrage spoiled by conduct which does not indicate that women are on any higher level than men. In a campaign of force and violence little room is left for the weapons of reason and common sense, and we believe that it is with these weapons that the women's cause will make most progress. A stock argument against women's suffrage is that women have not the mental ability of men. Miss Richardson's conduct would support this view, if men had never been guilty of similar absurdities. It was Mrs. Poyser who made the admirable concession: "There is no doubt women are foolish, but God Almighty knows they are to match the men." And Mrs. Poyser would never have slashed at Velasquez.

BRITAIN AND CANADIAN CONDITIONS.
Last year's financial stringency and the abnormal amount of unemployment are likely to affect materially the volume of British emigration to Canada. British newspapers have been discussing the situation here in the light of letters from correspondents who have had personal knowledge of conditions in Canadian cities, and the impression they create cannot but take away from the glamor which has made Canada the land of promise and of opportunity. No doubt many railing accusations are brought and the hardships exaggerated, but these count against their accumulative effect. But the experience will not be lost if it results in a more careful handling of the immigration propaganda.

That a halt should be called and time given to pause and think may not be to the disadvantage of the Dominion. Canada has undertaken with seven millions of people the task of assimilating an amount of immigration of the most varied character which the United States only met with more than three times that population. What we want and want badly is an organization which will divert immigrants to the land and will ensure that their interests will be adequately protected. Bitter complaint is made in Britain that engagements are not kept, that redress cannot be obtained, and that men who want work and cannot find it are treated as vagrants and punished as criminals. Canada cannot afford to be discredited in the United Kingdom by representations that have even a modicum of truth behind them.

NEED OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING.
Editor World: In traveling over different sections of the Province of Ontario in connection with the field crop competition, conducted by the department of agriculture, I have been strongly impressed by the necessity for better and more scientific methods of farming than are now generally practiced, and by the utter wastefulness of the system of many of our agriculturists at the present day. The question is one of vital importance not only to the farmers themselves but to the country generally, and those interested in that and kindred matters are pleased to know that the Provincial and Dominion Governments intend in the future to expend much greater amounts than in the past toward the interests of the agriculturists of the province and Dominion. We have had it stated by authorities of eminence, and from personal knowledge of conditions, I say it is a fact, that at least one-third of the agricultural lands in the Province of Ontario are not producing enough to pay the expenses of cultivation and seed,

and fully one-half of those lands could be made to produce "two blades where one now grows," or double what they are now yielding. Even under favorable conditions of growth in some sections we find total failure of crops. This constitutes a great loss to the farmers of Ontario, and is, in my opinion, in great part due to lack of a scientific knowledge of the art of farming—that is, to know what crops the different kinds of soil will best produce, the best rotations to follow, etc. Here is where the agricultural college graduates come in.

Mr. Wilson Efficient.
I am pleased with the way in which the department of agriculture in the past and at the present time has aided and is aiding in agricultural education and training, and in the dissemination of useful knowledge and experimental results among the farmers of the province. I believe the field crop competition, under the auspices of the department of agriculture of Ontario, to be a very important feature along these lines. In my opinion it has been a great success, and the credit for its success should be given to Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies. He is the most painstaking public official I have ever met. He puts his whole energy into the work, and produces like results. Nothing to him seems to be a bother if likely to help the good work along. Every agricultural society in the province has the privilege of entering the competition on payment of a small percentage of the amount of the prizes to be awarded.

Another benefit due to those seed competitions is the practical knowledge which competitors and others gain with respect to noxious weeds, about some of which they may not have had any particular information. Space will not permit me to dwell longer on this subject, but if what I have written should have the effect, in some measure at least, of impressing on the minds of your readers the importance of the field crop competition, and the good it is accomplishing, I will have attained that which I hoped to do.

In closing I may note that I believe the competitions, under the able superintendence of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, will be much extended and improved in the future, and I think that every agricultural society in the province should join in the good.

James Boyd.
Cedar Grove, Ont., March 11, 1914.

ELECTORAL REFORM URGED BY HAWKES

Board to Manage Elections Suggestion Made to House Committee.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Before the special parliamentary committee to revise the laws on electoral corruption today Arthur Hawkes gave evidence and suggested the formation of a board to manage elections. He would have in each constituency a board of five members to directly supervise the campaign.

Mr. Hawkes also suggested more effective control of elections through regulation of expenditure. While parliament made a member send much literature thru the mails, and he idea was some such privilege extended to election candidates. On his board he would have as chairman a judge, and among the members representatives of the parties, and perhaps churches and educational authorities. This board should control the campaign and afterward make a full report. He suggested revision of the system of registration of electors with the vote of women and compulsory voting enabled.

Harvey Hall, representing the order of railway conductors, gave evidence on the difficulty of trainmen on long runs had in casting their votes, and suggested placing ballot boxes at terminal points.

Fast Freight from St. John, N. B., to New York.
(By Special Correspondent.)
ST. JOHN, N. B., March 11.—A fast freight service between St. John and New York to provide a better outlet for the produce of New Brunswick, and also to furnish an inducement to American manufacturers to establish branches in St. John, is contemplated by the Red Cross Line. With the recent reductions in the American tariff it is expected that shipments to St. John will increase.

TO HAVE MARRIAGE ANNULLED.
Mrs. Harriet Sharpe, complainant in the case against Francis Wright, alias Frank Dutton, alias Theo. the God, has gone to New York to endeavor to have her marriage with Wright annulled on the ground that he had not told her of the reason for his confinement in prison in the old country.

MOTHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Educational Association of Mothers and Teachers of Western Avenue School will hold their next meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Western Avenue School.
The speaker, Miss Jessie Semple, supervisor of art, Topic, "Art."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGGS' RHEUMATISM
DIABETES BACKACHE
MARCH 23 THE PRO

FOES OF REPEAL TO MEET DEFEAT

Wilson's "No Tolls Exemption" Policy Seems Certain of Adoption.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—With debate on repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act about to begin in the house, interest in the outcome of the president's request of congress was intensified today, opponents of the repeal displaying unusual activity. To administration leaders who have made a thorough canvass of the situation it appeared practically certain that opposition to the repeal will be fruitless.

Announcement yesterday that the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals had determined to wait action by the house before taking up the repeal controversy for consideration, created some comment in the senate. Informal conferences were held among Democrats, their conclusion being that there is no reason for unusual haste on the part of the senate, and that action by the house may be awaited unless the Sims repeal bill should encounter unusual delay in that body. Should the house prolong the decision of the senate, administration leaders in the senate may make an effort to take initiative action in the upper branch.

Chairman Adamson of the house interstate commerce committee, failed today to get assurance of unanimous consent to take up the repeal bill, and he promptly introduced a resolution calling for a special rule to expedite action. The bill will not be called up until the latter part of next week.

CALL TO ARMS AMUSED HOUSE

Stirring Notices in New Brunswick Are Not Treated Seriously.

OTTAWA, March 11.—On the orders of the day, Hon. H. R. Emmerson called the attention of the house today to printed notices posted through his riding of Westmorland County, N.B., in which all citizens were urged to prepare to enlist in case of war to hand in their names before the 31st inst. to a certain militia officer therein designated. He asked the prime minister, in the absence of the minister of militia and defence, whether an outbreak of hostilities was anticipated.

Mr. Borden smilingly answered that no doubt Mr. Emmerson's question was prompted by his eagerness to enlist.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier observed that the call to arms should be treated as a joke, and he was glad that the prime minister took that view of it.

RECORD OF R.N.W.M.P. MEN UPHOLD BY OFFICER.

REVELSTOCK, March 11.—A weird tale of Canada's far northland is the record of the adventures of Sergeant C. S. Harper of the Mounted Police, who led a patrol in pursuit of a Hunter, a trapper, who abducted a 15-year-old girl named Mildred Shaw, from near Lake Saskatchewan into the wilderness country.

The full report of the chase has been received at headquarters of the Mounted Police. The journey was one of 4, and over six weeks were required to reach the spot where the man and girl were found. The journey was one of hardships, climbing mountains, wading ice-cold streams, forced to carry all supplies with animals dying by the way or falling over cliffs.

Addition to Government Farm at Truro.
(By Special Correspondent.)
HALIFAX, N. S., March 11.—A building for entomological and horticultural investigation is being erected on the grounds of the Provincial Agricultural Farm at Truro, which is to be devoted altogether to the work of original investigation and experiments. The new research department will form a valuable staff to the college, whose efficient staff of agricultural experts, who are skilled in all matters pertaining to the farming problems of the province, are of material assistance to the farmers of Nova Scotia seeking skilled advice.

BIG SCHOONER FOUNDERED OFF TIP OF CAPE COD
BOSTON, March 11.—A large schooner has gone to the bottom off the tip of Cape Cod, in the opinion of Captain Hanson of the tug Firmus, who reported on his arrival the presence there of a projecting spar and other wreckage in the path of coastwise shipping. The position is about northeast of Race Point. The revenue cutter Gresham was ordered to investigate.

AND HE DID
YES—MY MISSION IS IN THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS. I CAN DO THE POOR NATIVES NO GOOD.

Before Middleton, J.
Whyte v. National Paper Co.—H. Cassels, K.C., for plaintiff. C. A. Maclean, K.C., and J. H. Spence for defendants. Action by an agent to recover a commission under a contract evidenced by two letters of Jan. 15 and 19, 1912. Judgment. The sole question between the parties is the right to commission, amounting to \$149.88, claimed with respect to a contract entered into with the Buntin Reid Co. under which that company agreed to purchase \$35,000 worth of paper of certain class within one year. The contest is over right to commission with respect to paper not supplied. In every aspect of the case the plaintiff, I think, is entitled to succeed. Judgment for amount claimed with interest and costs. Money paid in to be paid on account. Ten days stay.

Before Lennox, J.
Bingeman v. Klippert.—W. H. Grogan, K.C., for plaintiff. E. P. Clement, K.C., for defendant. An issue to determine the ownership of \$980 paid into court by the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. Judgment. Let judgment be entered declaring that the money in court to the credit of the suit is the money of the defendant, and that plaintiff is not entitled to it as a judgment creditor of Hannah Boelcher or otherwise, and

AND HE DID

AT OSGOODE HALL

March 11, 1914. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 12th inst. at 11 a.m.:
1. Harrisburg v. Trust and Guarantee Co.
2. Wightman v. Coffin.
3. Re Solicitor.
4. Castrucci v. La Tribuna.
5. Trust and Guarantee v. Grand Valley.
6. Heron v. Wiggins.
7. Re Neal and Port Hope.
8. Re Carr Estate.
9. Goldfield v. Goldfield North.
10. Rottenberg v. Goldberg.

Peremptory list for first appellate division for Thursday, 12th inst. at 11 a.m.:
1. Giuliano v. Pulangio.
2. Labine v. L. Labine.
3. Home Bank v. Might Directorates.
4. Allan v. Mahon.
5. MacGregor v. Curry and cross ap.

Peremptory list for second appellate division for Thursday, 12th inst. at 11 a.m.:
1. Jones v. Tuckersmith.
2. Roberts.
3. Lloyd v. Arthur.
4. Palmer v. Smart-Turner Machine Company.
5. Mulholland v. Barlowe.
6. Hair v. Meaford.

Master's Chambers.
Before J. A. C. Cameron, Master.
Barr v. Barr—J. G. Smith, for plaintiff, moved for order for interim alimony and disbursements. D. C. Ross for defendant. Motion enlarged to 15th inst. Defendant to pay \$50 forthwith on account of interim alimony.

Mackay v. Tait Electric—J. P. MacGregor, for plaintiff, moved for order for particulars of damages set out in counter claim. J. Y. Murdoch for defendant. Order made. Plaintiff to have four days to reply after particulars delivered. Particulars to be delivered on or before 17th inst. Costs in cause.

Cluskey v. Cluskey—T. N. Phelan, for plaintiff, moved for order for interim alimony and disbursements. G. W. Adams for defendant. Order made for payment of \$8 per week for interim alimony and \$20 for interim disbursements. Costs in cause.

Guinikais Shoe Co. v. Bachrack—J. M. Ferguson, for plaintiff, moved for order striking out defence for refusal to answer questions on examination for discovery. A. E. Knox for defendant. Motion dismissed. Defendant to attend for examination at his own expense. Costs to plaintiff in the cause.

Vise v. Hohlstein—Finberg (Heyd & Co.), for plaintiff, moved for order dismissing action for want of prosecution. J. H. Cooke for plaintiff. Order made dismissing action without costs, and for use of farm during 1912. Defendant counter claimed for \$72.50 for gravel and trees sold. At trial judgment was given plaintiff for \$357.81 and costs, and to defendant \$72.50 on his counter claim without costs. Judgment varied as to counter claim, amount increased by \$35 for gravel and trees. In other respects, appeal dismissed. No costs of appeal.

Wood v. Skilling—A. Cohen, for plaintiff, G. S. Smith, for defendant. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Winchester, J., of County of York, of Jan. 29, 1914. Action to recover \$400 damages for alleged entering upon and injuring premises leased by plaintiff from defendant, thereby depriving plaintiff of the use and occupation thereof until expiry of lease. At trial judgment was given plaintiff for \$25, with division court costs, and set off to defendant of county court costs. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Kostenko v. O'Brien—A. G. Slaght (Halleybury) for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant from judgment of Latchford, J., of Jan. 16, 1914. No counsel appearing for appellant, case was struck from list.

Clark v. Booth—Appeal by defendant from judgment of county court of Wellington, J., of County of York, of Jan. 21, 1914. No counsel appearing, case was struck from list.

Ramsay v. Crooke—F. Morrison (Hamilton) for plaintiff. S. F. Washburn v. Town of Collingwood—C. A. Moss, for plaintiff, moved for leave to set down motion to continue action. H. S. White for the town. W. A. Boys, K.C., and A. C. Heighington for the Imperial Wire and Steel Co. Leave to set motion down, and motion enlarged until 12th inst. at request of town.

Rottenberg v. Goldberg.—R. Honeyford, for plaintiff, moved for judgment for foreclosure in mortgage action. W. J. McFarly for defendants Rosenberg and Goldberg. G. F. Walsh for defendant Goldensky. Enlarged until 12th inst. to see if money paid to plaintiff meantime.

Russo v. Persofsky.—A. G. Ross, for plaintiff, moved for judgment. No one contra. Judgment declaring agreement and assignment in question null and void, ordering them to be delivered up to be cancelled and ordering removal of assignment from the register of title deeds for West Toronto. Costs to plaintiff.

Sould v. Gage.—F. F. Treleaven (Hamilton), for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction restraining defendant from blasting on lot one in the third concession of Barton, W. T. Evans (Hamilton) for defendant. Injunction continued to trial. Costs reserved to trial judge. Trial to be brought on at next Hampton sittings without delay. Liberty to move meantime if parties come to arrangement.

Before Middleton, J.
Whyte v. National Paper Co.—H. Cassels, K.C., for plaintiff. C. A. Maclean, K.C., and J. H. Spence for defendants. Action by an agent to recover a commission under a contract evidenced by two letters of Jan. 15 and 19, 1912. Judgment. The sole question between the parties is the right to commission, amounting to \$149.88, claimed with respect to a contract entered into with the Buntin Reid Co. under which that company agreed to purchase \$35,000 worth of paper of certain class within one year. The contest is over right to commission with respect to paper not supplied. In every aspect of the case the plaintiff, I think, is entitled to succeed. Judgment for amount claimed with interest and costs. Money paid in to be paid on account. Ten days stay.

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AND HE DID

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If you want to get through washday easily buy an **Eddy Fibreware Tub** and an **Eddy Washboard**. The Tub is the best on the market, as it is made all in one solid piece and cannot fall apart. It also retains the heat of the water much longer than the old wooden Tub. The Washboards are specially crimped. Will not tear the clothes or hurt the hands.

Michie's Cigar Department

Offers smokers the most exclusive lines and specializes in the finest brands of imported Cigars and Cigarettes

Michie & Co., Ltd. 7 KING ST. WEST TORONTO

directing that this money be paid out to the defendant. Each party will pay her own costs. Stay of thirty days.

Appellate Division.
Before Meredith, C.J.G.: Maclean, J.A.: Magee, J.A., Hodgins, J.A.: Brent v. Ryan—D. O. Cameron for defendant. R. C. H. Cassels for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant from judgment of county court of York of Dec. 13, 1912. Action to recover \$500 damages for injuries from being struck by defendant's automobile while crossing at corner of Richmond and Victoria streets, Toronto, on Aug. 24, 1912, alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendant. At trial judgment was given plaintiff for \$275 with costs. Argument of appeal resumed from yesterday and concluded. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Elder v. Elder—R. S. Colter (Cayuga) for defendant. H. Arrell (Hamilton) for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant from judgment of county court of Hamilton of Dec. 5, 1912. Action by mother against son to recover \$357.81, balance of her life claim in chattels sold to son, and for use of farm during 1912. Defendant counter claimed for \$72.50 for gravel and trees sold. At trial judgment was given plaintiff for \$357.81 and costs, and to defendant \$72.50 on his counter claim without costs. Judgment varied as to counter claim, amount increased by \$35 for gravel and trees. In other respects, appeal dismissed. No costs of appeal.

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For . . . Those Who Work

Those who work hard, find a nourishing stimulant is absolutely necessary to build up the fagged out body and restore the unstrung nerves. O'Keefe's "Special Extra Mild" Ale—because of its sound food value and tonic properties—is the logical food-beverage for home use. Brewed in Canada's model Brewery for those to whom Health is wealth.

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