

## The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone—private exchange connecting all departments—Main 252.

Subscription Rates in Advance:

One year, Sunday included, \$5.00

Six months, Sunday included, \$2.50

Three months, Sunday included, \$1.50

One month, Sunday included, \$1.00

One year, without Sunday, \$4.00

Six months, without Sunday, \$2.00

Three months, without Sunday, \$1.25

One month, without Sunday, \$0.75

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They also include free delivery in any part of Toronto or suburbs. Local agents in almost every town and village of Ontario will include free delivery at the above rates.

Special terms to agents and wholesale rates to newsdealers on application. Advertising rates on application. Address: THE WORLD, Toronto, Canada.

HAMILTON OFFICE—

Royal Bank, Hamilton, Ontario, and Merrick Street. Telephone 505.

Walter Harvey, Agent.

Advertisements and subscriptions are also received through any responsible advertising agency in the United States, etc.

The World can be obtained at the following News Stands:

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TO MAYOR COATS' WORTH: "DELAIS ARE DANGEROUS!"

"Some men otherwise admirably qualified for the administration of great affairs, suffer from a paralysis of the will, whenever confronted by a great opportunity. Prince Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, is a case in point. He is known in history as 'Robert the Unready.' Thousands of men, superb as second-in-command, fall miserably when promoted to the highest rank. In the business world, all are familiar with men who can make money for an employer, but who can not succeed in business for themselves. Men of this temperament plan wisely, they secure some great opportunity, the moment arises to grasp it; and then, they halt, and hesitate, the opportunity goes by, and the labor of years is wasted."

Assuming that Mayor Coatsworth is sincere in his desire to give Toronto the benefits of Niagara power, how else can we explain his unwillingness to have prepared and submitted to the people on Jan. 1 a bylaw authorizing the city to enter into a contract with the hydro-electric commission, unless it be that he, too, is afflicted with this paralysis of the will when confronted by a great opportunity?

His worship is apt to be saying that it will require time to draft the bylaw. Is it possible that the law department has taken no steps in that direction? And how long will it take to write the bylaw—a day, an hour, a week? What is the difficulty?

On Jan. 1 there will be a full vote. That the bylaw will carry hardly admits of doubt. Public opinion is strongly in favor of cheap power, and the commission has authoritatively declared that it can be got. Why then withhold from the electors the earliest and most convenient opportunity to pass upon a proposal fraught with untold benefit to the community?

Toronto has led in this struggle for Niagara power. The smaller municipalities will be strengthened or depressed, as the case may be, by the action or apathy of Toronto. They are being tempted and assailed by the electric trust. If they suspect that Toronto is lukewarm, their principal hope and encouragement will be taken from them.

This bylaw should be passed within the next ten days. It should go to the people on Jan. 1. Controllers and aldermen who favor cheap light, heat and power for the people, should urge immediate action. Those who counsel delay for the sake of delay, will lay themselves open to grave suspicion. It is up to the mayor to see that there is no delay. Let us start the New Year with a great victory for the people. The maxim, "DELAIS ARE DANGEROUS," was never more true than now.

A LARGE ORDER.

Some one rises to suggest that Canada needs a national anthem and a national flag. We have an excellent anthem in the "Maple Leaf," and there may be others, as for example, the French, "O Canada."

It is one thing to write a stirring song; it is quite another thing to have it so voice the sentiments of a people that instinctively it will express and stimulate their patriotism. Such a song can only grow up through long years of association, unless struck off at white heat, in the fires of a great revolution.

Shall we have two flags? As a rule the second flag is a flat failure, or stands for change. The state flags, to the south of us, have disappeared; the people find one flag to be sufficient. Nor is the flaunting of that flag always a sign of patriotism. It is often appropriated by some society or even political party as an emblem, and its display may carry no deeper significance than the striped pole in front of a barber shop.

True patriotism, like true religion, dwells in the heart. Some are ostentatious, others are reserved, in speaking of sacred things. The quiet man who earns a living and rears a decent family, is the true patriot. He may never buy a flag or learn to carry a tune, but he goes to the front when somebody has to fight.

EARMARK THAT MONEY.

If the Toronto Railway Company pays to the City of Toronto \$1000 a day, where does the money go to? It is dribbled out, as it comes in, to pay the running expenses of our city government. In this way property owners escape paying taxes to the extent of \$400,000 a year. This burden the shift to the laboring people. The charwomen, the small clerks, the apprentices, give up 20,000 pickles per day to reduce the assessments upon great corporations and millionaires.

The money will continue to come in, as rental from the railway company. It should be applied, sooner or later, to obtaining for the people, better service and lower fares. The city government has no more right to divert this money to current uses than has any other trustee to use trust money to pay his personal expenses.

The money received from the Toronto Railway Company should form a fund large enough to buy out the company in 1921. Street car money should be used for street car purposes. Earmark this fund!

ELECTORAL OFFENCES.

Recommendations such as those given by the grand jury of the County of York regarding electoral offences are simply suggestions that a local application will cure a deep-seated disorder of the jury without forgetting that the man who accepts a bribe is as guilty, in his measure, as the man who pays the bribe, had recommended the pressing of the enforcing home to the parties and organizations who supplied the funds, and the punishment of the responsible individuals, irrespective of their rank and station, it would have done the public better service.

The existence of a section of the electorate amenable to improper influences is to be deplored, and if anything can be done to establish a higher standard of political morality among them, no one will question the propriety of doing it. But the real responsibility rests with those who know better, and yet utilize the purchasable vote for their own purposes. They are the main culprits in the bribery end of the game, and their exposure and conviction would do more to eliminate the bought ballot than the arraignment of hundreds of the unworthy electors who succumb to temptation.

For the infinitely more responsible offences against the people involved in the fraudulent manipulation of the voting machinery, the government, whose duty it is to protect the rights of the electors, is directly responsible. The officials are its nominees, and it is the responsibility for the failure to bring offenders to justice. There is little use in denouncing a tainted electorate when those who ought to be the guardians of public morals are themselves enveloped in an atmosphere of suspicion. Who can read—

—to take a recent instance—the story of the first general election in the two new provinces, without an uneasy feeling, indeed, a conviction, that the most sacred obligation resting upon a representative and responsible government has been grossly violated? It is there that responsibility for electoral corruption begins, and there it should end.

ASSAULT CASE DISMISSED.

When the complainant in the charge of assault against L. Schumacher, a well-known manufacturer, was called yesterday in the police court he failed to appear, and the charge was promptly dismissed. As the charge against Mr. Schumacher was unfounded, his principal friends congratulated him on his speedy vindication.

BRANCH VERSUS INDEPENDENT BANKS.

Editor World: Having noticed your editorial in to-day's World commenting on the criticisms of my system, I must say that, after some years of observation, I agree with him on the points he endeavors to make against the system here and in favor of the one in vogue on the American side. Now, while we all admit the additional safety and stability given by the elasticity of our system, still there is no doubt that the tendency of the branch bank system is to centralize the business of the country in large centers, and to accumulate capital for the benefit of large concerns, while small, the worthy, manufacturers in the smaller centers, where the branches are located, find it impossible to get the credit and assistance which their business deserves, and are in many cases crowded out of business. It would seem that what we need most to-day is not the rapidly increasing number of chartered banks, with their collecting agencies at all points, but a system of local independent banks, chartered and inspected by the government, with their presidents, cashiers and directors living at the point where the business is being conducted, thus bringing the customer into direct contact with the management, instead of placing him at the mercy of a local system, with limited authority, or a traveling inspector, who is entirely out of touch with the requirements of the case. I am certain that if an act were in force authorizing banks of this class, and properly safeguarding them, much capital now lying idle or invested in stocks which of no benefit to the locality would be turned into active enterprises, and the smaller towns be very materially benefited, and the resources of our country more fully developed than by the present system of banking, elastic and safe as it is admitted to be.

Gripsack.

## IMMORALITY OF CHINESE

DEBATED IN BOTH HOUSES

Bucknill Report Calls for Immediate Steps to Stamp Out Evil in South Africa.

London, Nov. 15.—Both houses of parliament to-night debated the unpleasant subject arising from the recent unauthorized publication of the contents of the Bucknill report, which gives the results of an enquiry into the conditions of Chinese labor in South Africa, and which reveals the systematic practice of unnatural vices in the Chinese compounds there.

Notice of this debate was given to-day by R. C. Lehmann, Liberal, who, in the house of commons, obtained leave to move the adjournment of the house to discuss the "prevalence of gross immorality in the Chinese compounds in the Transvaal," as disclosed by the Bucknill report, and "the imperative necessity for the government to take immediate steps to stop this state of affairs, especially by a more rapid and systematic repatriation of the Chinese."

The government has hitherto declined to publish this report on the ground that it was confidential. Among the radicals the hope seemingly prevails that this scandal may be used in justification of the abolition of Chinese labor.

The motion that all strangers should be withdrawn having been rejected by 328 votes to 25, Mr. Lehmann, before a crowded house, moved the adjournment. In a studiously moderate speech he declared the country was in the presence of a great moral disaster, and asked the government for information on specific points and what it intended to do in the matter.

Not Fit to Print.

Winston Spencer Churchill, parliamentary secretary to the colonial office, replied on behalf of the government. He said it had been decided not to publish the Bucknill report, because they did not bear out the statements upon which it was based had been obtained confidentially. It was undoubtedly true, Mr. Churchill said, that such vices existed in many compounds, but the opponents of Chinese labor always recognized that such a state of affairs was almost inevitable, and the responsible authorities, at the first place, with Alfred Lyttelton, until lately colonial minister.

It was quite untrue, however, as alleged, that these practices amounted to an open public scandal, or were tolerated by the police or mine managers. These evils had long been foreseen; then why this belated intervention on the part of the bishops and archbishops? asked Mr. Churchill.

The revelations of the Bucknill report, although they did not bear out the statements alleged, nevertheless disclosed a condition of affairs sufficiently unhealthy and unnatural to seal the fate of Chinese labor. Why not stick to it in all your references to that body of water in the negotiations now going on, so that the name may become known to Canadians, and ultimately adopted? The press can do this.

Could not a motion to that effect be brought up at the next session of parliament? No doubt, there will be difficulties presented, but Canadians are patriotic and sensible, and will gladly make the name known to their eyes.

The world by identifying this great inland sea with their own country's name.

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1906.

HORSE BRASSES.

Horse brasses, the amulets with which carters deck their horses, have good reason for their existence, and are not, as some people say, a relic of the past.

Miss Lina Eckenstein, writing on the subject in the Reliquary, notes that the English carters, in horse brasses that any other country, a rapid decadence has set in both with regard to their make and their devices. The carters, she says, are content with the simpler forms, and these in such a way that the significance of the original device is degraded past all recognition.

Of those that survive, surely the lunar crescent is the commonest, and perhaps the oldest. It is worn over an area extending from Great Britain to India, and has been found in Etruscan, Roman and Celtic burials. In Italy and in old Roman examples the crescent hangs with its point turned downwards, while the modern carters wear it with the point upwards, and the crescent is in fact, called "lunula," and hung from the "monile" or chest band, and it figures on the Column of Trajan at Rome.

As an amulet the crescent moon is of far earlier date. Isaiah foretold the day to the daughter of the Hebrews who, their thinking ornaments about their necks and on their heads, their crescents would be taken away from them. It is not improbable, however, that the source of the horse's amulet is to be traced to the crescent moon of Diana, for a horse was annually sacrificed to her, and the many associations of the moon goddess, and the horse show that the lunar crescent was originally hung on the horse for some definite purpose. The custom of horse sacrifices probably dates from the Stone Age, when the horse formed an important item in the food supply of man throughout Europe; and he may have been kept in confinement, and sacrificed long before he was driven. Probably the horse was sacrificed at harvest time, and a survival called "crying the mare" in Herefordshire bears out this interesting idea.

The Recourse to Drink.

If a laboring man should happen to lose his job, and if, as sometimes happens, he searches in vain for weeks or months for another, so that at last despair seizes upon him, and he is reduced to a state of utter helplessness, he should think of his future, and the entire hopelessness of his condition should dawn upon him. If then in his despair he should resort to a course to drink, who is to blame for it? Is not the cause for his efforts to find his sorrows in drink in our economic conditions?

Nobody has a right to judge the drunkard who is unable to read in his soul. With the exception of comparatively few cases of heredity, the drunkard is the victim of economic conditions, and where the vice is one of heredity, the ancestor was the victim.

Sometimes poverty is the result of habitual drunkenness, but such cases are individual. As a social factor, poverty is a cause of habitual drunkenness, and it is the cause in probably ninety cases of a hundred.—The Arena.

## AN INCREASE IN

FOR PRINCIPAL M. ALLISTER

Lumbermen Want to Know if Timber Licenses and Camps Are Assessable.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chambers.

Before Cartwright master.

Judge's Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, at 11 a. m.

Divisional Court.

1. Re John Mackay.

2. Anderson v. Nobels.

3. Troy v. Hamilton.

4. The King v. McArthur.

Court of Appeal.

Peremptory list at 11 a. m.

1. Shier Lumber Co. v. Township Lawrence (continued).

2. Affleck v. Township Lawrence (continued).

3. Rex v. Brinley.

4. National El. Co. v. Lake Huron and N. M. C.

5. Heath v. Hamilton Street Ry.

Can Lumber Camps Be Taxed.

A stated case has been submitted by the lieutenant-governor in council to the court of appeal for their decision. Mickle, Dymond and Son, are lumbermen, having their chief place of business at Gravenhurst. During their operations they erect shanties, and keep quantities of supplies where their logs are being cut. The townships of Sherborne, Livingstone and McClinton, Halliburton County, have assessed the company upon their timber licenses, their camps, and the business done at the camps. The company appealed to the court of revision, and afterwards to the county judge of the Township of Sherborne. The questions submitted to the court are:

1. Are the holders of timber licenses liable to be assessed thereon?

2. Are timber camps assessable?

3. Are the owners of lumber camps assessable to a business tax under the conditions mentioned with respect to the camps only?

Interpleader Order Granted.

The sheriff of the City of Toronto was yesterday granted an interpleader order by Master in Chambers Cartwright, in the action of the Crown Bank of Canada against George F. Ellis.

Allowed to Amend.

Emily, suing the Dominion of Ontario Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. for \$5000 upon a policy of insurance on the life of her husband, killed by falling from the stairway of the Tecumseh House, London. Application was made yesterday to allow an amendment to the writ of summons. The order was granted.

Miss Appleyard's Suit.

Miss Florence Appleyard's appeal to Mr. Justice Britton, from the judgment of Master in Chambers Cartwright, has been dismissed. Miss Appleyard is suing Mulligan Bros. of Ottawa for damages for breach of contract. The defendants moved before the master to dismiss the action for her non-attendance for examination. The master dismissed the motion and an appeal was taken. The costs of the appeal are to be costs in the cause to the plaintiff.

Suit Over a Frock Coat.

Henry A. Taylor, merchant tailor, Toronto, made a frock coat for C. M. Reid, a merchant of Belleville. The price of the coat was \$45, and Taylor was to express it to Reid at Belleville. The coat did not suit and was returned for alterations. It was sent to Reid again, but was still unsatisfactory, and he refused to pay for it. Suit was entered in the division court, but a motion was made to the high court for prohibition. Mr. Justice Britton decided that an order for prohibition should issue with costs to be paid by Taylor.

Furious Driving.

Arthur Garrison, a farmer of Richmond Township, was convicted before

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## T. EATON CO. LIMITED

—STORE CLOSING DAILY AT 5 P. M.—

Great Price Chance

In Young Men's Suits

SIZES 32 to 35.

We have our reasons for offering you an extremely low price on the best of the new winter suits.

The hardest to please will admire and buy.

Mostly TWEEDS, but many fancy WORSTEDS in the lot.

Fine all-wool fabrics in stylish handsome patterns—finest quality linings and trimmings. Best of tailoring, splendid finish—styles correct in every detail; single breasted; broad shoulders and centre vent. What more could any tailor give you?

Every suit strictly high grade. Price..... 8.95

Sacrificing the Stylish New Overcoats to Wonderful Price

—Black beaver cloth

—Oxford gray Cheviot

—Black chevits with faint gray stripe.

Cut in latest long Chesterfield style, with deep centre vent. Velvet collar. Strong Italian linings. Sizes 34 to 44.

Coats you'd be proud to wear. Right every way. And your saving in real cash is a big one. Price..... 7.95

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

two magistrates of the County of Hastings, driving his horse up and down the street in the Village of Marlbank, and using blasphemous language on the highway. He was fined a dollar and costs. Judgment was made to Chief Justice Britton in chambers for a writ of certiorari to bring the proceedings into the high court. Judgment has now been handed out granting the order.

Want the Money.

The Dominion Brewing Co. obtained from the master in chambers an order allowing them to issue a writ of summons for services on Fehon's estate of Winnipeg, claiming a balance of money due on goods sold to them.

A Stock Transaction.

Argument in the appeal before the divisional court, in the case of the Monarch Life Assurance Co. against G. Brophy, was concluded yesterday. The company is suing Brophy for the amount payable upon subscription for 100 shares of their capital stock. At the trial the judge held that there had never been a concluded contract and dismissed the action with costs. Judgment has been reserved.

Shareholders Liable.

The master in ordinary yesterday declared that the following Toronto shareholders of the Henderson Roller Bearing Co. are liable for assessment on its liabilities: