The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16

The Terms of Peace

Terms of peace for the Germans are mentioned from time to time, but it is well to remember that until Germany asks for terms of peace officially, it is more or less idle to discuss them. It is interesting, however, and it may have a certain amount of usefulness if it accustoms the German people to think about the ultimate peace which the allies have in mind. There must be a considerable adjustment in the German mind before it comes to understand, much less to accept as inevitable and as just and fair, what the allies desire.

Premier Asquith's ultimatum of a year ago has been revived several times, and last week was once more quoted in the house of commons. Perhaps it is with this ultimatum in his mind that the kaiser feels he must do his desperate utmost to turn the trick, because to submit to these terms is to lose all that he ever hoped to gain, and to lose all that he has ever had.

It is well to remember what we are fighting for, and Premier Asquith's summary is a first-rate peace cry for those who object to war. The people who are protesting against imperialism, and against war, and against militarism, as they denominate any effort to defend oneself and one's neighbors against a ruthless enemy, and against all provisions for the safety and stability of the democratic liberties we have developed in the course of the centuries, do not like Premier Asquith's formula, and they do not speak much about it, but they cannot get away from it.

"We shall never sheath the sword until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation; and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

There is no hate of the Germans in this. There is no desire to establish militarism anywhere else when it has been rooted out of Prussia. There is no thought of taking away the liberties of any people or race. There is simply the desire to attain peace, and an enduring peace, and the determination to realize that desire. The people who do nothing for peace but talk against those who work and are willing to die for it are a part of society, but they are suspiciously like the ornamental part as distinguished from the useful.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill

There has been an entire right about face in England with respect to Mr. Winston Churchill, whose resignation and determination to take his place at the front with his regiment has appealed to the British people in the usual way. Mr. Churchill has kept quiet for months while in office, under reproaches which might well have stung him into speech, but not till freedom from office has released the seal on his lips has he said anything in defence or rebuttal. No one can forget that he had the navy ready when it was needed. But to counteract his reputation in this respect it has been whispered in some quarters and shouted in others, that he was responsible for the blunder at Antwerp, and the blunder at the Dardanelles, and other blunders, if they are blunders, a point which is still to be settled.

It now turns out that all these movements were taken after the fullest consideration. It was the proposal of Lord Kitchener and the French military authorities that the Antwerp expedition should be despatched. Lord Fisher was in full concurrence regarding the Dardanelles expedition, but did not wish to weaken the North Sea forces in order to carry it out. The obvious lesson is that a great many other views that may have been formed during the war about people and events may turn out to be baseless, and that it will be well to be exceedingly cautious in forming a judgment of a derogatory character about anyone until all the facts are accessible.

Booker Washington

Booker Washington, whose death was announced yesterday, was a product of the best and the worst phases of European civilization as it was transplanted to America. Slavery begot him, and freedom transfigured him. He is a type of his race, the race that was stolen from Africa, and now, like the stolen wolf of the Grecian story, is eating the vitals out of the United States, or will eat them if something is not done to change the nature of the stolen ones.

Probably the United States must put up with their bargain. Visions of transplanting the Afro-American to Africa are apparently less and less likely to be changed into realities. But much can and must be done towards changing the Afro-American from his lowest state into something approaching the model which Booker Washington has shown to be feasible. His career illustrates the impossibility of laying down laws about the potentiality of any man or class of man, or about the limitations of heredity. The soul of a man is greater than any environment or heredity or any other condition. What man wills he can do. The secret is to stir the will in him to activity.

What Booker Washington has done may be done for his people. The millions who are looked down upon by white men of the United States may yet produce a normal type which might easily transcend the lower averages of the white races of our civilization. Race is a prejudice with some people. In Great Britain no race suffers from that prejudice. It is unfortunate that the rest of the empire is not more inclined to take the British than the United States view of the races which have been torn from their own habitat.

Why It Costs More

Dr. Brittain's speech at the luncheon of the Bureau of Municipal Research was a model of terse statement, packed full of illuminating facts and brightened with a genial humor. His subject was the increased cost of city government. It may interest if it does not relieve the taxpayer to know that every large city in America is having the same experience as Toronto in this respect. Dr. Brittain showed how the increases were inevitable, and laid stress on all the means by which costs could be kept down and how value was to be obtained for expenditure.

The main thing was that there is no waste except in a few instances where the practice has been handed down from time immemorial. He gave the school board report as an example, where thirty pages are consumed with detailed information about the number of seats, their make and condition, in every school in the city. Nobody ever reads this weary record, and it is repeated every year at great expense. The supervision is all right, but the record need not be printed except where there is exceptional lack or damage.

One great cause of increased cost is bad financing. Dr. Brittain emphasized this, and his statements were supported with facts in every instance. That is the high merit of Dr. Brittain's work. He does not merely find fault. He shows where and why fault is to be found. Duplication of service was one of the causes of high cost of government. He believed that with five departments much could be saved out of the cost required to run the present eighteen. The board of health and the school board of health were mentioned in this connection. Both bodies were doing admirable service, but there was much duplication. Nurses who were doing nothing during the school holidays might be utilized to replace those in the civic service during that time when children were dying like flies. It cost the city $2000 to have a child die, and it was especially necessary in these times to conserve our resources in human life.

The increased cost of the health department was accompanied by astonishing results in the repression of disease. Typhoid had fallen from 43 1-2 in 1910 to 1.04 in 1915. Taking the value in lives at $2000 each this meant a saving to the city of $850,000.

The cost of education had gone up 57 per cent. in four years, while the population had only gone up 25 per cent. This was not different from the experience of other cities, but Dr. Brittain thought that parents should take a personal interest in the expenditure of public money in education. There had been an increase in capital expenditure in the cost of buildings amounting to 188 per cent. This appeared to be due to the old policy of not keeping up with requirements. It is not long since it had been impossible to enforce the truancy law as there was no room in the school for the pupils if they all attended. The question was, were we spending more money than we should on bricks and mortar and not enough on brains? We had spent millions on systems of ventilation which did not ventilate. All the air that came into the buildings came thru the windows, and the latest studies do not show that ventilation systems are useful.

Dr. Brittain advocated strongly the policy which The World has always considered a necessary concomitant of annexation, the completion of permanent improvements before annexation was carried out. Other cities have had a similar experience to Toronto with respect to annexation, and he cited a number of instances in American cities where parks had to be bought and schools built on the annexation of large areas. One town of 16,000 came into a city of 700,000 with this result.

Another weakness of the civic government was bad reporting. The reports were not readable nor intelligible to the ordinary citizen. They ought to be prepared so that everybody would want to read them and know what was in them. The report of the medical officer of health was a model in this respect and he thought that the other departments might be made equally interesting to the public.

A suggestion has been made that Massey Hall be taken by the board of trade or the municipal bureau or some other body to give the citizens generally an opportunity to hear Dr. Brittain tell just what it means to live in Toronto and be a citizen, both as to cost, duties and privileges. There is more profit and more interest in one of his talks than in most entertainments, and the suggestion should be taken up.

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BIGGEST DAY IN DEPOT'S HISTORY

Yesterday the Enlistments Reached Total of Two Hundred and Four.

PAY FOR MECHANICS

Order Granting Them Additional Allowance is Canceled.

Toronto's enlistments for overseas service totaled 204 yesterday, about 25 more than last Monday, and the biggest day since the establishment of the depot at the Armories. A total of 345 men offered themselves, but about 100 of these could not come up to the military requirements.

The committee of the privy council at Ottawa has concurred in the following recommendation of the minister of militia and has submitted it for approval. It was posted at Exhibition Camp yesterday:

The committee of the privy council have had before them a report from the minister of militia and defence, stating, with reference to order of Sept. 3, 1914, fixing rates of pay for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, that when these rates were under consideration it was represented that working pay for cooks, tailors, bakers, butchers, motor car drivers, mechanics, smiths, farriers, wheelers and such like at rates varying from 50c to $1.00 a day in addition to the ordinary rate was necessary in order to induce the men of these trades to enlist, and, accordingly, this extra pay was approved.

Order is Canceled.

It is now considered advisable to cancel this working pay, as those who are drawing it have, as a rule, easier and less dangerous tasks to perform than the men in the trenches, who do not receive it. Furthermore, no difficulty is now anticipated in recruiting men of these trades.

The minister, therefore, recommends that, beginning with Jan. 1, 1916, that part of the order-in-council of Sept. 3, 1914, authorizing working pay be canceled, and those in receipt of same who are unwilling to continue on the ordinary rates be allowed to take their discharge as soon as their places can be filled.

To Inspect Seventy-Fifth.

The 75th Battalion, Col. S. G. Beckett, O.C., will be formally inspected at Exhibition camp this morning by Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., inspector-general for Eastern Canada.

The military authorities of the division have under consideration the establishment of a permanent military hospital at Hamilton, to be built on what is known as the Scott property.

Two new overseas battalions just authorized will be known as the 123th Wentworth County, and the 133rd, Norfolk County.

Last night's parade of the 109th Regiment was featured by a review by Col. W. E. K. McNaught, C.M.G., the honorary colonel of the battalion. The 109th had 660 on parade. Col. McNaught made a full inspection of the regiment, the members being drawn up in mass formation on their own parade ground. The colonel said he had been connected with three Toronto regiments during his lifetime, but never felt more proud than of being the honorary colonel of the 109th. He especially praised the steadiness of the men and their good marching. With Major W. S. Dinnick, O.C., of the regiment, he led the battalion in a route march via King, Yonge, and College streets and down University avenue.

Lieut. Britton B. Cook of the 109th reports back for duty from Nov. 12, and is attached to "C" Company.

Offices in the parliament buildings have been placed at the disposal of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, by the government. A formal organization meeting will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. All communications may be addressed to the secretary, C. N. Cochrane, who may also be reached by telephone from the parliament buildings exchange.

Five Hundred Officers.

Over 500 men will train for officers' certificates at the provisional school of infantry, which started at the old technical school yesterday. It is the largest infantry school in Canada.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lang is commandant of the school; Maj. A. D. Lepan, adjutant; Maj. H. W. Linton, quartermaster; Capt. E. C. Burson, medical officer, and Lieut. F. B. Kendrick, musketry instructor. The instructional staff includes Maj. L. C. Sey, Capt. Bramfitt, Capt. E. C. Burson, Capt. H. H. Madill, Capt. W. F. Kirk, Lieut. H. W. Worthington, Lieut. J. C. Suydam, Sergt.-Maj. E. J. Ryan and Sergt.-Maj. E. Hubbard.

Those taking the course from outside the city number 210 officers and 35 N.C.O.'s. From Toronto 185 officers and 10 N.C.O.'s.

The Bishop Strachan School building, which will be used to house returned injured soldiers, was inspected yesterday by Senator Lougheed and W. K. George of the hospitals commission.

Maj. Robert Massie of the 34th Battery, the Sportsmen's Battery, is still recruiting men for overseas service with that unit. Recruits should apply to the 34th's office at 20 Victoria street.

Recruiting in Ottawa.

Word of a sharp recruiting campaign in Ottawa was brought by George F. Henderson, K.C., who is a visitor at the Queen's Hotel. Returned soldiers do the recruiting, he said. One of the most successful is Sergt. Wells, who was taken prisoner by the Germans, and on feigning insanity, was allowed to escape. Wells lost an arm. He points to where it used to be and says: "Boys, I can't go back. Who will take my place?" This appeal nearly always brings in recruits.

Wounded Soldiers Back.

Toronto wounded soldiers who have just returned home from overseas service are: Pte. S. E. Mellson, Artillery, 112 Cumberland avenue; Pte. Thos. Armstrong, 4th Battalion, 139 Dovercourt road; Pte. H. Tomalyn, 48th Highlanders; Pte. D. Hughes, 20th Battalion, 344 Adelaide street; Pte. H. O. Stephens, 15th Battalion, 415 Spadina avenue; Pte. D. Catto, 2nd Battalion, 118 Keewatin avenue; Pte. Ellis Boyle, 2nd Field Signallers, 237 Victoria street; Pte. R. T. Simmons, 4th Battalion; Pte. S. Radford, 1st Battalion; Pte. S. Robb, Q.O.R.; Pte. Noon, Q.O.R.

"Quebec City does not seem to be interested in the war at all, and some of the people there seemed to be entirely indifferent to the returning soldiers. We had to wait around the city for several days in order to be examined and given our papers and during that time a number of the boys were actually assaulted by people on the streets. The soldiers were in no condition for a tussle, but several fights took place while I was there." This was a statement made by Pte. D. Loan of Toronto, who returned home yesterday from the firing line. At Festubert he was wounded in the jaw by a rifle bullet. He is arranging to go to the Toronto General Hospital for a special operation on his jaw.

Sergt. Sivanesch, who served with the colors at Givenchy and had a miraculous escape, arrived back in Canada on the Metagama. Before enlisting he was head waiter at the Prince George. He will soon join his wife and three children at 121 Ossington avenue. He states that the 3rd Battalion, with which he was connected, lost 200 men at Givenchy.

All Are Drafted.

The 400 recruits that were drilling at the week-end at the armories in the depot battalion have all been drafted. One hundred and eighteen artillery men went to the 20 battery at the "Exe," 84 went to the 36th battalion at Ottawa and the rest went to the 19th at the "Exe," to the new 117th Battalion, 32 men to Pembroke, and some to Halifax and Quebec for garrison duty.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Army Medical Corps have decided to ask subscriptions from the public for those connected with the field ambulances and hospitals at the front. Those desiring to aid will kindly forward amount to Mrs. Marlow, 417 West Bloor street, on or before Nov. 25. All subscriptions for this Christmas cheer work will be immediately acknowledged.

LIEUTENANT REVOL KILLED IN ACTION

Well-Known Montrealer Sacrificed Life in Big Champagne Drive.

Lieut. A. F. Revol, associate manager of Perrin Freres & Company, was killed by a bursting shell while leading his company in the big drive in the Champagne district on Sept. 27, 1915.

The story of his military activities is replete with incidents of daring and success. When he left Montreal, July 28, 1914, on a business trip to England, he little thought that his arrival would witness the whole of Europe involved in a vast monumental struggle for existence.

Already a non-commissioned officer in the French army, Mr. Revol lost no time in rejoining his regiment. The ability that he displayed quickly elevated him to the rank of lieutenant in the 112th French Territorials. He has been recommended by his lieutenant-colonel for the certificate of honorable mention for valorous conduct.

LIEUTENANT REVOL

Among the officers of the 112th there was none more popular. Lieut. Revol was especially well liked by his men, who followed him with the utmost confidence in several notable engagements. As a business man the loss of Lieut. Revol will be much regretted. Still a young man, but 38 years of age, he had attained considerable prominence in the business world, especially in England, France and Canada. For the past 15 years Canada has been his home, and he filled with honor and success many important positions of responsibility. He was Conseiller du Commerce Exterieur de la France; ex-President de la Chambre de Commrece Francaise; Vice-President de l'Alliance Francaise and Associate Manager with Mr. H. W. Austin of Perrin Freres & Cie, the well-known manufacturers of Perrins' gloves, radium hosiery and other popular trade-marked goods.

Perrin Freres & Cie have contributed largely to our brave army of defenders. Two other members of this organization, Messrs. Mounier and Lavie, have given up their lives for their country, and many others are now at the front.

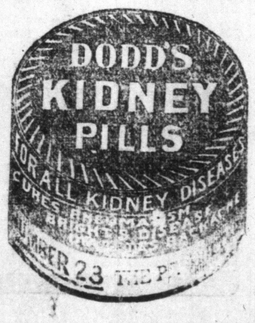
Lieut. Revol was unmarried. He leaves a father and five sisters.

KAISER FOR CONSTANTINOPLE?

ROME, Nov. 14, via Paris, Nov. 15.—Travelers arriving from Constantinople confirm the report that Emperor William is expected there. They say he will be accompanied by Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian Crown Prince and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Great preparations are being made for a triumphal reception.

LABORITES TAKE RECESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Because the resolution committee of the American Federation of Labor requested more time to consider the questions in hand, a recess was taken today until tomorrow, after a brief session of the federation.



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NEW DOCTORS IN ONTARIO

The following are candidates who have passed the fall examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Nov. 3, 1915: John David Henry White Barnett, R.R. No. 1, St. Mary's Ont.; John Reginald Boyd, Meaford, Ont.; Robert McDonald Cairns, 37 Nepean street, Ottawa, Ont.; Beasie Lawrence Colliver, R.R. No. 3, Waterford, Ont.; Herbert Joseph Conroy, 33 Hunter street, Peterboro, Ont.; Joseph Daly, Iona, P. E. I.; John Alexander Dougan, Lindsay, Ont.; Leslie Clinton Fallis, 18 Fernbank avenue, Toronto; Harry Cleaver Purvis Hazelwood, 36 Summerhill gardens, Toronto; Roy Hartley Henderson, care Education Publishing Co., 36 Shuter street, Toronto; Frederick Herbert Jeffery, 137 St. James street, London, Ont.; John Edward Kane, 81 Earl street, Kingston, Ont.; Joseph Arthur Labelle, L'Orignal, Ont.; David Easton Lang, 20 Leopold street, Toronto; Albert George Ley, Markham, Ont.; Donald Sherwood Lighthall, Picton, Ont.; Oliver John Samuel Little, Seaforth, Ont.; Leycester Bancroft Lyon, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, W. I.; Russel G. MacRobert, St. George Mansion, St. George street, Toronto; Charles Gordon Merrick, 139 William street, Kingston, Ont.; Henry Knight Mitchell, 48 Peter street, Port Arthur; Edward Wilfred McBain, R.R. No. 6, St. Thomas, Ont.; Hermann Campbell McCaul, R.R. No. 3, Lakeside, Ont.; Alexander Jameison McIntosh, 22 Sussex avenue, Toronto; Thomas Arnold Robinson, St. Mary's, Ont.; William Lipsett Robinson, No. 1, St. Edmunds drive, Toronto; Thomas Joseph Sexton, Port Dalhousie, Ont.; Issachar Reuben Smith, 124 St. George street, Toronto; John Alexander Stewart, Brockville, Ont.; Vernon Harcourt Storey, Port Hope, Ont.; Frederick Henry Sutherland, 773 Markham street, Toronto; Wilfred Orne Tyrer, Barrie, Ont.; Carl William Waldron, 691 Spadina avenue, Toronto; James Howard Walmsley, Montreal Maternity Hospital, 710 Urbain street, Montreal, Que.; George Douglas Chown, 425 Albert street, Kingston, Ont.; William Henry Godfrey, 43 Wineva avenue, Toronto.

Canadian Pacific New Day Service Between Toronto and Ottawa.

With the usual aim of catering to the needs of the traveling public, the inauguration of a day service between Toronto and Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific Railway will be a most popular move. This service will be maintained eastbound by train No. 38, "The Rideau," leaving Toronto Union Station at 1.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa Central Station 10 p.m., and westbound by train No. 37, "The York," leaving Ottawa 1.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Toronto Union Station at 9.30 p.m. The route covered by this service will be via the new Lake Ontario Shore Line, passing through the lake shore towns of Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, etc.

The equipment is of the usual standard maintained on Canadian Pacific high-class trains; first-class coaches, cafe-parlor cars and library-observation-parlor cars, in which the latest issues of current periodicals are displayed for passengers.

This service will prove a decided advantage to the business man, as it will allow reasonable time in the capital and mean only one night away from home.

Excellent connections from western Ontario points are made at Toronto with "The Rideau."

All particulars may be had on application to Canadian Pacific agents, or by writing M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. 23

CLAIMS DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENCE

Winchester Woman Appeals From Decision Favoring Smith's Falls Hospital.

HAD SPECIAL DOCTORS

And Mr. Justice Britton Decided Hospital Was Not Culpable.

Another case in which a hospital disclaims a charge of negligence on the part of nurses in its employ, on the ground that the nurses were subject to the orders of special doctors at the time of the alleged negligence, was before the second appellate court at Osgoode Hall yesterday. The court reserved judgment.

The case is an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Britton, in an action brought by Mrs. Margery Levere of Winchester against the Smith's Falls Hospital, in which she sought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of nurses during her attendance and operation at the institution. The plaintiff claims that she went into the hospital in February, 1913, acting under the advice of Drs. Ferguson and Gray, for an operation, which she engaged them to perform. A room was secured for $9 a week, which she claimed included board, attendance and nursing. Following the operation, while still unconscious, she was taken to her bed by Dr. Ferguson and two nurses, in which hot bricks had previously been placed. The nurses state that the bricks were not overheated, and were placed at the patient's side, everything being left in proper condition. Upon recovering consciousness it was found that her heel had been badly burned by one of the bricks on which it was resting, and the claim is made by reason of the injury to her heel and to the nerves of the feet.

Disclaim Responsibility.

The defendants, who were represented by George H. Watson, K.C., argue that upon the evidence the doctors were in special charge for all purposes until Mrs. Levere recovered consciousness, and they claim that the evidence of both doctors substantiates this. They also claim that the nurses were subject to the doctors' orders at the time, and until the patient recovered consciousness, and if there was any negligence it was on the part of the physicians.

Mr. Justice Britton held that the hospital was not liable, and stated they had exercised proper care in the selection of their staff. J. A. Hutchinson, K.C., of Brockville, appeared for the plaintiff.

Awarded a Thousand.

Mr. Justice Sutherland awarded Hugh J. A. McEwan $1000 and costs in an action against the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, for the balance of rent for the Goderich Salt Works, amounting to $1000 and $45 interest. On the death of the plaintiff's father, who died intestate, he, together with two brothers, leased the salt works in February, 1905, to a man named Ransford, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $2000. He, in turn, assigned the lease to a partnership called the Dominion Salt Agency, and consisting of the Canadian Salt Co., Limited, the Empire Salt Co., Limited, and a partnership firm of two brothers, of which Ransford was one.

The Agency Company paid rent for two years and during the second by a written notice to the lessors, assumed to "determine" the lease on Jan. 31, 1907. This cancellation the lessors declined to accept, and finally issued a writ against the company to recover the remaining three years' rent. A settlement was effected, but there was still a balance of rent due which the plaintiff sought to recover.

Reverses Decision.

Chancellor Boyd has reversed the decision of the referee at Sault Ste. Marie in the case of Richard Hunt and W. J. Smythe, against the Beck Lumbering Co., and awarded the latter a counter-claim which will be fixed between the two parties.

In the case before the referee the plaintiffs claimed that the Beck Company left their timber high and dry on the bank of the Thessalon River, by damming the Woods Creek outlet from Carpenter Lake. A verdict was returned by the referee awarding the plaintiffs $2000.

In bringing the case before the chancellor in the single court, the Beck Company made a counter-claim for $243.74, and asked that the order of the referee be set aside as the plaintiffs had failed to establish a claim for damages.

Hunt and Smythe contended that the amount of damages awarded them was only an equivalent of the extra expenditure incurred in getting the lumber down, the creek having dropped fully three feet in two hours as the result of the dam constructed by the Beck Company.

The second appellate court list for today is: Hocken v. Shaidle; Brown v. Coleman; Stout v. Ross; Tucks v. Ideal Hair Co.; Robinson v. Moffat; Cromwell v. Rioux.

CLAIMS WONG KAM QUON IS BAD MAN

Roy Toy, Chinese Barber, Has Countryman Placed Under Arrest.

CELESTIALS ARE FINED

One Pays Hundred and Twenty-Nine Two Dollars for Gambling.

According to the story told to the police by Roy Loy, 95 West Queen street, yesterday afternoon, Wong Kam Quon, 115 West Queen street, is a real bad man and should be kept under surveillance of the authorities. Loy, who is a barber, stated that Quon, who is in the grocery business, visited his saloon on Saturday night and demanded $15 from him, and on his refusing was threatened with death. The amount mentioned is said by Quon to have been loaned by him to Loy to prevent the latter from being turned out in the street for non-payment of rent. When he bounced into Loy's store on Saturday night all the customers fled to the street, fearing that murder was going to be committed, while Loy barricaded himself inside to escape the wrath of his assailant.

Yesterday the complainant visited the detective department, and asking for a warrant for the arrest of Quon, said he was living in fear of his life. Detective Archibald later placed the alleged "bad man" under arrest on a charge of threatening to kill Loy.

Shoplifting Charged.

Ruth Lamonte, who gave her address as 130 Bleecker street, a vacant house, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Levitt on a charge of shoplifting in the Simpson store. She is said to have stolen a pair of boots and a number of other articles.

It is charged against Harry Barber, 61 Montrose avenue, that while working in a store at 102 Wilton avenue on Saturday last he stole $4 from the till. He was placed under arrest yesterday evening by Detective Guthrie.

Linen Takes Fire.

At noon yesterday the fire reels had a run to 131 Hogarth avenue, occupied by A. A. Sawyer, where an overheated gas stove in the kitchen had set fire to some linen. When the firemen arrived the lower part of the house was in a mass of flames, but they succeeded in preventing them from spreading to the upper storey. The damage caused to the building was $800 and $500 to the contents. The loss is said to be covered by insurance.

Ninety Days in Jail.

On a charge of stealing two rings, a locket and chain and a gold brooch belonging to Percy Barker, Garbutt Watson, a well-dressed youth, was sent to jail for ninety days in the police court yesterday by Col. Denison.

Kicked and Robbed Woman.

After taking a young woman for a walk to Fisherman's Island on Sunday evening, Harry Harman is alleged to have kicked and beaten her when they returned to the city, and to have snatched her purse, saying "that's my profession." The hand bag was found in his possession when he was arrested. In the police court yesterday Magistrate Denison sent him to jail for thirty days hard labor on a charge of theft.

Indecent Picture Cases.

Yesterday morning Policeman Massey of the morality department arrested Joseph Stuitien, 622 Ontario street, on a charge of assisting in the manufacture of indecent pictures. He appeared in the police court and was remanded till Nov. 17 on $500 bail. The accused is alleged to have been the companion of H. Van Eden Neinhoff, who was arrested on Friday last on a charge of manufacturing the pictures. While under arrest on a nominal charge a young woman gave the names to the police and as a result of her statement the arrests were made. She is now held as a material witness.

The police state that Stuitien procured a number of girls to pose nude before the camera for the pictures.

Arrested at St. John.

On a charge of obtaining board and lodging from the Carls-Rite Hotel by false pretences, George P. Black, alias Clark, has been arrested at St. John, N.B., by the local police. Detective Cronin left last night for St. John to bring Black back to Toronto.

Was Discharged.

John W. Stewart, who was arrested on Sunday night by Acting Detective Stewart, was discharged yesterday morning, no charge being preferred against him.

NEW SENIOR JUDGE FOR DISTRICT OF CALGARY

CALGARY, Nov. 15.—Ald. J. L. Jennison, K.C., a well-known member of the Alberta bar, received official notice this morning of his appointment as senior judge of the district court for this judicial district. He will assume his new duties at once.

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager, "The Light Beer in the Light Bottle", is Canada's standard for purity and flavor—a light delicious Lager.

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Ale, "The Beer that is always O. K." Extra Mild, Pure and Healthful.

O'Keefe's Old Stock Ale, "The Beer with a reputation." Full bodied, rich and creamy.

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