

THE TORONTO WORLD

A morning newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone-private exchange connecting all departments—Main 332, between 9 a. m. and 12 p. m. After midnight and on Sundays or holidays use Main 232 Business and Circulation Department. Main 232 Editorial and News Department. Main 232 Sporting and Commercial Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE.
One year, Sunday included \$5.00
Six months, Sunday included \$2.50
Three months, Sunday included \$1.25
One month, Sunday included 45¢
One year, without Sunday \$3.00
Six months, without Sunday \$1.50
Three months, without Sunday 75¢
One month, without Sunday 20¢

These rates include postage all over Canada or Great Britain.

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.

Subscription rates, including postage to United States:
One year, daily, Sunday included \$8.00
One year, daily, without Sunday \$5.00
One year, Sunday only \$3.00
Special terms for agents and wholesale rates to newsdealers on application. Advertising rates on application. Address: The Toronto World, 33 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada.

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

HAMILTON OFFICE—

Royal Block, North James and Merrick-streets. Telephone 365. Walter Harvey, Agent.

The World can be obtained at the following news stands:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—News stand, Ellicott-square, news stand Main and Niagara-streets; Sherman, 1222 Main-st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn-street.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wolverine News Co., and all news stands.

HALIFAX—Halifax Hotel news stand.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Amos news stand.

MONTREAL—Windsor Hotel and St. Lawrence Hall; all news stands and newsboys.

NEW YORK—St. Denis Hotel and Hotel Kings news stand, 1 Park Avenue.

OTTAWA—Despatch and Agency Co.; all hotels and news stands.

QUEBEC—Quebec News Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Raymond & Doherty.

WINNIPEG—T. Eaton Co., T. A. McInnes; John McDonald; Hotel Empire news stand.

All Railway news stands and trains.

Does The Morning World reach your home before 6.30?

If it does not send in a complaint to the circulation department. The World is anxious to make its carrier service as nearly perfect as possible.

LABOR AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P. and secretary of the Independent Labor party, who recently toured the British states, has given his impressions to the world in a volume, entitled "Labor and the Empire." His book is interesting, since it is the work of one who belongs to that section of the British public who derive a certain satisfaction from being dubbed "Little Englanders." But, with whatever predispositions, views and theories Mr. Macdonald started on his peregrinations, they have, in the process, undergone a sea change, rich and strange enough indeed to make him as enthusiastic an imperialist as the best of them. Moralizing on his experiences, physical and mental, he remarks that he "cannot envy the man who has seen the wonderful panorama of Greater Britain and leaves it behind him without feeling the oppression of its problems. It is to melt as empires have melted away before? Is it to be a confusion to our civilization? Can it become a coherent unity, distributing to each of its parts their proper share in sustaining this common life? So wonderful does the revelation of the empire become that light-hearted pride ceases to be the welcomed companion of the soul; the soul needs to commune with doubt, so impossible seems the task of guarding worthily the vast and complicated inheritance, we have received from the past!"

It is significant of the transition stage through which the words "empire" and "imperialism" are passing, that Mr. Macdonald apologizes for their use on the ground that they "are expressions which must be obnoxious to any democratic party, because they imply a conception of national destiny and a method of government distasteful to the democratic spirit." Yet he can, apparently, find no other words which suit the need. His dilemma and apology illustrate the futility of the attacks made, by the Little Englanders upon the imperial spirit so evident at this time. The ideal of British imperialism today is far removed from the older conceptions to which Mr. Macdonald referred. In the words of one of them, "The empire, to us, connotes a wide extension of democracy thru an

alliance of self-governing communities, connected by ties born of interest and sentiment." In that sense, and in that sense only, do imperialists stand for the empire. Mr. Macdonald himself admits that England is not a warlike power, that to split the empire would cause an outbreak of "militarism" in other countries, and that the empire, on the whole, makes for peace. No one can deny the strength of the existing sentiment of British nationality, which is largely independent of language, race or religion, and the great problem for British statesmen everywhere is to discover the best method of conserving that sentiment and adapting it for the work which a manifest destiny has laid upon the British peoples. Unless the opportunity that now offers itself is seized, the most hopeful beginning of the greater federation of mankind will vanish as a tale that is told.

What Mr. Macdonald now says has often been said before—the real interest which will be taken in his remarks lies in his identification with the labor parties that are endeavoring to link workers everywhere together for their common good. Where they often fall down is in their failure to recognize that a strong and vigorous sense of nationality in no way conflicts with the only form of cosmopolitanism that has enduring value. Mr. Macdonald indeed appears to be conscious of this when he urges that "there can be no membership in the empire without responsibility to the imperial life." The Labor party, he continues, will insist that the "whole of the empire is responsible for the acts of its states," and that the "whole of the empire should have a traditional standard of policy and morality, below which no state should be allowed to fall." On this point Mr. Macdonald thinks that the moral ideas of a British parliament are, beyond all discussion, superior to those which are prevalent in any self-governing part of the empire. This dictum is perhaps too broadly stated, but the fact that the mother of parliaments is still the model on which her daughter institutions shape themselves lends it some countenance. But the obligation is reciprocal, and lays all the heavier duty on the British parliament to set forth the worthiest possible example of high ideals, nobly and worthily sustained. And that uniformity of standard must be attained by free self-determination, not by imposition or interference. This it is that gives extraordinary value to the efforts now being made to promote the dissemination of knowledge of each other among the imperial states—a task which such volumes as that of the secretary of the Independent Labor party helps to lighten.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

A good deal of talk is being indulged in by more or less reputable educationists regarding the "accredited" system of admitting pupils to our high schools and students to our universities. The "accredited" system is all right in theory, under certain conditions, and there is no reason why our universities should not adopt it if they wish. As a matter of fact, the universities have a much more elastic system than this, for they do not insist on matriculation at all. A stringent application of the "accredited" system might improve the tone of at least one university in our midst, whose aim during the past few years has been to throw wide open the doors of the higher learning, even the elementary instruction, as a consequence, monopolizes a large portion of the time of its professors.

Matriculation into Toronto University, and in fact into the other universities of Ontario, so far as admission to lectures and the higher examinations is concerned, is a nonentity. The ex-

amination is really a voluntary one, taken at the solicitation of their teachers by high school pupils, who, if they knew enough, would skip it altogether. It is the "accredited" system forced upon the universities by the secondary schools, the only difference between this and what is commonly termed "accredited" being that the education department of Ontario, representing the schools, voluntarily, and by arrangement with the university, supplies uniformity of standard, uniformity of matter, uniformity of examiners and uniformity of examination papers for the whole school system, instead of allowing each school to set its own standard and conduct its own examinations.

The "accredited" system, if applied as most people understand it, would simply mean chaos in Ontario. A common graduation test for our high schools can no more be abolished than can the regulations of the education department, whose aim is to ensure uniformity of efficiency. This is local to Ontario. It does not prevent Toronto University—and, with all due deference to Dr. Colquhoun, we trust the name will be maintained—from accepting the students of Winnipeg Collegiate Institute or any other school in Canada, the United States or Great Britain, on the "accredited" system. It could even apply the system to individual schools, or all the schools, in Ontario, which might elect to try it. Uniformity of graduation would still be necessary and desirable. This would mean a matriculation standard, with university control eliminated. Why sever the tie?

Similar remarks might apply to the high school entrance situation, discussion of which is reserved for another occasion.

PURCHASED NEWSPAPERS AND TAINTED NEWS.

In a recent article on "Trusts and Their Treatment," Senator Beveridge of Indiana enumerated seven evils, following from these institutions, some of which he holds have been ended by the United States and others are in process of being ended. The last on his list was the evil of "purchased newspapers and the corruption of public opinion." For it is the only remedy he could suggest was that when the people learned to know such papers when they see them, they could withdraw their support.

Commenting on Senator Beveridge's article in The Commonwealth, Mr. William J. Bryan says, on this particular point: "The trouble with this remedy is that it takes the people too long to find out what papers are subsidized. The senator is in favor of compelling the packing houses to stamp the date of the canning upon the label, so that the consumer may know how old the meat is. Why not require the newspapers having any considerable interstate circulation to publish the names of their stockholders and the names of their mortgagees? No harm could be done by such a requirement, but the papers would be better off without it. The editors and how much faith they could put in the reliability of the news columns. I am glad that the senator is awake to the evil influence of the subsidized press. There is a well-founded suspicion that several of our prominent dailies are conducted not as business enterprises, but as adjuncts to exploiting corporations. The owners use the columns of their papers to chloroform the readers while the pockets of the readers are being picked, and the people are as much entitled to protection from the subtle poison of these papers as they are to have 'poison' printed on a bottle that contains it."

The supply of canned reading matter both in the shape of editorials and news items and paragraphs is a popular industry with the trusts in these days. In the third of its series of articles on "Tainted News," Collier's Magazine quoted from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, issued last January, where the commissioners stated that: "The Standard Oil Company buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertising rates as ordinary news." And then, with a touch of irony, says Collier's, unusual in an official report, the paragraph ended: "The assumption is that this literature furnishes benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company."

Similar methods are employed by the public service corporations whose existence is being destroyed by the increasing popularity of the principle of public ownership. Newspapers are owned or controlled by these monopoly holders and regular writing factories are in operation for the purpose of turning out attractive news despatches and paragraphs decrying municipally-conducted services and extolling the wonderful merits of private operation.

This utterly unreliable stuff finds its way, in some cases innocently enough, into many newspapers, and its only object is to turn public sentiment towards the side of the utility monopolists. Publicity on the lines advocated by Mr. Bryan would assist the people to form an accurate judgment regarding the motives of that portion of the press which deals in the canned articles.

ANOTHER CANAL CRITIC.

Editor World: I was pleased to read in your morning's World the letter of Mr. Duttie on the Trent Canal and beg to second it as he has said on the uncalculated waste of our public money that has been going on for the last 70 years.

I was present at the opening of the lift lock at Kirkfield on Saturday last, and the statements of some of the political orators were startling, as to what they propose to do, by equipping the canal with all the latest up-to-date systems of electric hoists, wire rope traction, and trolley, wires suspended in the lakes on steel towers, electric lights and interlocking block systems. The main object of the whole scheme was that the government propose to build steel barges of 750 tons capacity for the haulage of the northwest crops, but they forgot to mention the cost of dredging and rebuilding the locks so as to make them suitable for barges of that capacity.

When in Peterboro I was informed on good authority that it would be extremely difficult for a barge to launch to pass safely from end to end on account of the older sections being nearly filled up. As a practical man well acquainted with the cost of towing and the difficulties attending the same, the transport of our northwest crops via the Trent Canal is a waste, and I regard the whole scheme as a political end ticket for the boys who have done inside work at election time.

John C. Watt.

"BEAUTY SPOT" FOR TORONTO.

Editor World: Having established for Toronto the reputation of being the world over as the Queen City of the West, we are doubtless prepared to spare no pains in our endeavors to make the city a place of beauty and interest to the world. The great commercial respect of the future. It would take the memory of the city and the power of the city to become a great and influential factor in the settlement of the world's destinies of Canada. The undivided sympathies of her population render her a more favorable centre for this purpose than any other large city in the world. Her position on the map is a most favorable one in relation to the rest of the Dominion.

The character of a great city is judged almost as much by the grandeur of its landscape as by its commercial and political reputation. Her position of the world to-day without the beautiful standing monuments of the glorious art which keep alive the memory of the city and the power of the city as well as the fame of her heroes and immortal masters? What would Athens be without the Acropolis and her other monuments which keep green the memory of a great city? The excellent degree of artistic taste in architecture, sculpture and other arts which, though dead in Greece, continue to benefit the world.

"Beauty spots" count so much for a city, not only for the present, but for the future, that it is not surprising to find any suggestion for the improved appearance of the city should not come amiss to a Torontonian.

With a view to the beautification of the city, I venture to make a suggestion. The lake being a beauty spot as well as a commercial asset to the city it is incumbent upon us to improve the view of the water front wherever space will permit, without undue interference with the city's business. And in this respect an improved lake front right against the heart of the city would be a valuable acquisition to it from an aesthetic point of view.

Now, sir, the time seems most opportune for the project of such an improvement. The city is in the process of being pulled down. If we remain passive, in a little while the space between Front-street from the station to the junction with Yonge-street are many open spaces for the city. The less or dilapidated buildings have been pulled down. If we remain passive, in a little while the space between Front-street from the station to the junction with Yonge-street are many open spaces for the city.

This suggestion is made for what it is worth, but I trust it will be of consideration by our civic authority as the time for the execution of such a project is not far off, and that it probably will be for many years.

Alexander.

SWEET CAPORAL

SWEET CAPORAL

CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

WHAT UNDERWRITERS WANT AT JUNCTION

Basis for the Demand That Protection From Fire Be Greatly Improved.

Judging from the recent reports of their inspectors, the Canadian Underwriters' Association must regard the Toronto Junction fire prevention system as somewhat of a back number, and it is equally obvious, from Thursday's council meeting, that the powers that be in the progressive suburb are neither prepared to fully admit this insinuation, nor to take all the remedial steps the insurance men demand.

While the Junction councilors refuse to make public the report, The World yesterday secured a copy. In it the underwriters say that, despite the enormous increase in population and the extensive building of modern and dwelling-houses, absolutely nothing has been done within the past three years to give the Junction adequate protection against fire, the appliances being now practically the same as when inspection was made in 1894. Inspector Howe's summing up being:

"I may say that the fire protection of this town, which was unsatisfactory at previous inspection, has become considerably more so, owing to the large increase in population without any corresponding improvement in appliances, and, more particularly, as regards the supply main and pump capacity, but many other improvements are also necessary. For anything like standard protection, steam fire engines with adequate water supply are required, but it is questionable whether the present conditions of pumping."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

Referring to the pumping capacity of the Junction plant, the report continues: "The usual consumption amounts to 12 hours of 12 hours by day, 25,000 gallons during 12 hours by day, which is at the rate of 1,914,000 gallons per 24 hours, or about 600,000 gallons per 24 hours. The total capacity of the cross-compound pump alone, and it does not appear likely that a larger capacity can be obtained, is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the supply main from pumps to the Junction is 2,000,000 gallons."

TO-DAY the Store Will Close at 1 o'Clock Sharp. Come in the Forenoon.

Field Glasses HALF PRICED

Your summer trips would be more enjoyable if you were accompanied by a pair of field glasses. See everything to be seen and save one-half on the investment.

Made by well-known French field and opera glass maker. Morocco buff and extension sun shades. Hard, black enameled mounts and draws. Fine definition and magnifying power. Size when closed 4 3/4 inches wide by 6 inches high. Leather sling carrying case, with hand-sewn buckles and straps, goes with each. Shipment delayed in transit. Could not use to our purpose.

The half-price saving is yours... Each pair guaranteed to give satisfaction... Be early.

JULY SALE PRICE, PER PAIR \$2.50.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

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

Michie & Co., Limited

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued, under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1907, incorporating by the name of Michie & Co., Limited, a company to be known as Michie & Co., Limited, for the purpose of carrying on business as a company, and to employ the same in conveyance of passengers and goods between any ports or places in Canada, and any ports or places elsewhere. (b) To carry on business of coal merchants, ship owners, carriers by land and water, warehousemen, wharfmasters and forwarding agents, and to do all or any of the foregoing, and to do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (c) To construct, maintain, work and manage any docks, wharves, warehouses, stores and other works, and to do all or any of the foregoing, and to do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (d) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (e) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (f) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (g) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (h) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (i) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (j) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (k) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (l) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (m) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (n) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (o) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (p) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (q) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (r) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (s) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (t) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (u) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (v) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (w) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (x) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (y) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (z) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (aa) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ab) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ac) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ad) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ae) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (af) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ag) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ah) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ai) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (aj) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ak) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (al) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (am) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (an) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ao) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ap) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (aq) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ar) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (as) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (at) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (au) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (av) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (aw) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ax) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ay) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (az) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ba) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bb) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bc) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bd) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (be) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bf) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bg) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bh) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bi) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bj) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bk) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bl) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bm) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bn) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bo) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bp) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bq) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (br) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bs) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bt) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bu) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bv) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bw) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bx) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (by) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (bz) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ca) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cb) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cc) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cd) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ce) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cf) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cg) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ch) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ci) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cj) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ck) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cl) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cm) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cn) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (co) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cp) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cq) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cr) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cs) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (ct) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cu) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cv) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cw) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cx) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cy) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company. (cz) To do all or any part of the property and business of the company.