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# The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 10 1907—TWELVE PAGES

**OFFICES TO RENT**  
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**F. J. SMITH & CO.**  
61 Victoria Street.

27TH YEAR

## "Carry the Power Bylaw"—A Benefit to Every Householder

### MAILED FOR MEMBERS

**East Lambton's Member Moves Favoring Amendment—Debate's Progress.**

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Geo. W. Fowler, author of wine, women and graft charges of last session, made his first appearance to-night and the opposition side rang with a welcome. He will be followed in a day or two by Stanfield, the victor of Colchester. The official declaration of his election should be in the Speaker's hands by this time. To-day the house listened to a number of speeches, of which the majority were contributed by the opposition, the government apparently desiring that the end of the debate should come soon. Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) moved an amendment favoring free rural mail delivery, but the succeeding speakers carefully avoided any reference whatever to this subject.

A. McLean (P.E.I.) declared that Borden was following the lead of Sir John Macdonald in announcing a policy. This policy had been enthusiastically endorsed by Conservatives everywhere. Mr. McLean spoke of the need of a national policy, and that Prince Edward Island had reason to complain of the mail service. Urquhart Wilson (Lennox and Addington) moved the adjournment of the debate at 11 o'clock.

**Rural Mail Delivery.**  
Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) argued that there had been no legislation to benefit the farmer. He concluded by moving the following amendment:  
"We desire to express our regret that more adequate reference has not been made to matters of public interest alluded to in the excellent speeches of great public men have alluded to in the rural communities."  
"We also desire to express our regret that your excellency's speech contains no allusion to the importance of inaugurating a system of rural mail delivery, under which rural populations may enjoy, so far as Canada's resources will permit, the great advantages of a telephone system, which has secured to the rural communities of other countries."

Mr. Hughes (P. E. I.) followed. He set out to prove that the prosperity of a country did not depend on the balance of trade being in its favor. A few nights ago the finance minister had shown that most of the prosperous countries of Europe had a balance of trade against them.  
Dr. Sproule equated as to the position of the United States, which showed a large excess of exports over imports, amounting in 1906 to ten thousand millions.  
Mr. Hughes was prepared to convince even Dr. Sproule, reasoning that it was quite possible that all nations of earth might trade with each other and imports of all might exceed their exports.  
Mr. Staples (Macdonald, Man.) devoted some attention to Mr. Crawford, who spoke of the tendency of his own province towards the operation by the government of a telephone system. Mr. Staples was able to state that Mr. Crawford was one of those Liberals who attended a Liberal convention in Manitoba, at which it was unanimously declared that the Liberals were prepared to go a step further than the public ownership of telephone lines.  
"The government not putting up a man to reply, Mr. Wright (Muskoka) took the floor at 8 o'clock.  
At the evening session Mr. Wright took up the discussion of the cause of the financial stress. He believed that

Continued on Page 5.

### SALOONS REPLACE THEATRES

**Effects Noticed in New York's First "Blue Law" Sunday.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—New York had its first taste yesterday and last night of a Sunday without any theatrical amusement. The doors of 500 concert halls and theatres were closed; but the backrooms of 5000 saloons and all the billiard and pool parlors, together with bowling alleys, were wide open.  
Every one of these had the largest business for any Sunday in their history, and never before were so many intoxicated men seen in the streets. Dancing academies and roller skating rinks were closed tight, while restaurants and beer gardens operating under restaurant licenses, were permitted to run without hindrance and with musical accompaniment.  
For the first time in December, fifty years no ball was held on Sunday night in Tammany Hall.

### TO HELP TOM WALLACE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Sproule, E. W. Fowler, Richard Blain, W. H. Bennett and other Conservatives, will go to Centre York to assist Tom Wallace.  
\$2000 Fire.  
GUELPH, Dec. 9.—Fire in the shipping department of the Taylor-Forbes Co. caused \$2000 damage to-day.

### RESPONSE ALREADY TO MISSION FUNDS

**Congregations and Individuals Pledge and Promise Aid to Laymen's Movement.**

"I am glad to say that there are no national boundaries when it comes to a discussion of the claims of the kingdom of Christ," remarked J. Campbell White at the large and very earnest meeting held last evening in the schoolhouse of the Church of the Redeemer in furtherance of the laymen's missionary movement.  
After denouncing the resolution of the Japanese—if the report were true—to exterminate 100,000 head-hunters in Formosa, as an outrage against our common humanity, he proceeded to sketch some of the outstanding features of the campaign, which had presented themselves during the past year. The marvelous developments of the last few weeks and the spontaneous uprising among the members of all the churches, however, fully convinced him that we were in the beginning of the best of times. Industrial competition, as such, appears to be an inevitable economic necessity. This fact must be recognized in order to treat the matter successfully. The prohibition of commercial power simply because it results from combination is futile, and may be harmful. It is not the existence of such power, but its misuse, to which attention must be directed.

Commercial success which is based solely upon the proper use of commercial power, upon the giving of better service or lower prices than any competitor, is a suggestion that justifies itself in a proper business development, and works benefit both to the public and the corporation. On the other hand, success that is based not on service to the public, but on the destruction of competitors by unfair methods, is an evil to be prevented. The one concern holds its power because it best serves the public; the other concern holds its power because it actively prevents competitors from serving or attempting to serve the public. It should be the aim of the government to keep open equally to all men the avenue of commercial opportunity, and to prevent the use of these unfair means that destroy or diminish such opportunity, that close it to one man while leaving it open to another.

It is believed, and the belief is based on experience, that publicity is the best deterrent against such unfair methods, and that few, if any, corporate managers have the courage to continue openly evil practices when the exact details thereof have been or may at any time be made specifically public by name, date, amount or place.  
In order to obtain publicity, it is necessary for the government to use the rule of the bureau of corporations:  
"The bureau is occupied with current work, with making investigations into the steel, lumber and tobacco industries, as well as with further work on the petroleum industry, and in making a special investigation relating to patents held by government employees upon articles in use by the government. It is believed that these investigations will set before the public a number of important economic and financial facts and tendencies, dealing with great industrial problems. It is believed that the experience of the bureau has significantly justified the phase of the policy of the administration which has been aimed at securing an efficient publicity in interstate corporations. It is believed that some of the great matters by federal means, that so significant a fact of corporate management, and that ultimately the national development of industries will force the adoption of a national system of regulation or supervision of some general nature as that already applied to national banks, in order that the significant facts of corporate management may be correctly laid before congress and the public as the only proper basis for just and intelligent action thereon."

Justice MacLaren explained that problems connected with our present immigration determined the association of home and foreign missions in this country, as against simply foreign in the United States. In fact, our home mission work was something over four times as great as that of the other country. The Metropolitan congregation expected to raise \$100,000 this year, and Sherburne-street would do at least as well, and perhaps better.

J. N. Shenstone, for the Baptists, said he had been wondering as the movement developed whether the Captain of Hosts was playing His last card and was calling on the reserves. He believed that they would succeed.

J. A. Paterson, K.C., said that this movement was clearly un denominationalizing them. The Presbyterian Church had determined upon raising this year a million for home and foreign missions, and \$125,000 in this city, and the thing could be looked upon as done.

J. Ashdown, for the Congregationalists, urged that they should take their share of the contributions from the petty cash list and place them among their important expenditures. A leaving spirit was already working among the congregations.

M. Parkinson said that this was the first time he had ever heard the mission problem properly stated, and it was so stated because it was presented by laymen to laymen. He moved the formal resolution endorsing the movement.

N. Farrar Davidson stated that the movement stood for civic righteousness and for all sorts of righteousness. He knew a man who had already resolved to give his times his usual amount for church purposes, while a lawyer of his acquaintance had remarked to him that instead of doing \$20 a year, he now wished to give \$100, and had already signed for \$50. A city rector had told him that his congregation's giving had increased fivefold in the last ten years. He seconded the resolution.

Justice MacLaren was named as the seconder of the motion on the part of the Methodists, and J. N. Shenstone, in seconding it for the Baptists simply said, "The Baptists are right behind it." The resolution was carried on a standing vote, the doxology was sung and Principal MacLaren of Knox College closed the meeting with prayer.  
It was stated that a citizen who is passing thru a serious financial crisis had his faith so strengthened in God by what he has heard at these meetings, that he will give to the cause in addition to what he is already doing, the sum of \$1000.  
Over 200 business men attended the luncheon at the St. Charles yesterday. Hon. S. H. Blake presided and among those present were, Mayor Coatsworth, Justice MacLaren, Thomas Crawford, Controller Hubbard, A. H. Vaughan, Noel Marshall, ex-Ald. Hay, John N. Lake, J. R. L. Starr, Jesse Wood, Thomas Dwyer, Frank Yelich, Eva Ivra Macree, N. W. Rowell, James Revie, Frank Hodsons, Dev. Dr. James Allen, John A. Paterson, R. C. Steele, Rev. A. G. Willison and Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

Among the speakers in Association Hall this evening will be James Rodger of Montreal, Silas McRee of New York and Rev. Mr. MacKintosh of Winnipeg.

### BEST WEAPON IS PUBLICITY

**Secretary Strauss Strong Advocate of National Regulation of Commerce.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—National regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, recognition of the fact that industrial combinations are an economic necessity, suppression of vicious methods to kill competition and publicity as a preventive of business evils constitute the most important declarations in the annual report of Oscar S. Strauss, secretary of commerce and labor, made public to-day in referring to the corporation problem, he says:  
"The experience of the bureau in its examination of the operations of a number of great corporations has brought out clearly the real object toward which the efforts of the government should be directed. Industrial competition, as such, appears to be an inevitable economic necessity. This fact must be recognized in order to treat the matter successfully. The prohibition of commercial power simply because it results from combination is futile, and may be harmful. It is not the existence of such power, but its misuse, to which attention must be directed."  
Commercial success which is based solely upon the proper use of commercial power, upon the giving of better service or lower prices than any competitor, is a suggestion that justifies itself in a proper business development, and works benefit both to the public and the corporation. On the other hand, success that is based not on service to the public, but on the destruction of competitors by unfair methods, is an evil to be prevented. The one concern holds its power because it best serves the public; the other concern holds its power because it actively prevents competitors from serving or attempting to serve the public. It should be the aim of the government to keep open equally to all men the avenue of commercial opportunity, and to prevent the use of these unfair means that destroy or diminish such opportunity, that close it to one man while leaving it open to another.

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### SUCKER FISHING



MR. NICHOLLS: I've got all kinds of bait, but they're simply not biting.

### LITTLE BOY AT NORTH BAY IS STOLEN BY HIS DADDY

**Culmination of Domestic Differences—Takes Wrong Train and is Arrested.**  
NORTH BAY, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—A bold abduction case caused considerable excitement here to-day and gave the police force a hard day's work.  
Some months ago Mrs. Augusta Rotter left her husband, E. D. Rotter, in Chicago, owing to domestic troubles, and disappeared with her 7-year-old son, Arthur, leaving no address. The husband engaged detectives and the chase for his wife and boy began, the continent being scoured without avail for some time. Recently the trail of the fugitives was found and the American sleuths traced mother and son to North Bay. The next act in the drama was the arrival of Rotter in North Bay this morning, and his appearance at police headquarters, where he solicited the assistance of Chief of Police Mitchell in locating the wife and child.  
A visit to the public schools was rewarded by the finding of little Arthur Rotter, who seemed far from pleased at the sight of his father and cried bitterly for his mother. A visit to the mother was then suggested by Chief Mitchell, and the two started ostensibly for her apartments, but Rotter dragged the boy, crying and struggling, to the suburban station of the T. and N. O. Railway, where they boarded the northbound express. Rotter evidently thought it was the Grand Trunk Toronto train. Telegrams were dispatched to northern towns, asking for the arrest of the abductor and the

### ST. JOHN, N.B., IS IN GRIP OF BAD WATER FANNE

**Papers Published by Candlelight—Hundred Special Constables Sworn In—Mains Broken.**  
ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Enormous breaks in the big mains supplying the city with water, have placed St. John in a dangerous position, and as a result there is no water or electric light to-night. The breaks occurred this morning and may not be repaired before Wednesday. In the meantime hundreds of teams are hauling water from the lakes and ponds miles from the city. Newspapers are being issued to-night by candle and lamp-light, and are using water in boilers hauled from a distance and stored in casks.  
The power companies have enough gas stored to last to-night, but to-morrow night there will be nothing but lamps, unless some repairs are completed. The streets are in utter darkness to-night, and to add to the trouble a dense fog has set in.  
The fire department has every available water wagon placed at convenient places, and the entire force is on patrol guarding against fire. Nearly a hundred extra policemen were sworn in this afternoon and went on duty this evening. If water is not obtained by to-morrow all I. C. R. and C. P. R. engines will have to be taken out of the city for water supply. The condition of affairs in hotels is serious and the like was never known in St. John before.

### EXPORT POWER LEASES.

**Terminable March 31st, 1908—Subject to Regulations.**  
OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—E. A. Lancaster, Lincoln, secured from the minister of inland revenue to-day a statement showing what licenses had been issued by the government for the export of electrical power under the statute of last session. The three companies at Niagara Falls are permitted to export the following quantities of power:  
Electrical Development Company 34,300 Ontario Power Company 45,000 Canadian Niagara Power Company 39,150  
All licenses are terminable on March 31, 1908, and are subject to regulations.

### STRANDED BULGARIANS.

**Something is Being Done, Says Minister of Finance.**  
OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Sproule asked to-day what had been done to take care of the 300 stranded Bulgarians at Toronto and 400 at Halifax.

### WORK WANTED.

The Associated Charities maintain a labor bureau, free of charge to either employer or employe, at their office, Room 76, Confederation Life Building. At the present time, many men are available for odd jobs. Housekeepers and others requiring the services of a man to attend to furnaces or other work, would confer a favor on the association if they would lend their wants be known, and secure promptly just the help they need.  
Telephone Main 5704. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m.

### CITY MAY LOSE THE GARRISON

**Barlow Cumberland Brings Back Disquieting News From Ottawa.**

The possibility that the city's title to possession of garrison commons might not be a sound one has not been considered in the plans for an eastern entrance into the exhibition grounds via the park land, but it now appears that the Dominion Government may revoke the order whereby the city was allowed to assume the role of purchaser.  
As a result of a visit to Ottawa by Barlow Cumberland, so it was announced yesterday at a meeting of those interested in the Old Fort Protective Association, the minister of militia, thru Col. Jarvis, who has been looking after the negotiations between the city and the government, stated that the property would not be handed over to the city, as the agreement had not been fulfilled. The buildings were to have been repaired and stores for military material were to have been provided, and this had not been done. The deed transferring the garrison common to the city had not been signed, and the present prospect was that the transaction would not go thru.  
Mr. Cumberland had been told that the entire property had been transferred from the militia department to the department of the interior.  
Cash Not Forthcoming.  
An Ottawa special to The World says that yesterday in the house Sir Frederick Borden answered Mr. Macdonnell (Toronto) the negotiations were concluded by order-in-council of May 16, 1904, with the City of Toronto to and as the corporation had paid \$25,000 the city bought the Baby farm for \$20,000, with a view to conveying it to the crown, but this conveyance had not yet been consummated.  
The city had asked for possession of garrison common, or part of it, but the delay was on account of non-payment by the city of the purchase price agreed upon.  
The delay in proceeding with the construction of the new barracks was accounted for by the plans prepared being too elaborate. They were being re-drafted with the view of reducing the initial cost and adding to the buildings from time to time.  
Mayor Coatsworth expressed surprise at the statement that garrison common might be lost to the city. The transaction had never been finally closed, he admitted, owing to some complications in details, but the delay was the fault of the government, not of the city, and as the corporation had paid \$25,000 on account he thought that the agreement could hardly cancel the agreement.  
The statement of the outcome of Mr. Cumberland's mission at Ottawa was made by Mrs. Thomson, the acting secretary, who expressed hope that the car line project would thus be effectively buried.  
The meeting, which was held in St. James' Church, was adjourned until Monday next in order to secure a thoroughly representative and larger attendance of those interested, such as members of patriotic, military and other organizations.  
The next meeting will be held in the hall, or in the office, mentioned in the armories. All arrangements were left with Major F. A. Fleming and Col. G. S. Ryerson.

### GRAMMAR SCHOOL CENTENARY

**Celebration on Thursday When Prominent Men Will Give Addresses.**  
The centenary of the Jarvis-street Collegiate Institute—or as it originally was, the Toronto Grammar School—is being celebrated on Thursday afternoon, when Premier Whitney, Hon. Dr. Pyne, Mayor Coatsworth and President Falconer, together with representative "old boys" will deliver appropriate addresses.  
The old boys' association have raised \$2000 to found an annual scholarship and to give an athletic prize yearly. The first of the latter will be presented on Thursday to L. A. Wright. A commemorative tablet from the board of education will be unveiled.

### DROPS FROM SIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—"I'm going to the barber's for half an hour. I shall not see the crowd that earn the admiration of visitors. The men should take the same care as the ladies to look nice when everybody else is looking. A hat makes a lot of difference and Dinsen's are the up-to-date old-time hatters, who have all the newest there is to be got in the hat. Fashion, quality and finish in the Pincen special, \$2.50 and \$3.00, in all the leading English and American blocks. Yonge and Temperance-streets, the home of men's hats.

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Robes, with checks, stripes, long, all sizes, \$4.49. Also designs, knots and values up to \$45c.

in Astrachan. Xmas special \$3.50.

85

Dr. White

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