

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1912.

WHO OWNS THE LAND?

It may not be amiss to recall the early history of the Canadian Pacific Company and to examine into its contract with the government of Canada, if only to refute the assertion, so frequently put forth in justification of the claim, that the land holdings of the company are something separate and apart from other assets of the corporation and are in some peculiar way the personal property of the stockholders. Just now The Hamilton Spectator, while affecting to discuss the matter in a judicial manner, and to argue at the same time for and against it, assumes the principal matter in dispute, by saying:

"The lands it holds have vastly appreciated in value chiefly through the company's expenditures, exertions, and excellent management. The present value of this land is a large element in the current value of the company's stock. Strictly the land-holding business ought to be considered separately. The land was given at a time when nobody wanted it or could use it. The public has now nothing to do with it."

We also hear from other sources as, for example, The Montreal Financial Times, that the lands of the company are hidden assets which may be devoted to the payment of a bonus or a special dividend to the stockholders from time to time.

Now, what are the facts? In 1881 the government of Canada owned about 700 miles of railway, designed to connect British Columbia with Eastern Canada. It agreed to turn over this land to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and practically to finance the company in completing the line across the continent. For this purpose the government added the company to raise money for the construction of the road in various ways. In the first place, there was a grant of \$25,000,000, which was to be paid from time to time to the company or to be funded so as to produce an annual sum which would be applied to the payment of interest on the company's bonds, as the government might elect. Then there was to be a grant of \$5,000,000 of land upon which the company might issue bonds to be guaranteed by the government and upon a portion of which the company subsequently did obtain \$10,000,000 from the public treasury. In return for all this, the company obligated itself "to forever efficiently maintain, work and run the Canadian Pacific Railway."

There is no room for the contention that the company received its land upon any different title or condition than it received the government railway which became, and is, a part of its system. The confusion on this subject arises from a popular mistake as to the facts of the case; a myth has grown up to the effect that certain wealthy and patriotic men, practically at their own expense, made the present Dominion possible by building a railway across the continent which for years paid them no dividends and that a grateful nation thereupon presented to them some 25,000,000 acres of more or less worthless land for their private use and enjoyment. What happened, in fact, was that a group of men by depositing \$10,000 with the Dominion Government, received a charter contract and grants from that government, by which they were enabled to construct and control a railway system, which has developed into the largest in the world. So favorably were they treated by the government that, as stockholders, they received dividends from the start and actually set apart in three years \$10,000,000 as dividends upon less than \$25,000,000 of capital actually invested.

The money given to the company by the government, the railway system given to the company by the government, and the lands given to the company by the government, were given to the enterprise to provide and maintain forever transportation facilities across the continent. The company cannot free its assets of the trust impressed upon them by its contract with the government, and the government may regulate the affairs of the company, so far as its rates are concerned, after a 10 per cent. profit is shown from all sources. The stockholders can have no greater rights than the company. They are entitled to certain profits and the people of Canada are entitled to all further profits in the way of better and cheaper service from the company. One may search in vain to find any clause in the contract between the company and the government which declares that the land grant is intended not for the benefit of

the enterprise, but for the personal benefit of the stockholders.

Could the company today divide its land holdings into farms and convey the same to its stockholders? No more than it could, in our opinion, tear up its rails and ties and divide them among the stockholders. THE LANDS ARE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERTAKING, NOT THE SHAREHOLDERS.

All the assets are held by the company for the primary purpose of operating a railway. The stockholders may share in the profits which accrue from such operations, but in any event the road must be operated. Service, not profit, is the keynote of the Canadian Pacific contract. The land grant was for the railway. It was bound to increase in value to make the corporation strong and enable it to give good service at low rates. It was never intended as a bonus to the stockholders and as an ever growing fund from which they should annually augment their private incomes for all time to come.

THE BARS AND CHEAP FARES.

The Globe is making a great argument about Human Efficiency and the Bar-room and refers to the congestion of population, and the need of sunlight for mothers and children and all the other fine things that can be said in this direction. But what is The Globe doing to help the people to get away from the actual slums of Toronto and out into the sunshine? The Globe presents a generally, we present a fact. Where, for instance, was The Globe the day before yesterday when a good word would have helped to more easily carry annexation in North Toronto, or at any other time that question has been up? A good word now will help.

Where is it today in trying to get a suburban service from the steam railways for Toronto which would let a lot of people out into our suburbs at a cheap fare and under good conditions. It is not the bar so much that is stopping the improvement of our people as it is the need of cheap transportation and good roads all over. What is The Globe's practical suggestion today in the way of the extension of city limits to meet the requirements?

We do not ask The Globe to abandon its policy in regard to the bars, but there are a few other things that are more pressing, and the actual question is transportation and good roads to the outlying districts rather than bars. Where will the people go if you keep them congested, even if you take away the bars? Get them out to the suburbs and you will do something, and probably there would be no bars there.

NO COMPULSION.

The News declares that the government is selling St. James' square because it needs the money to build a model school, a normal school and a museum in another part of the city. Why desert the site now so completely? What is the object in leaving St. James' square if the money thus acquired is to be expended on a new set of buildings? If any rebuilding is to be done let it be on the present location.

The Salvation Army is said to have 117,000 widows ready for export to Canada. Saved! Saved! Beware!

Now that the architect of the King Edward Hotel has announced that the extension scheme has been abandoned there ought to be a fine chance for some other fellow to go ahead with another really first-class house.

The board of trade has come into line with a resolution on St. James' square. The board is "unanimously opposed to any change that would destroy the public character of the square," and suggests that the city should be asked to acquire the grounds, the government give the city a share in the unearned increment. If St. James' returns there is nothing to be done but elect eight Liberals.

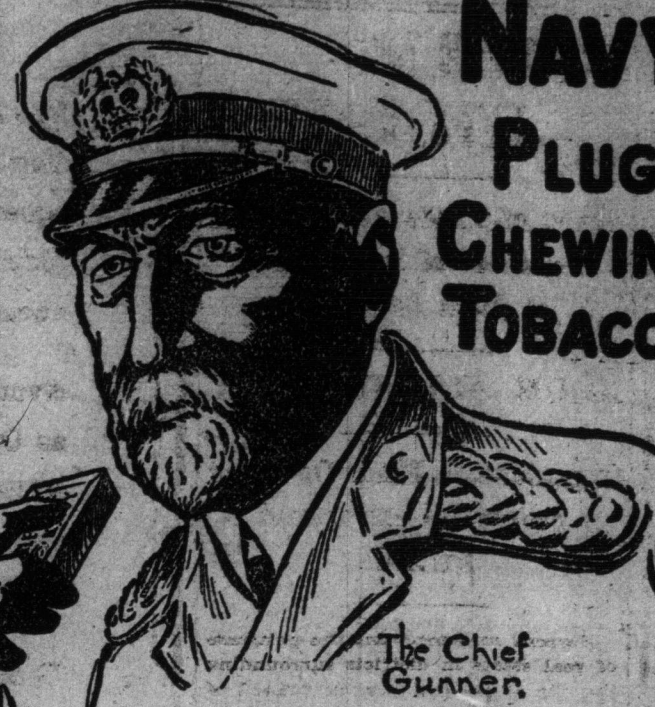
Southern Negroes in Industry.

Forty per cent. of all the agricultural workers of the south are negroes, numbering nearly 2,500,000. Of these, says Dr. T. J. Jones of the bureau of education, 800,000 are farmers, 218,000 of whom own their own farms. They own and cultivate 18,702,579 acres of land (more than three-tenths the area of New Jersey), all of which they have acquired since they were made free by Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Negro farms have increased twenty per cent. since 1900, while the white men's farms have increased but eighteen per cent. The negro population has, in the same decade, increased only ten per cent, while the white population has grown twenty-four per cent.

It is easy to see, from these facts and figures, what a factor the negro agriculturist is becoming in the south, and to what an extent he may be called upon to help solve the problem of high cost of living. When the war was ended the southern negroes were wholly illiterate. In 1900 their percentage of illiteracy had been reduced from practically 100 to forty-eight, and in 1900 this had been reduced to 33.3 per cent, largely thru their own efforts. In these figures may be observed the effects of the teachings and example of Booker T. Washington and of the instruction at Tuskegee, Hampton and the scores of industrial schools establishing in various parts of the south. Farms varying in size from 100 to 1000 acres are owned and cultivated by negroes. They have their own shops and stores. There are blacksmiths, carpenters and masons among them, and they also operate several banks. They are making progress toward independent self-support and comfortable living, not only, but education and wealth.

EMPIRE

NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO



The Chief Gunner.

What the Chief Gunner Says:

"There are two occasions when a gunner feels perfectly happy,—one is when his shot hits the target and the other is when he can enjoy a chew of Empire Navy Plug Chewing Tobacco."

DR. SPEER AND HOME RULE.

Editor World: The Rev. J. C. Speer said some things about Ireland at High Park avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, on Sunday night that are misleading.

He says that home rule is not the solution of the Irish problem, to which I answer that 28 out of Ireland's 32 counties think quite differently, even the four counties in Ulster, held by the extreme Unionists having a respectable percentage of Protestant Liberals and independent Orangemen who are in sympathy with giving home rule a trial.

He says that Catholics and the A. O. H. are working for home rule. Surely this is more creditable and patriotic than seeking to perpetuate the corrupt and unnatural union that was bought from some of Ireland's Protestants by titles, bribes and fat jobs.

He says that all the disturbance is caused by the propaganda of the R. C. church. Any intelligent school boy knows, as our own blood-brothers, descended from our ancient Kerry Queen, Scots, and we sincerely hope they will be over, I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over.

He also says that Ireland seeks independence, not home rule in purely Irish Protestant Nationalists, showing how the R. C. church causes Protestants to act as some of them are now acting but I think they are just being spiteful because they plainly see, that the days of their unjust, cruel ascendancy are over. I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over.

Rev. Dr. Speer intimates that fear of the R. C. church causes Protestants to act as some of them are now acting but I think they are just being spiteful because they plainly see, that the days of their unjust, cruel ascendancy are over. I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over. I am not criticising any one over.

He says that a parliament in Dublin, such as we will surely have, will drive Protestants to despair. I say, absurd! Know scores of good Protestants, but I do not think so badly of them as Dr. Speer seems to do, when he makes such an assertion as this, "the Irish race is pre-eminent for civilization; it is a bold slander to insinuate that they or the church that keeps them virtuous would oppress any neighbors who did not worship as they do. Dr. Speer, the Irish will not imitate those who persecuted them."

He says that "those strong Presbyterians in the north will never submit to home rule. They will not even allow it to be tried. They are armed and ready and would resist the first officers who came to enforce the law." Dr. Speer practically advises people to resist a

Bridgeburg, Ont., Sept. 15, 1912.

BUBBLING UP FROM THE ROCK

It is claimed by geologists that our far-famed Laurentian Mountains stand the oldest rock formation in the world. These sturdy old settlers are rich in minerals and mineral springs. The waters comes from the Laurentians, waters Radnor is bottled at the springs. Besides being an exception with radium water, Radnor mixes with anything.

Forcing Plants By Means of Radium.

The sprouting of plants under the action of radium has been shown by the researches undertaken at the Vienna Institute, which controls the chief portion of the world's stock of two or three ounces of radium.

Reporting the botanical results, Moltch has given illustration of sprouts of Mac, Arabis, chastnut, etc., that have been made to grow in a little time because of the effects that had not grown beyond the range of action.

only during the winter rest period of plants in late November or December. The action was easily carried too far, the plants were killed, and in the species tested a little more than half gave response to the stimulation.

More marked results were obtained with radium emanation applied to the plant under a bell-jar, instead of with direct radiation.

At Osgoode Hall

Sept. 15, 1912.
Announcements.
Motions down for sittings court for Thursday, 19th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Re Robertson and Colborne.
2. Buhner v. Crown, etc.
3. McEwen v. Finlay.
4. Weir v. Stewart.
5. Pritchard v. Clark.
6. Crawford v. Corville.
7. Treadle v. Board of Education.
8. Porcupine v. Waters.
9. Brown v. Toronto Junction.
10. Clark v. Kirk.
11. Hayes v. Carrick.
12. Re McNeill Estate.
13. Re Young and Murdoch.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Thursday, 19th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Redfern v. Inwood.
2. Deremo v. Arthur.
3. West v. Niagara.
4. Karch v. Karch.
5. Smilie v. Gushp Specialty.
6. Williams v. Salter.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Thursday, 19th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Sinclair v. Peters.
2. MacDonald v. Davies.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Friday, 20th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Re Griffin Estate.
2. Ridd v. Cameron.
3. Woolman v. Cummer.

Master's Chambers.

Before J. S. Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Bonnell v. Naughton-Fitzpatrick (Day & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff on consent for an order dismissing action without costs and vacating certificate of its pendency.
Re McLeod and Amiro—J. H. Peine for informant. Motion by informant for an order giving leave to serve notice on Amiro, a resident of Nova Scotia, by substitutional service on W. S. Harrington, K.C., who appeared for him on the former proceedings.
Order made.

Corley v. Hayes—Broadfoot (Rowan & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order vacating judgment signed Aug. 7 and allowing judgment for foreclosure in usual form. Order made.

Union Bank v. McKillop—D. C. Ross for plaintiff. F. Aylesworth for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 503 on a guarantee for \$15,000. The court dismissed. Costs in cause. Case to be tried in four weeks.

Campbell v. Verall; Gibson v. Verall—T. N. Pheasant for defendant. In each action J. MacGregor for plaintiff. Motion by defendant in each action for an order setting aside statement of claim on the ground of non-judicially obtained evidence. Costs in cause. Motion enlarged until 19th inst. Stay meantime.

Gold Medal Furniture v. Hambleton—J. Jennings for plaintiff. No one contra. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 606. Order made; not to be argued.

James v. City of Toronto—J. M. Langstaff for plaintiff. C. M. Colquhoun for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order for a commission to England to examine witnesses. Order made.

Agnew v. C.P.R. Co.—J. G. Smith for plaintiff. J. D. Spence for defendant. Motion by defendant for an order for the medical examination of plaintiff. Motion enlarged until 19th inst.

Before George M. Lee, Registrar.
Wolfe v. Wolfe—Gray (Montgomery & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for substitutional service of writ summons on Arthur Edgar Wolfe by serving same on the father, George Wolfe, at 120 Bathurst st. Order made.

Single Court.

Before the Chancellor.
Mr. Harry Van Wyk Laughton presented his certificate of fitness and was sworn in as a solicitor of the supreme court of judicature.

Murray v. Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co.—W. Laidlaw, K.C., for plaintiff. J. C. Wood for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff from the ruling or certificate of the local master at Sault Ste. Marie. At request of both parties motion enlarged until 20th inst.

Re Fink Estate—T. F. Slattery for administrator of estate of Hugh Finn. C. Cattanach for infant. Motion by administrator of estate of Hugh Finn on consent for leave to expend a sum not exceeding \$2500 in repair of buildings on estate, and to lease same to one John King for 10 years at a rental of \$100 per month. Order made as asked.

Campbell v. Tarabochia—J. MacGregor for plaintiff. J. M. Godfrey for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order striking out appearance of defendant and ordering defendants' solicitors to pay costs of proceedings in former action. Reserved.

Gibson v. Taxicabs—J. MacGregor for plaintiff. J. M. Godfrey for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order striking out appearance and ordering defendants' solicitors to pay costs of proceedings in former action. Reserved.

Fuller v. Bovis—R. C. H. Cassels for plaintiff. L. F. Helmuth, K.C., for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction granted restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

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Calvert v. Wigmore—E. P. Brown for plaintiff. J. T. White for defendant. C. Cooper for the company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction restraining defendants from carrying on blasting operations in their quarry, known as the Thomas quarry, in St. Mary's, contiguous to plaintiff's property. On defendants, by their counsel, undertaking to operate their quarry so as not to throw stones on or damage property of plaintiff until the hearing, motion enlarged until hearing. Costs reserved.

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LORD MILNER COMING

Will Spend a Week in Toronto on Tour of Canada.

Lord Milner is expected to spend at least a week in Toronto when he arrives here. On Saturday he is to reach Quebec. At Halifax and St. John he will address the Canadian clubs. Then he will go over the eastern provinces and from there west to Montreal and Toronto.

It is not thought that he will care to make any speeches except at St. John and Halifax.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, is preparing to make a survey of the Bering River coal fields, Alaska, with a view to the use of its coal by United States war vessels on the Pacific coast.



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