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RAILWAY RATE REVISION.

The announcement issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the effect that the board of railway commissioners for Canada has decided in favor of the general readjustment of rates through Eastern Canada, and that the railways have been ordered to issue new tariffs without unnecessary delay, proves conclusively that the agitation for a revision and proper analysis of railway tariffs has had some effect in awakening the railway commission to a sense of its obligations to the people of Canada.

We would, however, suggest for the consideration of the board of railway commissioners the fact that there are many shippers outside of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who are deeply interested in the question of transportation tolls, and that it would be advisable to publish for their information a copy of the order issued to the carrying companies, so that we may know precisely what is proposed.

From our standpoint the changes outlined are of too comprehensive a character to be generally satisfactory, and while the board of railway commissioners deserve credit for at least taking action to secure a readjustment of transportation tolls, we do not believe that a general order to the railways to prepare new tariffs, and to do away with the anomalies and discriminations which exist in connection with the tolls imposed by the carrying companies.

A readjustment of railway rates which does not provide for the placing of local territory in as good a position as what are known as common points, will be detrimental to the best interests of the country. The farmers and shippers at local stations deserve quite as much consideration as those located at common or competitive points, and if the preparation of new tariffs is left in the hands of the railway companies the readjustment will not be satisfactory.

There is only one method of obtaining a satisfactory revision of railway charges, and that is, to take each individual tariff separately, have it properly analyzed and dissected, the rates placed upon an equitable basis, and thereafter refuse to allow alterations without proper consideration. The preparation of railway tariffs should be worked out upon a common-sense basis, and there are certain well-defined lines which should be adhered to in preparing them. They are as follows:

When the railway companies, for any cause whatever, publish a low rate from one point to another, that rate should be established as a standard.

Local territory should receive the same facilities and rates as those given to common points.

Rates to intermediate points should not be higher than to points beyond.

The long and short haul clause should be applied on Canadian traffic.

It would be worse than useless to require the railway companies to submit new tariffs to the board of rail-

way commissioners, unless the members of that board are prepared to analyze and criticize the tariffs in question, and when a multitude of new tariffs are presented to the board at one time this is a physical impossibility. As we have already suggested there is only one method of obtaining a proper revision of rates and that is, dissect each individual tariff separately and arrange the rates upon an equitable basis.

General orders of the character outlined by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are not and cannot be effective in doing away with discriminations in rates.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE COAL QUESTION.

W. C. Milner of Halifax has long been an authority upon the coal question. As secretary of the Free Coal League he has labored for reciprocity in the coal trade between Canada and the United States. Whether or no he is right in that contention, the facts presented by him in a recent issue of The Halifax Herald make a strong argument in favor of provincial operation of coal mines.

In Nova Scotia all minerals are owned by the crown, and they cannot be sold. The lands, however, are leased, and the lessee pays a royalty, per ton, on the coal mined. These royalties amount to perhaps \$500,000 a year, and the people of Nova Scotia pay twice that much in excessive prices charged them by the combine for their own coal.

Just now soft coal in Halifax is cheap, comparatively; that is to say, it retails for about \$4.50 per ton. The same coal is sold in Boston, Mass., for \$2.80, freight and duty paid. The G.T.R. pays \$2.75 for Cape Breton coal f.o.b. at Montreal. For the same coal at the pit mouth the L.C.R. pays \$2.25 and loads its own cars.

Nova Scotia to-day is lagging behind, because her only salvation is to become a manufacturing centre. But the first necessity for the manufacturer is cheap coal.

It seems passing strange that the people of this province should be suffering for fuel when they own in fee simple boundless quantities of splendid coal.

A year ago Premier Murray stated that provincial operation of coal lands had never been an issue in Nova Scotia. It might be well for the opposition to make it an issue, and to get on the right side.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

For many years one of the features that most markedly distinguished the British people from the other nations of Europe was the popularity of sports and games. The play-loving Briton was long as much of an enigma to the Frenchman and the German as he was to the East Indian and to the Chinaman. In those days, not so remote, the supremacy of the United Kingdom in sport was as unquestioned as its supremacy at sea. But as in the larger sphere of free institutions and parliamentary government, the valuable qualities bred and fostered in the British race by the genuine play spirit, have exercised a steady and growing influence. It is no longer a case of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. Not only from the outer Britains and the United States, kith and kin as they are to the old home land, has the successful challenge come. The Belgian, the Frenchman, the Russian even, has gone, seen and conquered, and if the world Iachad cannot be truly written over the grave of British games, their votaries will at least have plenty to do to hold their own.

The last few years have been especially disastrous for Britain in branches of sport long unchallenged. This year the open championship at golf was won by a Frenchman; the tennis championship went to the United States; in rowing the Belgian retained the Grand Challenge Cup; Australia secured the laurels in lawn tennis; the South Africans repeated the wonderful success of the New Zealanders at football; a Russian holds the wrestling championship; the blue ribbon of the turf passed to an Irish-American, and the Lincoln Handicap and Chester Cup were won by French horses. This is a heavy list of losses and Great Britain will have to get a move on if they are to be, even in part, relieved. But, however disappointing the record may be for it, partly of excellence promises all the more for the future of international contests, which, conducted in the spirit of true sportsmanship, are not the least valuable factors in the promotion of peace and Gananoque.

WEIGH THE LOAF.

Charges of light weight in bread can scarcely be regarded too seriously, and whether well founded or not in the particular cases just raised afford good reason for amending and strengthening the existing bylaw. At present bread must be sold in loaves of one pound and a half, and three pounds weight; but the vendor is bound to keep suitable scales in his shop so he is not bound actually to weigh the bread unless specially requested by the purchaser so to do.

In the case of a commodity such as bread, where the weight of the loaf as it may ultimately be sold, cannot be accurately foreseen, ought the law not to require actual weighing before delivery to the purchaser? This is the system prevailing in London, and many other cities of Britain. There every vendor of household bread weighs every loaf as a matter of course, and makes up any deficiency

in weight from a cutting loaf kept for the purpose. When bread is delivered to the exact weight is delivered to the householder.

The Toronto bylaw is defective in requiring loaves to be weighed only when requested by the purchaser. Many residents do not know their rights in the matter and even where there is knowledge the request may not be made or may be made on the honesty of the manufacturer or the vendor. A peremptory rule removes all sense of invidiousness and a necessity of life is concerned it should be imperative. To our mind an amendment should be made securing a square deal for the buyer of bread. The baker buys his flour on weight and the public officials ought to ensure that the public are also protected in the case of the flour product.

FLEMING AND HIS CARS.

Editor World: It is to be regretted that there was such a disturbance over the blocking of a few cars on Twelfth. It is safe to say that if Bob Fleming had not been so offensive the car service would not have been tied up as it was, although Fleming admits that the tie-up this year was not so pronounced as the year before.

We all admire Fleming and his strenuous effort to keep the cars running, but how often does he smile in blocking the great home-made procession of humanity as it emerges from the workshops, offices and other places of employment, long duration. There seems to be little satisfaction in inconveniencing them. Every week or so there is a block of 5, 10, 15 or more minutes in some section of the city, entailing a loss of valuable time to the ordinary citizen. Cars are being switched down this street and the other to allow the company to improve the roadbed and tracks.

It is the public who pay for the car service. Manager Fleming and the stockholders of the company receive their salary at the hands of the public. The pay for an up-to-date car service the whole year round. There are supposed to be no blocks either by the company or public demonstrations, but the service is maintained by the public and they can stand a tie-up here and there for a 15 or 30-minute period to enjoy a procession such as that of the Twelfth, let the cars be stopped. Bob Fleming has no right to tie up the cars and mar the pleasure of the citizens. Twelfth is run on the lines to entail little inconvenience to the traffic at large. Let Fleming adopt his plans to tie-up the cars on the part of his company, the great mass of working people who seek conveyance at 6 in the evening and 8 in the morning. If the company provided an A. 1. car, with no blocks, the public would see that there would be no blocks on the part of demonstrations.

If Fleming can devise a scheme to have his cars run on schedule, prevent crowding and a tie-up of his line through failure of power, he will win the praise of the citizens of Toronto and his name will ring long in their ears as "The Free Railway Manager for the People, Not for the Company."

An Orangeman.

BANKING IN PORTO RICO.

Canadian Bank With Two Branches.

In the sixth annual report of the governor of Porto Rico, made in July, 1906, it is stated that there are nine banks established in Porto Rico, one of which is unincorporated and the other eight are organized under the laws of the United States. Some of the more important commercial houses engage in banking, acting as agents for the collection of deposits, receiving deposits, etc. Of the existing banks five have been organized during the last regime, and four have been established under the sovereignty of the United States. Under the provisions of the laws of Porto Rico, a bank is clothed with the powers of a bank examiner, and is given authority to require reports from the various banking houses, showing their financial status at the close of each month, and to make special examinations at any time he may deem proper, and to cause appropriate action to be taken should the condition of the institution be found to be unsatisfactory.

Just after the governor's report was issued, a branch of the United Bank of Halifax was established in San Juan, and that bank also established a branch at Caguas in May of this year. It is said that some of the old Spanish commercial houses have very large sums of actual cash in the safes of their own stores. Small farmers are gradually being educated to save and deposit with the banks, and owing to the rate at which sugar, tobacco and fruit crops are being developed, deposits of banks in good standing are likely to have rapid growth.

The business of the island is transacted entirely upon the basis of United States currency. An interesting characteristic of the "Banco de Porto Rico" is that their notes are issued in different sizes as well as for different amounts; for instance, a \$5 bill is, perhaps, four inches long by two inches wide; a \$10 bill is 2 1/2 inches wide by five inches long, and the larger amounts accordingly. This simple arrangement may have its disadvantages, but it certainly has the advantage of preventing the raising of a note from one denomination to another.

OLIVER LIKES P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 15.—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, left the island this morning on his return to Ottawa, leaving his wife and family at the north shore to spend several weeks. Mr. Oliver considers this province an ideal summer resort.

On his return to Ottawa he will make a tour of the west.

HOMESTEADING BY PROXY.

OTTAWA, July 15.—An order in council, passed last week, changes the homestead regulations in the west so as to allow of homestead entries being made by proxy by the father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter of the intending homesteader.

Jap Spat on Yankee Flag.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—T. Yoni, a Japanese employed as a wiper in the Southern Pacific shops, narrowly escaped serious injury to the hand of an enraged mob. Yoni was wiping an engine on which had been placed two small American flags. He was deliberately spat upon one of the flags.

Dropping the cars, too?

Serves Fleming right do it again!

Stopping the cars, eh? Thirty days for you!

JUSTICE

A VARSITY STUDENT'S IDEA OF IT.

SET BUILDINGS ABLAZE

SPOIL FIRE APPLIANCES

Incendiaries at Hartland, N.B., Also Imperil Lives—Damage Estimated at \$250,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 15.—Fire that is said to have been of incendiary origin, did great damage at Hartland, Carleton County, early this morning, the loss being placed at \$250,000.

The blaze broke out after midnight in Thornton's drug store, and it is declared the place was found saturated with oil, and that the fire apparatus had been tampered with, the siamese hose connection having been removed and two joints of hose cut.

The buildings destroyed included the store, the Keith & Plummer's produce establishment, McMillan's book-store, O'Brien's hardware store, Nixon's grocery, Massey-Harris agency, F. H. Perkins' monument works, Sipper & Miller's blacksmith shop, D. W. Letson's harness store, Maynard's law office, McCormick's implement agency, McLaughlin Carriage Co. agency, telephone office, J. W. Montgomery's provision store and C. C. Watson's furniture and casket factory.

The upper storeys of these buildings were occupied as dwellings, and the occupants lost all their effects. A dozen other places were partially damaged, and the big bridge across the river was also somewhat damaged.

JURY WILL "CAMP OUT."

No Room in Court House—Four Italians to Be Tried.

HANVILLE, La., July 15.—Including the empanelling of a jury which began to-day, less than a week is expected to suffice for the trial of the four Italians, charged with kidnapping and murdering Walter Lamana, a New Orleans child.

Not only does public sentiment make a speedy trial desirable, but there are not enough accommodations here for even the officials, to-day. He was found and cut down just in time to save his life.

IN DARKNESS TWO DAYS WHILE VOLCANO RAGED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The outbreak of a volcano on the peninsula of Kametchatka on Feb. 18 last, threw the whole country into utter darkness for more than 48 hours, and resulted in the starving of natives, according to the officers of the barkentine S. N. Castle, which reached this port last evening, direct from the Okhotsk Sea.

Yankee Ship Warned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The barkentine S. N. Castle, arrived here to-day from the cod fishing grounds off the coast of Siberia, reports that the vessel had been boarded by a Russian gunboat and warned to stay 30 miles from the shore, under threat of being confiscated.

Explosion in Drug Store.

ST. THOMAS, July 15.—While T. H. Duncombe, druggist, was experimenting with chemicals an explosion occurred and the store was badly gutted by fire.

Deaths in the City.

Deaths registered at the city hall yesterday were:

Hyman Stein, 56 years, intestinal obstruction.

Towney Yatzuro, 32 years, accidental death (street railway accident).

Ellen Stuart, 55 years, paralytic stroke.

May Frances Parker, 14 months, bronchitis.

Francis Lewis Flesham, 6 months, cholera infantum.

John Lawlor Woods, 46 years, chronic endocarditis.

John Moore Wilkinson, 61 years, pneumonia.

Anselm Heath, 74 years, cerebral degeneration.

Frances Ena Campbell, 13 months, sarcoma of kidney.

Albert Allin, 8 years, operation on throat.

George Vanzant, 38 years, accident.

Kate May Cowan, 19 years, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Emma Olive Present, 23 years, ulcer of intestines.

Alice Mason, 40 years, morphine poisoning.

Sonia Pellon, 60 years, heart disease.

Chas. Cosgrove, 33 years, syphilis.

Japanese "Endeavorers."

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—One of the most notable meetings ever held in connection with a Christian Endeavor was that of Japanese Endeavorers here yesterday. Hundreds of Japanese came to hear addresses in their own tongue on the progress of Christian Endeavor work, sing America's religious songs in Japanese and listen to the welcomes extended by American speakers.

Revolutionists Sentenced.

KIEV, July 15.—The court-martial of a hundred soldiers, who participated in a revolutionary meeting on June 17, after the dissolution of the duma, has been concluded. Six of the men were sentenced to death and the others to long terms of imprisonment.

TORTURED BY BURGLARS TO GIVE UP THE KEYS

Buffalo Coachman Has Tongue Slit and Feet Gashed and Then is Thrown Down Stairs.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Because he would not deliver to two burglars the keys of his employer's house, Frank Smith, 45 years old, a coachman in the employ of John Ghem, a wholesale meat dealer, was horribly tortured Sunday morning and left for dead by his assailants.

Smith slept in a room above the barn at the rear of Ghem's house. He was awakened shortly after midnight by two masked men, who demanded the keys of the house. Smith refused to give them up and the burglars then began a series of revolting tortures.

Smith's tongue was slit with a knife and the soles of his feet were slashed in a score of places until he became unconscious. The men then threw Smith down the stairs, where he was found the next morning.

The matter was kept a secret by the police until to-day, when one arrest was made. The prisoner gives his name as Taylor.

MARRIAGE CLUE TO MURDER

California Couple Arrested on Charge of Poisoning First Wife.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 15.—Fred H. Magill, formerly cashier of the Karner National Bank of Clinton, Ill., was arrested last night with his wife on a charge of killing Magill's first wife at Clinton two months ago.

It is declared that Magill's present wife was formerly Miss Fay Graham, a stenographer, who lived with the Magill family before Magill's first wife died of strychnine poisoning. A note was found on Mrs. Magill's bed, saying that she had committed suicide.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide in the case, and dropped the matter until it was learned in Clinton that Magill and Miss Graham, who is 19 years old, were married on July 6 in Denver.

SELL LIGHTWEIGHT BREAD

CHARGE AGAINST GROCERS

27 Merchants Summoned to Explain Alleged Infraction of the City Bylaw.

Twenty-seven retail grocers have been summoned and will appear in court to-morrow morning to answer to a charge of selling lightweight bread.

The defendants are: Mrs. Foley, 375 East Queen-street; Percy D. Martin, 690 East Queen-street; W. S. Kennedy, 978 East Queen-street; Edward Clements, 69 Munro-street; Mrs. Miller, 126 Munro-street; F. H. Bible, 289 Broadview-avenue; E. J. Ware, 167 Bolton-avenue; Wm. Forster, 104 East Queen-street; J. J. Nealon, 76 Edward-street; Hector McLean, 177 East Queen-street; Oliver Gowdy, 289 East Queen-street; W. McFarlane, 282 East Queen-street; John Butcher, 228 West Queen-street; Walter Hulbert, 268 West Queen-street; Chesher & Chesher, 438 West Queen-street; Mrs. Lamb, 883 West Queen-street; W. Cooper, 229 Wellesley-street; Christopher Proctor, 239 Wellesley-street; Albert Brown, 200 Carlton-street; R. H. White, 250 Carlton-street; J. A. Farewell, 489 Parliament-street; H. Armitage, 438 Church-street; Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, 90 Givens-street.

The medical health officer has decided that to bring the delinquents into court is the only remedy for this breach of the law. Twelve manufacturing bakers will also be proceeded against.

Last February a test conviction was secured against a baker, and it was sustained by the higher courts. The manufacturers are inclined to view Dr. Sheard's action as further prosecution, and it is understood will defend the charge to a man.

AUTO TURNED OVER

FOUR OCCUPANTS HURT

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Peter Walzer, 36 years of age, his daughter Stella, 26 years old; Clara Lausman, 22, and D. F. Alden, 22, are in the Allegheny General Hospital, as a result of an automobile accident. The machine struck a rut in the road and turned turtle, burying the occupants beneath it. Walzer's leg was almost ground off, while his daughter was partially dismembered.

Elks at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The opening of the Elks' convention week was greeted with clear, warm weather. The familiar "Hello, Bill," is heard everywhere.

Continuing the Early Closing program the store will close each Saturday of July and August at 1 p. m.

Putting experienced and expert tailoring and the very best of materials into every garment enables us to turn out clothing in style and quality every way satisfactory.

Saving all middleman's profits makes "lower prices" possible and positive here. Thousands of other men have found this out. We're ready to prove it to you.

Here's a chance for you:

Clean up in blue and black worsteds and serges, and the stylish dark olive worsteds. All this season's goods, and made in latest tailored effects, sizes 36 to 42, but sizes and lines are broken. Every suit perfectly made with the "Eaton" guarantee of satisfaction. Now is the time to obtain a light, serviceable summer suit at greatly reduced clearing price.

JULY SALE PRICE PER SUIT \$7.95

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

Michie & Co., Limited

RESCUED JUST IN TIME.

Two Boys Were Taken From the Lake at Lucky Moment.

It seems that the rescue on Sunday of the two boys, Griffiths and Love, was effected not a minute too soon. The upset from the canoe took place a good half mile out in the lake. Jim Blea, leader of the Star Theatre orchestra, noticed it and sprang into the boat, being joined by Charles Ball and John Robb. Against a strong wind Mr. Blea pulled manfully at the oars. When the boys reached the shore, Love was in bad shape. He had gone down twice, and told his rescuers he was drowning. Griffith, who had been holding on to the canoe when taken into the boat. He slipped off the canoe and Mr. Blea had to grasp at his hair to catch him.

JAPS FLOCK TO CANADA.

In June 1918 Were Admitted at Victoria—106 of Them Females.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The Japanese immigration to Canada for June was unusually large, according to a report received by the department of trade and commerce, from the immigration office in Canada, and 27 continued their journey to various United States points.

Sunrise Over Muskoka Lakes.

When searching for a fitting name for the Canadian Pacific's fast night train to Muskoka, "Sunrise Express" seemed a bright idea. Leaving Toronto at 2:30 a.m., with Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Toronto passengers fast asleep in their respective sleepers, she runs into Bals station just after six o'clock, when the early morning sun floods waters and woods with a golden glory, lighting up the treetops, making a path of gold down the still lake and a thousand rainbows on the water for which Bals is famous. Muskoka never looks more beautiful. At all times Bals is one of the loveliest spots on the lakes; on a summer morning it is a very fairyland. All are out of their berths in good time, early rising being rewarded with the freshest air and the brightest sunshine in all America. At the station wharf the steamer waits to carry passengers to their various destinations on the lakes without delay. It's a splendid introduction to Muskoka, one that can only be obtained at its best by traveling on the C. P. R.

Montreal Will See Him.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Admiral Yamamoto had forewell to his friends in this city to-day and started for Japan via Boston and Montreal.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla does not contain the least particle of alcohol in any form whatever. You get all the tonic and alterative effects, without stimulation. When a stimulant is needed, your doctor will know it, and will tell you of it. Consult him freely about our remedies.

Lowell, Mass.

THE AGONY OF

Zam-Buk's Wife's Telling

There is one sure

remedy from piles!

Little Zam-Buk and his

hours! Do it before you

follows.

Mrs. Wm. Verriou

(Man), says: "I'm