

The Toronto World

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OUR NEIGHBOR'S OX.

In the United States two gigantic trusts have made sport of a great people for a long time. But at last an outrageous public opinion has asserted itself, and demanded tardy prosecution. With the judicial decision against the Standard Oil Company and the indictments against members of the Sugar Trust, following revelations of colossal frauds, America may be said to be on their trail.

At least an effort is to be made in the United States courts to punish the wholesale treachery, smuggling and stealing of these two combines. It remains to be seen how far politics and political corruption can sidetrack justice.

The World predicts that The Globe, The Star and other kindred organs of the electric ring will read a lecture to the public on these atrocious United States combines. Yet at the same time these organs of canned opinion are the supporters of an electric and traction combine in Ontario that in its scope seems to surpass with a yoke that makes the sugar and coal oil collar on the people of the United States look like a silken necktie.

MRS. PANKHURST'S APPEAL TO REASON.

Now that Mrs. Pankhurst has come and gone it is to be regretted that many who were only prevented by an ingrained prejudice did not hear her. It would at least have had the effect of raising their discussion of the woman's suffrage question to a level of reasonable debate, instead of the mere denunciation into which their opposition usually degenerates.

Mrs. Pankhurst is above all things reasonable. The trouble is, as was said of another able argument, she is too (emphatically) reasonable. When a man is beaten at the game of reason he resorts, if his prejudices be uncontrollable, to oaths and force.

Mrs. Pankhurst is at liberty just now pending the decision of the higher courts upon a test case, the result of which will settle whether women have the right of personal appeal to the sovereign or to the prime minister as chief of his accredited representative advisers.

The women claim that under Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights all the privileges secured to men were equally secured to women. For pasting an extract from the Bill of Rights on the wall of the house of commons the woman, who started the hunger-strike, was sent to prison with hard labor as a common criminal.

In 1832 the reform bill for the first time, it is claimed, discriminated between the sexes. In 1867 when a protest was made to have women given the right to vote, it was stated that the word "person" in the act covered both sexes. On applying for registration some revising barristers declined to recognize women as persons. On appeal the law lords decided that for pains, penalties and punishments a woman was a person, but that for rights and privileges she was not a person, and this judgment still stands. More recently at Glasgow University, when the women graduates, as members of the general council, claimed the right to vote for its parliamentary representative, it was ruled that they were persons for purposes of matriculation, payment of fees, examination, graduation and academic honors, but that they were not persons to mark a ballot. Their services, as Mrs. Pankhurst remarked, were in demand to teach men how to mark their ballots.

The appeal to reason, continued for years, made no impression on politicians saturated with prejudice. Some other argument which they could not ignore had to be found. It was discovered that no body of people outside the constitution had ever been able to obtain constitutional rights by constitutional means. There was nothing for it, as Mrs. Pankhurst declares, but to adopt former masculine methods to feminine conditions. They have not taken human life as men did in 1832 or practised any of the brutalities common then.

It may be argued that the premise with which the women start is wrong, and that they do not need votes. But Mrs. Pankhurst's enumeration of a few of the disabilities under which women labor, the removal of which it is quite hopeless to expect men to bring about, is sufficient to meet this objection. Men will not waste time in politics on persons who have no votes.

Mrs. Pankhurst may not hope to overcome prejudice, although her graceful demeanor, her refined deportment, her charming speech should go far to break down the opposition of conservative instincts. Those who are amenable to reason only need to hear her case.

BLOOR STREET VIADUCT AND EXPROPRIATION.

Mayor Oliver has stated that he objects to building the Bloor-Danforth viaduct before the city has power to expropriate the property that will be benefited, and to sell it at its advanced value, which he believes would recoup the city for the cost of construction.

Mayor Oliver may signalize the close of his term as mayor by having a bill drafted and set on trials to pass the

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Legislature to accomplish this laudable end.

The city's powers of expropriation are limited now. Only property that is actually required for improvements or that may be partially affected by them is subject to compulsory expropriation. In running a new street power is also possessed to purchase frontage property to a limited extent. But the city which pays for a general improvement should be in a position to share generally in the benefit from increased values arising out of the improvement it pays for.

It is true that the increased value of property benefits the city thru the increased amount of taxes payable. There is also a provision by which a special assessment may be made on property specially benefited by an improvement like the proposed viaduct. But Mayor Oliver and The Evening Telegram are quite right in their contention, which The World has always supported, that more extensive expropriatory powers should be allowed the city, so that the full benefit may be derived from a general undertaking of the size and importance of the Bloor-street viaduct.

There need be no delay, however, about submitting the Bloor-street project to the people, while the suggested legislation is being procured. The longer the matter is delayed the greater will be the cost, and the less the profits the city can derive from an expropriation measure. Moreover, if the bylaw to build the viaduct is passed in January, the legislature can have no excuse to shrink the question of expropriation.

CANADA'S FOREIGN INTERESTS AND THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Canadian money is not exclusively employed in Canada. It is one of the remarkable and not altogether justifiable departures of some Canadian banks and capitalists that very extensive enterprises have been entered upon in the East Indies, in Brazil and other South American States and in Mexico. The aggregate amount of money so employed has been placed at \$300,000,000, and it certainly exceeds \$200,000,000. Without dealing with the question of the propriety or otherwise of entering upon and pursuing this policy at the existing stage of Canadian growth, when every dollar is needed to open up the natural wealth of the country and develop its industries, the fact that Canada has extensive interests in countries whose future is, to some extent at least, unsettled, has an important bearing on the pending question touching co-operation in maintenance of the imperial navy.

Whatever may be said in support of the abolition of armaments, and the commencement of that reign of peace which every right thinking man and woman so much desire, it is plain that under present world circumstances, these things, desirable in themselves, are unattainable. No nation in the presence of strenuous international rivalries, of vast countries whose latent potencies are immeasurable and the later employment of these incalculable, of communities that have not yet built themselves into staple nations, of the earth hunger which evidently possesses certain peoples who entered the race too late for its effective satisfaction, can afford to experiment with conditions involving their very existence. Canadians, by creating of their own volition considerable external interests, have given hostages to fortune requiring power sufficient to maintain them and protect them. Within the empire Canada can speak with the authority of the empire at her back. Alone and without maritime power, what would the voice of Canada avail? By co-operating in imperial defence the Dominion is ensuring for itself and its foreign interests the respect necessary for their proper recognition.

THE NEED FOR BLOOR STREET VIADUCT.

Editor World: The works committee did a good day's work when it sent on to the city council a recommendation that the Bloor-Danforth viaduct bylaw be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers on Jan. 1 next.

A glance at the city map reveals a deformity that is becoming more and more pronounced as the city expands eastward and northward.

The Don Valley, like a wedge, divides the northern portions of wards one and two, and still further congests traffic at the already congested Queen-street intersection, retarding that symmetrical growth so necessary for the commercial and physical well being of a city.

The crippling effect of this deformity in the system of public highways is as disastrous to a city as the Chinese practice of binding feet is to the unfortunate individuals who are victims of that cruel and perniciolous custom.

Nature has endowed Toronto with

AN APPALLING CONDITION

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advantages that have placed her in a premier position among the commercial cities of the continent.

In the Don Valley she has provided for us an ideal railway entrance without grade crossings. She expects us to build the bridge, having given to us the means wherewith to build, and a promise of greater favors when we show our faith by our works and build this viaduct which is the missing link in a system of combined underground and surface lines designed to give a one fare car service to the remotest parts of the city, and provide an entrance for the radial lines to the market and Union Station. I trust that obstacles will not again be placed in the way of the immediate provision of this much-needed improvement, and further, I hope that Mr. Forman's suggestion to make a jog in the viaduct with a necessary change of grade to Dale-avenue, will not be considered.

Let us have a straight thoroughfare with uniform grade thrust, and we shall have, when this missing link is supplied, what will probably be the finest thoroughfare in Toronto.

Bloor-Danforth.
Toronto, Nov. 21.
MANY HAPPY RETURNS.
H. J. P. Good (Pop), born at Solihull, Birmingham, Nov. 22, 1848.

POLITICAL NOTES

Joseph Martin, former leader of Liberals in British Columbia, and now a resident of London, England, writes to The News-Advertiser of Vancouver warning against the Liberal party's catastrophe of electing John Oliver, present leader of the Liberal opposition, to power. In his characteristically cautious style Mr. Martin says:

"It shows the state to which Liberalism has been reduced in British Columbia when the new leader, Mr. Oliver, is elected. Mr. Martin says that the actions of the Hon. Richard McBride as leader of the opposition during the first session of 1903, could not find words strong enough to condemn him. Mr. Martin says that the actions of the Hon. Richard McBride as leader of the opposition during the first session of 1903, could not find words strong enough to condemn him. Mr. Martin says that the actions of the Hon. Richard McBride as leader of the opposition during the first session of 1903, could not find words strong enough to condemn him."

At the last general election I voted for the five McBride candidates. If I vote next month I would do so for the same thing. I did so because I believed that if the Liberals got into power by carrying Vancouver with the help of the corrupt gang alluded to, they would steal all the loose assets of the province.

I think it is the duty of every patriotic British Columbian to avoid such a catastrophe for the province, and the only possible way seems to be by retaining in power the present government.

In three of the provincial by-elections in Nova Scotia there will be contests, Victoria allowing the Liberal nominee, Mr. Buchanan, to be returned by acclamation. In Lunenburg, Hants and Cumberland, there will be contests. In the last named county the labor party running A. L. Landry as its candidate, making a three-cornered contest. The Conservatives and Liberals nominating respectively T. Sherman Rogers and J. H. Livingstone. The election there was rendered necessary by the death of Hon. W. T. Piper, attorney-general. In Lunenburg the Liberals nominated A. K. McLean, who resigned from the house of commons to accept the attorney-generalship in the Murray government. As his opponent the Conservatives nominated J. W. Margeson, a barrister. In Hants the election is rendered necessary because of the death of C. S. Wilcox, the Conservative leader in the house of assembly. Hants Conservatives nominating Albert Parsons, a business man of Walton, and the Liberals, W. M. Christie, K.C., of Windsor.

Conquest of the North Pole.

In the perils and adventures of Arctic exploration as described by Anthony Fiala in his illustrated lecture on the above subject in Massey Hall Thursday by the aid of color pictures of the gorgeous effects of the midnight sun and the aurora borealis, said by moving pictures prepared with the best modern appliances in the hands of a master craftsman; pictures which transport to the room within which the spectators are listening to the words of the leading actor in the events they portray the very acts and movements of the men, the horses, the dogs, the ship, the ice and all the elemental forces of nature herself, the effect is marvelous and soul-stirring.

Mr. Fiala will discuss the recent discoveries of the north pole by Cook and Peary, which will prove valuable information on the present controversy. Sale seats open to-morrow (Tuesday), 10 a.m. at Massey Hall.

Southern Quits New Theatre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—E. H. Southern and Julia Marlow have quarreled with the directorate of the New Theatre and are to leave and appear in repertoire under their own direction. Guy Bates Post will take Southern's place.

AT OSGOODE HALL. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judges' chambers and single court will be held this week at 10 a.m.
Motions set down for single court for Monday, 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.:
1. Ideal v. Ray.
2. Rogers v. Meade.
3. City of Toronto v. Applebaum.

Peremptory list for divisional court, for Monday, 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.:
To be spoken to:
1. McKenney v. Martin (7).
2. Wright v. Coleman (5).
3. Blesky v. Devine (19).
4. Schlemmer v. Greenblatt (22).
5. Re Seymour and Code (37).
For argument:
1. Horrigan v. Port Arthur.
2. Mazza v. Port Arthur.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Monday, 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Sprague W. re estate of (10).
2. Bruce Mines, Limited v. Town of Bruce Mines (11).
3. Wade v. Livingston (12).
4. Treasurer of Ontario v. Patten (13).
5. Kimball v. Butler Bros. Hoff Co. (14).

Master's Chambers.
Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Bruce v. Charbonneau—A. W. Keeler, for two defendants, moved on consent for order dismissing action as against them without costs and vacating his pendens. Order made.
Grant v. Thompson—Keogh (Foy & Kelly), for defendants, moved on consent for order dismissing action as against them without costs and vacating his pendens. Order made.
Brown v. Exstain—S. W. McKewen, for plaintiff, moved for leave to issue a writ for service out of the jurisdiction. Costs to plaintiff in the event of success.
Re Solicitor—J. R. Code, for client, moved for an order for taxation of solicitor's bill of costs. D. Donald, for solicitor. Order made, costs in the taxation.

Stephens v. Maple Mountain Mining Co.—C. Kappel, for plaintiff, moved for judgment under C. R. 603. R. C. Leveson, for defendant, contra, and asked enlargement to cross-examine plaintiff on his affidavit. Enlarged sine die.
Sides v. Town of Dunnville—S. H. Bradford, K.C., for defendants, moved to change venue from Welland to Cayuga. H. S. White, for plaintiff, contra. Motion enlarged until 22nd inst.

George v. Strong—J. H. Spence, for defendants, moved for an order for commission to take evidence of their defendant, Laitner, at Vancouver. G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Motion dismissed, without prejudice to any application to the trial judge. Costs to plaintiff in the event of success.
Varey v. Butler—E. W. Wright, for plaintiff, moved for particulars of paragraph 8 of statement of defence. T. F. W. O'Connor, for defendant, contra. Motion enlarged until after examination of defendants for discovery. Time for reply extended in meantime.

Single Court.
Before Falconbridge, C.J.
Lamont v. Wenger—H. E. Rose, K.C., and J. G. Wallace, K.C., for plaintiff, moved for judgment on motion to restrain defendant from parting with or encumbering his property. Grayson Smith, for defendant, contra. Judgment: Defendant's solicitors advised that it is defendant's intention to carry the appeal against to the supreme court, and that the advice of counsel is that plaintiff's present demurrer is premature and against defendant. The case is covered by Burdett v. Fader, C. O. L. R. 532. The plaintiff has no judgment and no right to carry the case. Refused. Costs in cause to defendant.

Trial.
Before Latchford, J.
Morton v. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.—H. H. Dewar, K.C., and G. D. Urdahart, for plaintiff. I. F. Hellputh, K.C., and R. H. Greer, for defendant. Judgment: The action was for damages to the boy Jones, who, it is alleged, was injured while conforming as he was

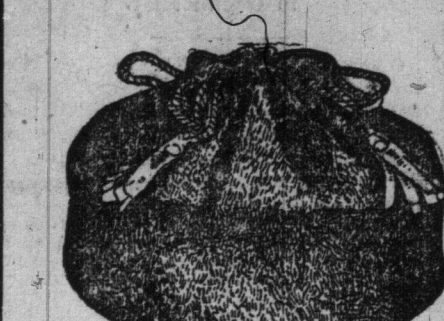
obliged to conform, to the orders of Iscard. It would follow as a result of the evidence on the latter point that there was a breach by the Morton Company of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Objection was made to the admission of this evidence on this point and I think it must be rejected. Iscard's evidence, however, I regard as admissible to the extent that it enables me to find, as I do find, that there was negligence under the Ontario Factories Act, occasioning the injury to the boy Jones, and entitling him to recover the damages from the Morton Company as insured by the court of appeal. It is not necessary for me to consider the question of estoppel, but if it were, I should find that the defendants were by their conduct in assuming the whole conduct of the defence in Jones v. Morton estopped from disputing their liability as limited by the court of appeal, or as now determined. There will be judgment for plaintiff for \$1983.57, with interest from Dec. 11, 1907. Plaintiffs are entitled to costs both of this and for trial.

Thursday next is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The debate on the budget will begin in the house of lords to-day.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Collar Bags Are Important in the Scheme of Things to the Modern Man



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Law Society of Upper Canada

The Benchers will on the 3rd of December, 1909, appoint an Examiner for the Law School to fill the vacancy occurring during the present (Michaelmas) term.

Applicants are required to send in their application to the Acting Secretary, Osgoode Hall, not later than Monday, the 29th day of November.

No application is to be made by or on behalf of any applicant by letter or otherwise to any Benchers.

Dr. Ross Nominat—Dr. Robert L. Ross, a native of Oxford County, now of Morris, Man., has been chosen by the Liberals of Morris to contest their constituency in the forthcoming provincial campaign.

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