

The Toronto World.

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TO THE LEGISLATURE FIRST.

Toronto's application for power to
generate and distribute electrical en-
ergy at Niagara Falls is strengthened
by the offer which has been made on
behalf of the Hamilton & Lake Erie
Power Company. The company's propo-
sal comes as the first practical proof
that electrical energy can be delivered
in Toronto for between \$10 and \$20
per horsepower.

Since the announcement of the Hamil-
ton & Lake Erie Power Company's
offer, the situation has been further
simplified. A special correspondent of
The Toronto News, writing from Ni-
agara Falls, states, with official au-
thority, that the Ontario Power Com-
pany is also willing to sell electrical
energy to Toronto. Four companies
are now developing or preparing to
develop electrical energy at Niagara
Falls. Two of them are willing to
enter into a contract with Toronto to
supply electrical power, which the city
may have delivered at its limits, or
bring from Niagara Falls by its own
wires.

Both the offer of the Hamilton &
Lake Erie Power Company and the
official statement of the Ontario Power
Company are important. These com-
panies will sell power to the city at
Niagara Falls for \$10 per horsepower.
The city has then the alternative of
entrusting the privilege of transmis-
sion to the company from which it
buys, or it may establish its own
transmitting lines.

Ten dollars per horsepower added to
the sale price of electrical energy at
Niagara Falls is a small estimate of
the cost of transmission. The proba-
bility is that, power can be delivered
in Toronto for considerably less
than \$20 per horsepower. This esti-
mate is substantiated by the straight
offer of the Hamilton & Lake Erie
Power Company, and the statement of
the Ontario Power Company.

Cynics may continue to sneer at the
possibility of Toronto securing electri-
cal power at a figure which would
make it worth while to go into the de-
veloping or transmitting business, or
both. Their contentions have been dis-
sipated by the proposal of the Hamil-
ton & Lake Erie Power Company,
whose example other generating com-
panies seem willing and anxious to
follow. Toronto will also go to the
legislature with reinforced reasons to
back up the application that was
thrust out last year. The price of
electrical power in Toronto to-day
ranges between \$45 and \$60 per horse-
power. Power brought to Toronto
from Niagara Falls can be sold for
between \$10 and \$20 per horsepower.
With the legislature due to meet to-
morrow and hundreds of other munici-
palities the great benefit indicated
in the foregoing contract of rates?

But, while private companies at Ni-
agara Falls are about to submit formal
proposals to Toronto for the sale
of power, these overtures must not be
regarded as a final solution of the
serious problem the city has to face.
The city's ability to meet, from time
to time, with one or more of the Niagara Falls
power companies depends upon the
cards which it controls. It will not
do for Toronto to enter into negotia-
tions while it has no alternative but
to accept the dictation of a private
company. Power to compete with ex-
isting companies can be the only safe
preliminary to a satisfactory agree-
ment with those companies. That
power the city has a right to ask of
the legislature, and it is difficult to
see how the legislature can again re-
fuse.

Ultimately, it may be shown that it
is to Toronto's advantage to purchase
power from one of the existing private
companies at Niagara Falls, and thus
confine the city to the comparatively
simple enterprise of transmission.
That is a subject for earnest consid-
eration at the proper time, but, just
now, Toronto's dealings must be with
the legislature, not with private com-
panies. The city wants power to de-
velop and distribute electrical energy
at Niagara Falls. From this position
it cannot recede one inch, no matter
how many or how tempting the of-
fers of private companies may be. It
also wants the repeal of the Conmee
Law. The Conmee Law must be
fought to the bitter end, but it would
be well to devise alternative measures
if the repeal of that obnoxious law
cannot be accomplished. The powers
which Toronto seeks from the legisla-
ture would enable the city to bring
power to its limits, notwithstanding
the terms of the Conmee
Law. For the purposes of distribu-
tion, a scheme is suggested, by
which a Consumers' Company
would be formed, with the concur-
rence of the City Council, to take
over the electrical power at the city's
limits, and transmit it to consumers.
It is a scheme that any such legisla-
ture should place on the city. The
fact remains that a statutory restraint
is placed upon municipalities, and
that the city must find some way of giving
its citizens the benefit of cheap elec-
trical power. The direct way is by

THE REPEAL OF THE CONMEE LAW.

If that infamous measure cannot be elimi-
nated from the statute books, then
the most preferable alternative must
be adopted.
Toronto's immediate duties are clearly
defined. Push on the application
to the legislature for power to gener-
ate and distribute Niagara Falls power.
Work out the details of the Conmee
Law. Let the Hamilton & Lake Erie
Power Company and the Ontario
Power Company understand that the
city is ready to negotiate with them
just as soon as it has acquired the
legislative rights which it possesses.
Whichever the city sees fit to develop
power itself or buy electrical energy
from private companies at Niagara
Falls will largely depend upon the
terms which it is able to make. In the
meantime, Toronto's application must
go to the legislature, and no effort
should be spared to secure the repeal
of the Conmee Law.

RESTORE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The responsibility of Ministers does
not in the least relieve members of
parliament of their responsibility. It
is a responsibility somewhat different
in kind. Canada is divided into some
two hundred constituencies, and Onta-
rio into about half as many, in order
that all sorts and conditions of men
and localities may be represented in
parliament. Each member owes a pe-
culiar duty to his own constituency,
but that need not make him a narrow
man, nor compel him to support the
government in order to get a post-
office or a harbor improvement or any
kind of government expenditure for his
people.

If a member serves his own consti-
tuents well-looking after their rights
as citizens, not seeking government
favors—he will serve others at the
same time. Going to parliament and
comparing notes with other members
he will probably find that the griev-
ance of which his constituents com-
plain is common to a large part of the
country. By united action the repre-
sentatives of the aggrieved constitu-
encies can compel redress. This is ex-
actly the purpose of calling men to-
gether in a parliament. It is that they
may consult over the state of the
country, compare conditions and by
their united action compel the redress
of wrongs.

The variety of constituencies repre-
sented in parliament may add to the
value of these consultations; so also
may the variety of professions and
callings. On certain questions a mer-
chant may throw light, on certain ques-
tions a mechanic, on certain questions
a lawyer. Lawyers might be the best
of all representatives if they would
regard themselves as holding
briefs from their constituents and
from the people at large, and keep
themselves free from entangling al-
liances with corporate and other in-
terests antagonistic to those of the
public. Corporations have a perfect
right to hire the best legal talent they
can get, but a lawyer who has accepted a brief of that kind is not free to accept a brief from the
people; and every lawyer who repre-
sents a constituency in parliament ac-
cepts a brief from the people.

Lawyers in parliament can do many
things that a layman cannot do. They
can go behind a lot of legal verbiage
and say what is the real meaning of
some innocent looking amendment to
a statute. Should a technical objec-
tion be made to a bill intended to
remove some grievance, they can fight
the technical objection on his own ground.
Should someone who is advocating
law reform be met with the sneer that
he does not know his way in the wilder-
ness he is exploring, some lawyer
full of public spirit could help him out.
We need the expert knowledge of
lawyers in a law-making body. All
we ask is that the expert knowledge
shall be turned to the right account.
Put no more responsibility attaches
to the lawyer-member than to any
other man who goes to parliament with
expert knowledge of any kind—expert
knowledge of farming, of banking,
of shipping, expert knowledge of a con-
stitution, or a district. The main thing
is to re-establish that great
principle of responsibility upon which
our system of government rests, and
without which it is utterly rotten.

Responsibility of Ministers must be
restored to its full sense. Respon-
sibility of members of parliament
is equally important. The poorer and
weaker a man is, the smaller a munici-
pality is, the greater is the claim on
the protection of governments and
legislatures. The big corporations can
protect themselves.

WESTERN CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A Conservative convention for the
Territories is to be held by The Empire
Post. It is pointed out that the West
is receiving annually thousands of
settlers, who are unacquainted with
Canadian politics; hence, the oppor-
tunity and necessity of educating
them, and of possible making Con-
servatives out of them. The Post's
suggestion is the introduction of a
party system into Territorial affairs.
"So long as the Territories continue to
be governed by a policy lacking or-
garchy, at whose shrine must every
M.L.A. who wishes government
assistance for his constituency, there
is little hope for provincial auton-
omy or any other reform threatening
the permanence of the dominant clique."
Subservience to governments and
other ruling powers is an unquestioned
evil in this country, and the party
system, properly worked, might be a
partial remedy, at least. To make it
effective, each party must stand for
definite principles. The British or
American settler, coming into the
West, ought to be told that the Lib-
eral party stands for one policy, and
the Conservative party for another. Ar-
guments in favor of these policies
should be presented, and the newcom-
er should form his judgment, and
make his choice. The idea of a con-
vention is a good one, because it will
give an opportunity for making a
clear and definite statement of prin-
ciples.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

The inferiority of the Province of
Quebec in education has been long
taken for granted that it is quite re-

freshing to read a spirited defence by
a parish priest, Rev. Abbe F. A. Bail-
large, of St. Hubert. In a letter to
The Ottawa Journal, he boldly de-
clares that Quebec is the most intel-
lectual Province in the Dominion.

Let a rattle be made through our
municipal councils, our public ban-
quets, our Legislative Council, our
Local House, our deliberative meet-
ings in general; let a comparison be
established between the average
percentage of French-Canadians
able to open their mouths, make a
speech, and face a discussion. Let
a comparison be established, I say,
between that average and that of
no matter what nationality, or
any province, who will get
the palm? Do our newspapers cut
a less good figure than those of an-
other language? Is our literature
less brilliant than that of our neigh-
bors? Are not our poets and histo-
rians more numerous than those
of all the other provinces put to-
gether? Are not our scientists, our
learned and our jurists as sound
as those of the sister provinces?
Are not our theologians and our pulpit
orators less numerous? The intel-
lectual elite of Confederation—let
me be vexed or twined by
found in the Province of Quebec.
Yes, of all the provinces in Canada,
the Province of Quebec is the one
that lives most an intellectual life.
And that Province holds the last
rank! Because its education
budget is the smallest! Down
with the poor donkey!

The abbe really meets the case, so far
as the education of the masses is
concerned, but there is a good deal of
truth in what he says. The French-
Canadians in journalism, literature
and public life. Probably the Quebec
schools are stronger on the literary and
rhetorical than on the commercial and
scientific side.

COUNTRY WANTS RETURNS.

Marconi cannot complain of the treat-
ment that has been accorded him in
Canada. Neither can he reasonably
make another demand on the Dominion
treasury.
It was good policy to induce Marconi
to come to Canada when he was driven
from Newfoundland. It was good
policy, too, to give him financial en-
couragement in the early stages of his
operations in Cape Breton.

Writing subsidies to Marconi, the in-
ventor, is one thing, and subsidizing
the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Com-
pany is very distinctly another. The
invention is now in a fair way to per-
fection. Having passed from the ex-
perimental to the commercial stage,
Marconi's enterprise should be allowed
to carry itself.

The right of the government to take
over the Marconi system in Canada
might well have been made a condi-
tion of the first subsidy. That oppor-
tunity was neglected as were oppor-
tunities of ensuring low rates to the
public. The people expect that further
useful of all representatives if they
would regard themselves as holding
briefs from their constituents and
from the people at large, and keep
themselves free from entangling al-
liances with corporate and other in-
terests antagonistic to those of the
public. Corporations have a perfect
right to hire the best legal talent they
can get, but a lawyer who has accepted a brief of that kind is not free to accept a brief from the
people; and every lawyer who repre-
sents a constituency in parliament ac-
cepts a brief from the people.

Hon. E. J. Davis has resigned his
seat. Why this indecent haste?
How kind and considerate of Hon. E.
J. Davis to resign before the by-elec-
tion takes place in North York!

The referendum cost \$20,000, and The
Globe seems to think that the whole
amount could be collected in fines for
persecution.

German poets have formed a union,
and the least editors can do is to re-
sign the poems to union-made waste
paper baskets.

Hon. J. M. Gibson projected himself
into that new power company mere-
ly to study the whole question
from the inside for the benefit of the
people.
The Montreal Street Railway Com-
pany surrendered to the men on ac-
count of the weather. This makes it
look as if the weather gods had been
united.

Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick has not
learned anything new on the telephone
question within the past year, and un-
fortunately he seems to have forgotten
a good deal.

Members of the Ross government are
going into private corporations at such
a rate that almost any meeting of di-
rectors in Ontario these days can be
resolved into a cabinet meeting at a
moment's notice.

Plans for the development of power
at Niagara Falls include a scheme for
making the Chippewa River run up
hill. Toronto may be dependent upon
to welcome assurances that prices will
not run the same way.

A contemporary says that the he-
lers and hangers-on of the Conservative
party will not be pleased with Mr.
Ganey's course. But, think of the
innocent assurance it will give to the
healers and hangers-on of the other
party!

What has Toronto done for the
Laurel government? demands Sir
William Mulock. And what, Sir
William, has the Laurel government
done for Toronto? Toronto's con-
victions are not for sale, and if they
were there are a whole lot of people
who would be suspicious enough to re-
quire the government to settle in ad-
vance.

The discontinuance of the 20-hour
Pennsylvania Railway train between
New York and Chicago was announced
by the company. The money and energy spent
on the train are at the expense of the
general public. So it argues.

Tired Out

Tired when you go to bed,
tired when you get up, tired
all the time. Why? Your
blood is impure. You are on
the border line of nerve ex-
haustion. Take Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla and be quickly cured.
St. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Interesting Neckwear News

Half-Dollar Silk Ties for Seventeen Cents

Wednesday will be a great day for Neckwear buyers. We've planned an-
other big bargain surprise for them. It's the result of a special purchase of fine
silks, at our own price, and the silk then converted into Neckwear, which we can
afford to sell at about one-third the regular value. It's the chance of a lifetime, and
no man or boy should think of missing it:

1200 Dozen Men's Silk Neckwear, including fine and heavy corded silks, Barathas
and basket weaves, in plain colors only—navy blue, cardinal, garnet, white and
cream, made in large flowing ends, shield knot, four-in-hands and puff, satin lined
and best finish throughout. These would sell in the regular way at 50c each.
Our price on Wednesday.....17

Men's Trousers--and Four Specials

Our own manufacture. Trousers that show in a pronounced degree all the
little excellencies of fit and finish that custom tailors emphasize. A wide range of
prices, varied enough to meet every requirement. These four specials will make
your visit on Wednesday of money-saving interest:

- | | |
|--|------|
| Men's Trousers; dark striped Canadian tweeds, with side and hip pockets; regular
selling price \$1.25; Wednesday..... | .89 |
| Men's Trousers; heavy all-wool domestic tweeds, in plain dark Oxford homespun and
striped patterns; side and hip pockets; regular price \$1.50 and \$1.75; Wednesday..... | 1.29 |
| Men's Trousers; all-wool Canadian tweed, in dark, neat striped grey colors; side and
hip pockets; strong trimmings; regular price \$2.00; Wednesday..... | 1.69 |
| Men's Trousers; in dark and medium imported colored English worsteds; some have
two hip pockets; first-class trimmings and pocketing; well made; regular \$3.50
and \$4.00; Wednesday..... | 2.69 |
| Men's Trousers; fine imported English colored
worsteds; in narrow, neat, striped patterns
of all wool cloth; two hips and side
pockets; first-class trimmings..... | 6.00 |
| Men's Trousers; English worsteds; in
dark and medium colors; striped pat-
terns; dark colors; in neat patterns;
well made; strong..... | 4.00 |
| Men's Trousers; good weight; of all-
wool, imported English colored wor-
steds; dark colors; in neat patterns;
well made and trimmed; per-
fect fitting..... | 3.50 |
| Men's Trousers; dark colored worsteds
of English and Scotch; in neat, striped
patterns; three..... | 3.00 |
| Men's Trousers; navy blue imported
English worsted serge; hard finish-
ed all-wool cloth; three pocket-
sets; good trimmings..... | 3.00 |
| Men's Trousers; English hairline; in narrow grey
pin striped patterns; heavy, good
wearing cloth; side and hip pockets;
well trimmed and sewed; our
special at..... | 2.00 |
| Men's Trousers; heavy, all-wool tweeds;
in narrow striped patterns; side and
hip pockets; well..... | 1.50 |
| Men's Pants; domestic tweeds; in dark
striped patterns; serviceable
trimmings; well made..... | 1.25 |
| Men's Trousers; Canadian tweeds; in
dark colors; side and hip
pockets; well made..... | 1.00 |

February Furniture Sale Extras

The record of last week plainly shows how truly we have anticipated the
Furniture needs of Toronto home-owners. It was the best opening week we ever
had for a Furniture Sale. But what else could be expected, when preparations were
better, assortments bigger and value more tempting than ever before! If you
haven't had time to investigate our values, why not make Wednesday your "Furni-
ture Day" at Eaton's? It will pay you big to do so, if you are thinking of buying
Furniture before long.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 200 Parlor Tables; quartered golden oak and mahogany finish, with 24x24-inch top; fancy
moulded rail; neatly turned legs and shelf; regularly sold at \$20.00; February
Furniture Sale price, Wednesday..... | .99 |
| 20 Bedroom Suites; consisting of six pieces; 1 bureau, in golden oak finish, with bevel
plate mirror; 1 combination washstand; 1 bedstead, 1 woven wire spring mattress, 1 mixed
mattress, wool both sides, and one pair feather pillows; regular price \$18.75; February
Furniture Sale price, Wednesday..... | 13.79 |
| 200 Dining-Room Chairs; assorted patterns, in golden oak finish; fancy carved backs,
shaped seats and brace arms; regular price 75c and 95c each; February Sale
price, Wednesday..... | .50 |
| Sideboard; solid oak; golden finish; neatly carved, with fluted columns and fitted with
18x30-inch bevel plate mirror; one large linen and small drawers, with fine brass
trimmings; February Sale price; extra special..... | 15.25 |
| Iron Bedsteads; snow white enamel finish; heavy pillars; brass knobs and caps; sizes 3 feet,
3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet long; February Sale price,
special..... | 3.00 |
| Dining-Room Tables; solid oak; massive design, with 44-inch top, extending to 8 feet long;
5 heavy legs, handsomely turned and fluted; easy smooth-running slides; well
constructed; February Sale price, special..... | 10.00 |

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR WILL HAVE A MORE COMPLETE LIST

principles which should govern any
legislation that might be introduced,
viz.:
(1) That the government should own
and operate all long-distance lines.
(2) That every municipality should
have the right to acquire, on fair
terms, the system of any company op-
erating within the municipality.
(3) That all municipalities doing a
telephone business should have the
right to use long-distance lines, tolls
to be fixed by the Governor-in-Coun-
cil.
(4) That the rights of municipali-
ties in their highways, streets and pub-
lic places should be protected and pre-
served.
Again thanking you for your letter,
believe me,
Yours very truly,
THOMAS URQUHART, Mayor.

Under ONE ROOF.
Editor World: If the Anglo-Saxon
race of America to-day will reflect for
a moment, they can but arrive at one
conclusion, viz., that "England and
America" should live under one roof,
their interests should be identical, the
spoils equally shared, their joys and
their sorrows go hand in hand; no petty
jealousies should exist, to disturb the
dominating influences these two mighty
families of one house would have, over
the whole world, for the advancement
of peace and prosperity through the
length and breadth of the earth. A uni-
ted family would be in existence, that
no Alaskan boundary, or Venezuelan jeal-
ousy, could make all Europe hold their
breath, and exclaim, is it to be peace or
war?
I maintain the Anglo-Saxon race are
the only people who lead the world to-
day to the road to civilization, out-
side of their civilization is but little
more advanced than it was 500 years
ago.

What made your linens
coarse? Common soap!
Sunlight Soap saves linen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

CANADA IN THE WAR GAME

Uncle Sam Thinks the Empire
Navy Would Attack Portland
First.

MIMIC ASSAULTS AS AN EXAMPLE

Grand Trunk Railway Would Be-
come Prime Factor to Be
Contended for.

That Canada would be an all-important
factor in the event of war between the
States and England is recognized by the
American public. In this summer's war
game at which Yankeeland will play, Port-
land, Me., is made the scene of important
manoeuvres, because it is the terminus of
one of the main railroad lines of the Di-
vision.
It has been selected as the objective of
a hostile attack in the joint army and navy
manoeuvres to be held off the coast of New
England next summer. Strategic considera-
tions of a special character lead to the
selection of this point, say the board of army
officers appointed some time ago by Sec-
retary Wood to prepare a project for the
manoeuvres.
The board met at Fort "Mifflin," Col-
umbia, a story pressing. The value of
Portland as a temporary British naval base
for the summer's war game was con-
sidered, and it was the opinion of the ad-
miralty that so much importance under cir-
cumstances of war as Portland and its ap-
proaches. It is the terminus of the Grand
Trunk Railway and the winter outlet of
Canada, and would be the point of army
operations, afford an excellent base of op-
erations by the army, should it fall into their
hands.

How English Ships Might Act.
Secretary Wood has transmitted to the
Secretary of the Navy the report of the
board, and it has been referred to the Gen-
eral Board of the Navy. The board is con-
sidering the project for an attack upon Portland to develop the
weakness of the coast-defence system there,
while the army will adopt plans for repul-
ling the navy's attack.
While the manoeuvres last summer in the
vicinity of New London were regarded as
valuable for the purpose of services, officers of
the army and navy attach much more im-
portance to the proposed war game at Port-
land. In a lecture before the Naval War
College on the art of war applied to coast
defence, Admiral Sir George D'Almeida, a
British naval officer, said not long ago with
reference to the value of Portland.

Plans for the defence of Portland were
considered in 1881 by the English naval
and provision was made for making this
harbour one of the highest sea-ports in a
system which aimed to furnish the navy
safe bases along the coast from which
offensive operations might be undertaken
in the event of war. The project was
based on the fact that the harbour was
in the hands of the British, and the
English navy could be based there in the
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