

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day
In the Year.

BLOOR STREET VIADUCT.

With an extended Toronto the matter of the construction of a viaduct connecting Bloor-street and Danforth-avenue becomes more than ever an absolute necessity. Until the existing gap between east and west is bridged, the growth of the city cannot proceed equably nor can the congestion in the down town sections be satisfactorily relieved. The northeast district contains the finest and most salubrious sites that can be found and all that is needed to open it up is the provision of the important artery of traffic, which the connection of Bloor-street and Danforth-avenue can alone make.

This viaduct is another of the improvements which are advantageous in themselves and certain to bring an immediate return. Its first result will be a rapid increase in building over the area at present a neglected district, and the prospect of an early extension of the city boundary north of Danforth-avenue affords another reason for accelerating its construction. The need for it has already been admitted and every day is becoming more urgent if the city is to develop in the way that will best meet the requirements of a great business and residential centre. The city council unanimously agreed to Alderman Foster's motion for reports on the cost and they should be obtained in time to allow of a bylaw being submitted at next election.

DO IT NOW.

Only one objection to the completion of the sea-wall has any apparent weight, that which depreciates the increase to the city debt. But a large debt does not necessarily mean an objectionable burden, provided the objects for which the debt is incurred are in themselves proper and calculated to result in benefit to the city and the citizens. Still less do profit earning undertakings involve any additional burden, nor is the money borrowed in the sense applied to expenditures which yield no return to the city, the even in the latter case great advantage may be gained thru improvements in the public health, in the amenity of the city and in the services upon which the comfort and convenience of the community so materially depend.

By proceeding now with the completion of the sea-wall the city will only do at once what must be done in any case, and that at an early date. The methods hitherto employed to protect the water front have produced no real benefit. The city has been engaged in a task which, unless undertaken differently, is likely to be as useless as that of Penelope. She, indeed, undid by night what she wove by day, but Toronto has had to watch idly while winter storms destroyed the worthless barriers that had been the summer's work. There can be no satisfaction in continuing the process of throwing good money after bad. It is far wiser and cheaper in the long run to tackle the situation straightly and let the citizens of to-day enjoy the advantages which a well-kept water front ensures.

NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE.

William Winter has just concluded a series of articles covering his memories of the literary men, artists, actors, and others prominent in the intellectual world in which he had moved. The close of his record is synchronous with the death of Swinburne, who should have been laureate when Tennyson was laid in Westminster. Mr. Winter's reminiscences indicate that the great period of intellectual activity in England in the nineteenth century was paralleled by a similar one in New England, the literary output of the United States during the Victorian era being practically confined to the northeast corner and New York. The giants of that generation on both sides of the Atlantic have now all passed away. Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, have no successors. Nor have Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow nor Whitman.

William Winter is exceedingly censorious about the last mentioned. He regards him as a stupid creature, and cannot understand how anyone can find anything worthy of appreciation in the "good grey poet." Tennyson once met two American girls and began to talk about Whitman. They looked politely vague and had no knowledge of the subject. Turning away, the laureate remarked to a friend, "Only one poet in America and those girls never heard of him!" Tennyson was probably a better judge of Whitman's poetic value than Mr. Winter, clever and interesting though the American critic undoubtedly is.

The present dearth of any pre-eminent poetry, or indeed of any other kind of literary work of notable quality, constantly raises the question as to whether any more is to be looked for. There was a time in the history of Israel of which it is recorded: "The word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision. Perhaps there were no poets of their generation to whom the gift of open vision could be more truly attributed than Tennyson and Whitman. They dwell

In a world unified by the Divine consciousness. The poet is essentially a seer, a maker, and the present age is so deeply concerned with the things that are visible and transient, that no encouragement exists for the singers of the unseen and permanent. When the next great poet comes he will not be content with the things that pass away, but will once more yield himself to the high powers that control human destiny, and will not fear to see life as one who bears an immortal part in it. Whitman may not be so stupid a creature as Mr. Winter thinks, and humankind will be glad again to meet some of the "Great Companions."

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POWERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed himself with unusual acerbity over what he described as the interference of the Ontario Government with the waterways issue and incidentally the Canada Life Bill. The premier in the discussion of international questions is given as a rule to broader views, and consciousness of the weakness of his position evidently prompted his criticism of Sir James Whitney's action. It would very likely be agreeable to the federal government to find its policies immune from provincial protest, but it would be very much against the general interest of the Dominion for a rule of this nature to be put upon the federal government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier indeed destroyed the whole point of his animadversion when he admitted that Mr. Gibbons had instructions while the negotiations were under way to confer with the Government of Ontario, and that he did so. Surely under such circumstances the provincial government as charged with the protection of the interests of Ontario had a perfect right to intimate its opposition to acceptance of the rider to the treaty added by the United States Senate which so seriously modified the Whitney would have been derelict in his official duty had he failed to protest against ratification of the amendment regarding the division of the water flow of St. Mary's River.

The federal premier's plea that Sir James Whitney and his ministers should have offered their opinions individually and not as a government cannot stand examination and The World will be surprised if Sir Wilfrid Laurier on further reflection continues to maintain it. There appears to be no valid objection, either on constitutional grounds or for reasons of expediency, why a province exercising absolute control over its internal resources should not thru its government submit and urge considerations showing or tending to show that its rights are threatened or may be imperilled. Whitney interfered or attempted to interfere directly during the negotiations the federal premier would have been right in objecting, since his government are charged with the duty of attending to the Dominion's external affairs, but nothing of the kind was done or tried. All that the provincial government did was to intimate its strong objection to the acceptance of a modification adopted by the United States Senate at the instance of the State of Michigan, whose interference thru its representatives in that body, so far from being resented, achieved its object. Under the Canadian constitution its provinces cannot make their influence felt in that way, but there is no barrier to any one or more of them making known their views to the federal government. Mr. Borden, too, made the further important point that the Ontario Government, in the matter of the waterways treaty, was justified in its action, since the treaty called for legislation, which must be enacted by the various provinces whose rights come into question. This dispute and the trouble over the Ontario and Michigan Power Bill raises the whole issue of provincial rights, and the provinces ought to make common cause in resisting federal encroachment on their jurisdiction, powers and privileges.

FIRE IN THEATRE

Queen of Württemberg in Audience—Panic Averted.

STUTTGART, May 16.—The audience at the Court Theatre Saturday night were thrown into a panic during the course of a performance of Das Rheingold. The Queen of Württemberg was present, but exercised great self-control. A curtain caught fire, but the singers continued their roles, in an effort to keep the audience from becoming alarmed. Loud cries of fire, however, caused a general rush for the doors. A catastrophe was prevented, then the excellent arrangement of the house, and the fire was extinguished without much loss.

Rossini House Sale.

Charles Cottenden & Co., 575 West Queen-street, have received instructions to sell on Tuesday next at 10 a.m. the entire contents of the Rossini House, the Nelson Brothers having been ordered by the courts to vacate the hotel. The hotel is full of first-class furniture, and as the auctioneers have instructions to sell everything without reserve, it can easily be understood that there will be some bargains. It will be one of the largest furniture sales ever conducted in Canada.

INSURANCE BILL PASSED

Continued From Page 1.

bill to create a fully organized department of labor with a responsible minister in charge. He considered that the present department of labor which was created nine years ago, had proved an eminently successful experiment in creating the better relations between the wage earners and the wage payers.

An Unnecessary Official. In committee on the bill, Mr. Borden said he could not understand the necessity of having seventeen ministers. In the United States, with a population of 80,000,000, they had only nine cabinet ministers. This government had already added two ministers to the cabinet since it came into power.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the system here was really different from that of the United States, where responsibility for legislation rested with the senate and the house of representatives. The amendment to the exchequer court act which gives the crown the right to appeal to provincial court but does not give the same right to the subject, was opposed by Mr. Borden, Mr. Doherty and others, but Mr. Aylesworth refused to yield, and the bill was carried.

When the bill to amend the criminal code was under review as to race track gambling, Mr. Borden read telegrams which he had received from British Columbia Methodist conference urging action and saying that American gamblers were finding their way into the country. He asked if the government had received any representations from British Columbia.

A dead silence ensued. Eventually, Mr. Aylesworth said he had not heard Mr. Borden express his views on the question. Mr. Borden countered that he was merely enquiring if the government had had representations. Mr. Aylesworth wanted to know. Mr. Aylesworth then replied in the affirmative, but said he would like to have the views of the house on the matter. Mr. Borden said that if conditions were as represented action should be taken at once. The question should have been referred to a special committee to deal with. Some action seemed to him necessary.

WEATHER MAY SAVE \$25,000

Admiral Plays Big Part in Branch of Promise Suit.

CHICAGO, May 16.—An affidavit of Henry J. Cox, in charge of the Chicago office of the weather bureau, was presented to Judge Wells yesterday by Attorney Sydney Stein in support of a motion that the court set aside a verdict of \$25,000 given by a jury in Judge Wells' court a week ago to Miss Mary Mattheis, 5900 Michigan-avenue, in a breach of promise suit against Hugh Crabbe.

Attorney Stein asked that the verdict be set aside, alleging that Miss Mattheis did not testify to the truth in an important matter. "Miss Mattheis testified that she went to a flat at 3006 Michigan-avenue with Crabbe on the evening of Oct. 20, 1906, in order to get out of the rain and at Crabbe's suggestion, Attorney Stein said, I have here an affidavit from Prof. Cox showing that there was no rain on that evening or on any other Saturday evening in October, 1906. The affidavit of Prof. Cox reads: "No decision was given on the motion."

LOBSTER FISHERS REBEL

Want \$1 Cwt. More Than Packers Will Pay.

LOUISBURG, N. S., May 16.—(Special.)—Trouble between the lobster fishermen has culminated in the closing of several of the largest canning factories. The fishermen are demanding \$3.25 per cwt., and packers will not pay more than \$2.25, for which price the water will not be their own. The Fishermen's Union at Lunenburg has telegraphed J. W. Madden, M.P., at Ottawa, to use his influence in securing a service to that port, enabling them to export their live lobsters. The small ones they will catch themselves.

The outlook is not bright for the fishermen, who are blaming the government for allowing a few packers a monopoly of the canning trade.

YETTER'S INSURANCE BILL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 16.—Gov. Hadley has vetoed the inter insurance bill, a measure which has met stubborn opposition because of its effect upon Missouri corporations which were subject to the license laws of the state.

He stated that it would allow foreign companies by indemnifying each other, to avoid the supervision of the general insurance laws of the state.

Thirty Hurt in Week.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—Between 30 and 40 persons were injured, some of them probably fatally, by the wreck of Chicago and Alton train No. 14, near Odessa, Mo., Saturday morning.

Penna's Clean Record.

Reports of the passenger traffic on the 23rd mile of the Pennsylvania system disclose the remarkable record of 141,839,543 passengers carried during 1908 without a single one killed as a result of a train accident.

Theodore Roosevelt is Now Resting at Gen. McMillan's Ranch in British East Africa.

He will resume his shooting expeditions from the ranch house as a base to-day.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower, which the doctor clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh. It can easily be understood that there will be some bargains. It will be one of the largest furniture sales ever conducted in Canada.

IN THE LAW COURTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Osgoode Hall, May 15, 1909. Single court will be held on Monday, 17th inst., at 10 a.m. Cases set down for 11 a.m.

1. Re Snyder Estate.
2. Re Watkins Estate.
3. St. Catharines v. Niagara, etc., By.
4. O'Reilly v. Grilla.
5. Booth v. McGuire.
6. Malkin v. Prince of the Jurisdiction.
7. McCarthy v. McCarthy.
8. Bartholme v. Bartholme.
9. Robinson v. Deagle.
10. Montgomery v. Gullie.
11. Rose v. Ruban.
12. Gauthier v. McNulty.
13. Re Abell Estate; Toronto G. Trusts v. Laul.

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