

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

A QUESTION OF SANITY

The Financial Times of Montreal is not pleased with the proposed banking and currency reform in the United States. It deprecates the fact that the people of that country are not sane enough "to leave their business" to be looked after by their business men."

The Times declares: "That the proposals place a deplorable amount of power in the hands of a board selected almost wholly by political influences is beyond all question. It tends to be the inevitable conviction of American legislators that there must be some persons or some body of persons to decide when the United States needs more currency and when it needs less. The powers granted to the Federal reserve board undoubtedly render possible a great increase of elasticity in the American currency, the one thing that it most requires; but they leave the employment of those powers at the discretion of a body of men who will be simply servants of the president who appointed them."

Nearly every objection urged against the regulation of the banks could be urged against the regulation of the railways. If somebody is to decide when there is to be an expansion of the currency, that body had much better be a government board than a number of bankers who stand to make money for themselves by what they decide. A good many countries have tried the experiment of leaving their business at the mercy of their business men, instead of looking after it themselves. The result has been that the public welfare was sacrificed to private greed. In short it is the old story of one partner investing cash, and the other furnishing experience. In Canada the government has gained a great deal of experience by which it does not seem to be profiting, and the big interests are in control of the money. It is said that about forty men own one-third of all the property in Canada, and by their control of the banks, and transportation companies, and other utilities, exert great influence over the remainder.

If it is proper for the government to issue some of the money of the country, why should not all the currency be a national currency. In times of financial stringency will not the public be more likely to obtain relief from their own government than from private institutions? The government would have but the one unselfish purpose to serve; private institutions would naturally endeavor to make money for themselves out of the situation. This is not said in disparagement of the banks, whose first duty is to their shareholders, and who cannot be expected to serve two masters. We are unable to see any lack of sanity in a policy which permits the people to manage their own financial affairs, instead of delegating a function of the government to private corporations.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

Toronto Telegram: Public ownership and operation of the Canadian Northern system would be a platform for the Conservative party to stand on, an issue for the Borden government to fight on.

The cost might run into the millions, but it would be worth millions to arm this country with the means of promoting the unification of the provinces, the third instrumentality of low freight rates.

Public ownership and operation of the Toronto Street Railway system is a poor platform, says The Telegram, for the Hocken administration to stand on, or an issue to fight on. The cost might run into millions and it wouldn't be worth millions to free the city from the franchise-holding corporations, or promoting the unification of the city system and the old lines, as recommended by the experts' report, and the solidification of the city by single car fares throughout the whole territory.

THE NEW LAUREATE

Passing over Rudyard Kipling, no better appointment could have been made to the laureateship than that of Robert Bridges. He is so good a poet that few expected he would have a chance for the position. The Asquith government, however, which has been the most successful one on record in the creation of bishops, has a vast amount of literary discrimination in its ranks. Lord Morley, Augustine Birrell, Winston Churchill, C. F. G. Mason, for example, and the premier himself, and his wife, are not without the critical faculty themselves. Poor Watson has some testimony to that effect.

It will be of interest to observe the effect of Bridges' appointment on public taste. People will read his poetry because he is laureate who would never have looked at it otherwise. There

ought to be a revival in classical taste. No one has treated the story of "Psyche and Eros" more beautifully. His lyrical faculty is masterly, musical and memorable. He is dramatic in his story telling. And his ideals are high and pure.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

Long before the modern methods of scientific investigation into vocational training Germany had a highly developed apprenticeship system. It was utilized by her greatest poet, Goethe, in his "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" and "Wilhelm Meister's Wander-years," for in his day it was customary for German youths after concluding their apprenticeship to travel at will thru the country working and learning before setting up in life for themselves. Into these books, happily described as the "Odyssey of a man's education," Goethe poured largely of the wisdom he had amassed, and his ideas regarding education, literature, art, statecraft and indeed the whole conduct of life. Carlyle, as is learned from Charles Elliot Norton's recently published correspondence, found what he had been long questing from Wilhelm Meister.

Dr. Holmes Beckwith has prepared for the United States bureau of education a study of German industrial education and its lessons for the United States. He finds that apprenticeship is still the main reliance of Germany, and that it might be desirable to revive it in some form on this continent. "Wasteful the old apprenticeship was of the apprentice's time and effort," he observes. "Apprenticeship in its newer forms, both in Germany and the United States, has in it much of promise for the future training of industrial workers. No better way, or even as good, has yet been devised for the main training of the mass of industrial workers than in the shops where they are employed and by those who supervise their work."

No one will seek to minimize the value of the opportunities offered by industrial schools for acquiring the rudiments of manual skill. But alone this cannot provide all or the main advantages afforded by experience in a workshop engaged in actual production. Dr. Beckwith says that "firms employing bonafide apprentices today find that their apprenticeship system pays." But revival of the system alone will not solve the problem, and what should be striven for "is such broadening industrial training as will supplement the narrower range of skill and knowledge and give the specialized worker greater resource." This is an age of specialization, not in one trade alone, but even some special branch of it and still further one particular item in the process of manufacture. Industrial education is rightly attracting much attention, and it is of the highest moment that it should be thoroughly efficient.

COME, CAN WE BE MERRY?

That jovial blade, The Toronto Globe, laments the absence of wit and humor in our Canadian literature. For this, at first sight, our newspapers would seem responsible. Nearly every humorous writer must first begin and first become known as an occasional contributor to the daily or weekly paper. That at least has been the rule on this continent from Mark Twain and Bret Harte to George Ade and Mr. Dooley. The Chicago daily newspapers gave their chance to many young fellows with the gift of humor, who found their way to passing fame and popularity.

But it must be remembered, and the newspapers of Canada realize it, that the passing humor of the hour must deal with the follies, the weaknesses, the absurdities of our own people, and it may be doubted whether a satirist, even a gentle satirist, would be welcome in Canada. Young nations, like young people, are supersensitive and but little inclined to laugh at themselves. Dickens said in 1842 that if a satirist arose in New York he would be torn to pieces, and we recall how bitterly the people did resent Martin Chuzzlewit and the American Notes.

Mr. Dooley is employed in the United States today, altho he pokes fun at the country and everybody in it, from the president down to the passing policeman, but he would find a great many "no thoroughfare" signs if he started in to satirize Canada for Canadian newspapers.

To begin with, he would either have to be Grit or Tory, to get his stuff in many newspapers. Would The Globe laugh at any joke, however good-natured, at the expense of Sir Wilfrid Laurier?

If our newspapers are stodgy, if they have but little wit and humor, it is partly because we are still young enough to take ourselves very seriously and regard ourselves as tremulous.

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The Philosopher of Folly

By Sherwood Hart
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

In south and north the glorious Fourth today they're celebrating; and east and west with zip and zest they're spelling and orating; the countless scores of orators their voices lift, and tune 'em to songs in praise of olden days and good old E. F. Umm; and harking back along the track, they'll tell of wars and fighters, and intersperse their talk with verse from popular reciters. They'll turn their gaze on bloody frays and tell again the story of what was done at Lexington, and proudly wave Old Glory. Their shouts and cheers will reach our ears, their means of rejoicing in honor of the land they love, and we will hear them voicing the way they broke the British yoke, and gave King George a whaling, threw all his tea into the sea, and sent him eastward sailing. But this, we know, was long ago—this slight misadventure standing is out of date, and forms a mate to C. Columbus's landing. A hundred years we've sowed our oars of peace and quiet; now to and fro we come and go without a row or riot. For many moons we've cropped our prunes and grown our wheat and taters these United States. A century in armistice we've bought and sold and traded our odds and ends, and stayed fast till from our minds have faded the ancient crises which made us rise and place our flintlocks handy across our knees when on the breeze came "Yankee Doodle Dandy." So when to-day we hear them play that same old "Yankee Doodle" to celebrate the glorious date, we add our glad kyoodle.

Winnipeg and Return, \$59.45, including Meals and Berth, Via Great Lakes Steamships.
Above rate applies from Toronto; equally low rates from all points in Canada.

Few people realize with what ease and speed a trip from the east to Port William and Winnipeg can be made via the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Express Steamships. You can leave Toronto 12.45 noon Tuesday or Saturday and arrive Winnipeg 3.40 p.m. Thursday. From Winnipeg seven hours later you can reach Port William. Twelve hours faster than any other service. For those who wish to leave on different days, the express will leave for Port William from Toronto 12.45 noon Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, arriving Winnipeg 11.40 a.m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

CHISHOLM MAY HEAD ARCHITECT'S DEPT.

Will Probably Have Temporary Charge, Permanent Place Following.

Commissioner Chisholm will likely be put in charge of the city architect's department until a city architect is appointed. The disposition to have a layman at the head of the department is as strong as ever, and may result in the adoption of that plan. Commissioner Chisholm has made a success of his administration of the property department. His duties work in considerably with the business of the architect's department, and it is felt that he could manage the business of the two departments with justice to the interests of both. Immediate reorganization of the architect's department has been decided upon, and thus the probability of Commissioner Chisholm being placed in charge. The appointment of a city architect is not to be rushed. As the next meeting of the city council will not be held until July 21 the board of control will have plenty of time to nominate a city architect.

CARS FOR ST. CLAIR LINE HERE NEXT MONTH

And Danforth Tracks Will Be in Use Early in the Fall.

St. Clair avenue civic car line is to be in operation next month. Danforth avenue line will be in operation in September or October. Either of the lines could have been completed by this time, but nothing would have been gained, it being impossible to get cars before next month.

Such is the demand for cars that builders are unable to fill recent orders under ten months or a year. Enough cars can be got next month for the St. Clair line, but the cars for the Danforth avenue line will not be delivered until a couple of months or so from now.

CALEDONIAN EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of the Caledonian Society of Toronto takes place to Niagara Falls tomorrow by the Niagara Navigation Co.'s boats and the electric railway. The excursionists will go up on the Canadian side and return by the Gorge route. The boats leave Yonge street wharf at 7.30, 9.11 and 2 o'clock. Games and other amusements will be indulged in at Queen Victoria Park, the Falls, and a good program will be gone thru on the last boat on the return trip. The papers of the society will supply appropriate music.

MILITANTS SENTENCED FOR ANSON.

LONDON, July 3.—(C. A. P.)—Two militant suffragettes, Kitty Marion and Clara Elizabeth Green, were sentenced at the Assizes today to three years' penal servitude each, on the charge of setting fire to the stables of the House of Commons, on June 3, and causing damage amounting to \$71,000.

SIR JOHN TRUE FRIEND IN NEED

His Benefactions Were Quite Voluntary, Lady Sackville Told Court.

USED PLAYFUL THREATS

But Was Persistent in Declaring He Would Will Her Money.

LONDON, July 3.—(Can. Press.)—The Scott will case was resumed today before an audience composed largely of women and including several wives of British cabinet ministers and judges, as well as other notable persons, and which filled every seat in the probate, divorce and admiralty court.

As soon as the presiding judge, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, had taken his seat on the bench Lady Sackville returned to the witness stand under direct examination by Sir Edward Carson, her counsel.

It was she said in the spring of 1900 while she and Sir John Scott were driving together that Sir John first told her of his intention to leave her \$1,000,000. She said that now his mother was dead, Lady Sackville had taken a great place in his life, and that he was going to leave to her the million, his furniture, his houses at Bagatelle, near Paris, and at Lisbon, and in fact all except the houses in London, which he had left to his sisters and brothers. Later on he said he intended to keep back \$250,000 in order to help in the keeping of Knole Park, the Sackville seat seven miles from London, during his lifetime. She said.

Never Saw Will.
She had nothing to do with the will made by Sir John in 1900. After 1901 Sir John was a frequent visitor to Knole Park, while she often went to his residence in London. She never saw the will and did not know it had been made until much later, when Sir John spoke of revoking it.

Lady Sackville testified that Sir John helped her father financially at various times. Referring to an occasion when Sir John's doctor would not let her see him because he was ill, Lady Sackville said the doctor remarked, "Of course you want to kill him." "I did not want to kill him," added the witness earnestly.

Lady Sackville said Sir John threatened to revoke his will on the slightest provocation. Once when she could not lunch with him, he said, "Very well, I will go and change my will." Afterward, however, he said, "You little rascal. You know I would never do that." Witness emphatically denied that she and her daughter had secretly visited Scott's house and examined the documents there, as had been stated by Major Arbuthnot in his evidence.

Under cross-examination, Lady Sackville said she and her husband had about \$15,000 a year. When she met Mr. Scott she was not in debt, but her father was in difficulties.

Loveless Walter.
At other times she kept the court in error of laughter as when she described Walter Scott's action in making love to her and in her mimicking the persons she mentioned in the course of her evidence.

She had another outburst when Frederick E. Smith, one of the lawyers suggested that her story of Walter Scott's love making was an invention, but Mr. Smith retorted, "I shall not be afraid to say so when the time comes."

She insisted that Scott had left his money for Knole Park and not for her, and that the great link between herself and Scott was his knowledge of art.

Another retract from Lady Sackville's letter to her friend said, "I have never expected he would carry out his fine promises."

Had 30,000 Income.
When questioned in regard to her income of \$30,000 yearly, witness said it was not so enormous for the life she led. Her father she said, at one time was reduced to about \$500.

Another letter from Lady Sackville referred to "dear old Pierpont Morgan." She explained that he had bought one of her pictures for \$200,000.

Later in her evidence she said that the same for her as Lady Wallace did for him when she had grandchildren.

Lady Sackville replied: "She had no idea I knew whether his children were legitimate or not."

Mr. Smith: "I suggest that there were no legitimate descendants."

Witness was still under examination when the court rose for the day.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Master's chambers will be held Friday, 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

Judge's Chambers.
Before Lennox, J.
Clarke v. Caution, R. Clarke, plaintiff in person. At request of defendant.

WREYFORDS

Two Day Specials Friday and Saturday

Kool Pyjamas
Cotilla Nainsook—very light in weight, short sleeves, short legs. Regular value \$1.75, for \$1.25 suit. Ditto, plain white. Regular value \$1.50, for \$1.00 suit.

Half-Hose
Real Silk, linen spliced heel and toe; colors tan, gray, black. Regular value 50c. Three pairs for \$1.00. Ditto, in fancy cotton and lisle; good range patterns. Regular 25c. Three pairs for 50c.

Underwear
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THE SUNDAY WORLD

Orangemen particularly will be interested in The Sunday World which comes out on Saturday night. Dr. Quill has written an interesting story on the personality of the Prince of Orange, throwing some new light on that unique character of history. The page is embellished by a large drawing by Lou Skuce in orange and blue.

"Crusts and Crumbs" deals with some personal memories of the Very Reverend Sir James Cameron Lees, D.D., Dean of the Order of the Thistle, and long the minister of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, whose death occurred on June 27th.

There are many other specially attractive features. For instance, the Illustrated Section contains some beautiful pictures of the movements of royalty, the British Coaching Marathon, scenes at Hamilton Race Meeting, suffragette martyr's funeral, society at Epsom Races, scenes at the Auto Polo Games, Royal Canadian Yacht Club Regatta.

The front page of the Magazine Section is devoted to a four-color fashion plate for summer. Other big features are: Another of George Ade's newest fables in slang, the first chart of the free music lesson. This course of music consists of twelve lessons and the system embraces a general and practical method of instruction. It teaches the notes and letters in the transpositions of the different keys and embodies the principle of harmony and thoro bass.

Re Sterling Silver Mines—J. P. McGregor, for petitioner, moved on consent for winding-up order. Order made.

Reference to master ordinary. Richard Tew appointed interim liquidator. Order not to issue until Saturday, 5th inst.

Re Barron—J. E. Day, for petitioner, moved on return of habeas corpus for order for delivery of child to mother. Macdonnell for father. Enlarged for one week.

Re Hurd Estate—F. Aylesworth, for applicant, obtained order for report and vesting land in occupant.

Re Patterson and Canadian Northern Railway Co.—F. Aylesworth, for railway company, obtained order allowing payment of money into court.

Re Alfred McDonald—A. D. Armour, for applicant, moved for order allowing sale of land free from dower and for payment of one-third into court into suspense account. Bristol for widow. Order made without prejudice in widow's right to elect. Costs out of estate.

Re Scott—J. C. McRuer for motion. Motion enlarged one week.

Kirkpatrick v. Busanin—F. B. Edmonds, for defendant, moved for order setting aside default judgment as irregular. Kirkpatrick for plaintiff. Stands for two weeks.

Single Court.
Before Falconbridge, C.J.

Breed v. Rogers—S. H. Bradford, K. C., and T. A. Silverthorne for plaintiff. G. F. Shepley, K. C., and G. W. Mason for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for injunction restraining defendant from erecting a coal handling plant and carrying on a coal business on lands south of Belt Line Railway and north of Lawrie avenue, Toronto. Judge of the motion. It does not appear to me that plaintiff has made out a sufficiently strong case to justify the court in injunction. In my opinion the proper inference can be drawn only by the elimination process of a trial. The preponderance of convenience—public as well as private—is wholly against the propriety of granting an interlocutory injunction.

The injunction will not now be granted, but the motion will stand over until the trial. The parties may deliver pleadings in vacation and defendants are to speed the trial. Costs of motion to be costs in cause unless trial judge shall otherwise order.

Before Lennox, J.
Re Graham and Rogers—D. Urquhart for purchaser's assignee on motion for declaration that it is necessary for vendor to obtain probate of will of Mary Jane Rogers, etc. W. Cook for vendor. At request of parties motion enlarged for three weeks.

City of Toronto v. Shantz—J. S.

Continental and Commercial National Bank v. Searchlight Gas Co. C. W. Kerr for plaintiffs and receiver, moved for order sanctioning sale of Canadian assets en bloc along with American assets. Order made. Costs to be paid out of estate after taxation.