

The Toronto World

Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE, 23 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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TRUST THOSE WHO TRUST.

Whistling to raise the wind is not a very profitable occupation save that it helps to pass the time. But the wind does come sooner or later and then the sailor on the sea has the advantage over the opposition castaways of Ontario. Just now its spokesmen on the platform and in the press are assiduously piping in various keys and profess to feel already the favoring breeze that is to wait the party into the official haven. But the public remain indifferent and the prevailing lassitude is not likely to be disturbed by the soporific sermons that which Mr. A. G. MacKay is daily delivering his mental processes. Mr. MacKay reveals a fine vein of talent for minute and careful criticism, and searches the political record of the government with the ingenious industry of the professional mind. But he does not tell the electors of Ontario what his views are or what his policy will be on the leading issue before the people—cheap Niagara power.

Mr. MacKay fights very shy of the government's power policy, although it is the outstanding feature of Premier Whitney's administration. He has had a good word to say for the capitalist investor—he has no word of comfort for the workers whose right it is to share in the benefit coming from Niagara white coal. Yet the worth of the Whitney-Beck power policy is just that its purpose is to distribute the advantages of electric light and power among the common people. Hitherto Niagara power has been manipulated for the profit of a ring of ambitious and inclined "high financiers" who have juggled with the companies they control without regard to the public interest. The proposals of the hydro-electric commission carry into effect the principle that the cost of a public service should be based on legitimate capital expenditure, and that the one clamant duty is to furnish it as cheaply and as efficiently as possible. The corporation notion is that public services should yield all that the traffic will bear, and that traffic comes from the people who use them and pay for them.

The Whitney-Beck power policy is the first assurance the people of Ontario have ever had that the provincial resources and franchises will be treated as a public trust with the citizens as the beneficiaries. To-day the electors are being told that the maxim of the Liberal party is "Trust the People." It is an excellent democratic maxim, but it was never honored in fact and deed by the politicians who ruled Ontario for more than a generation. And Mr. MacKay's "trust the people" does not go so far as trusting them with his policy on the Niagara power question. What Mr. MacKay really desires to do is to be too modest to avow it—is that the province should trust them. Now that is a very different maxim—it is a very convenient maxim for the party machine and for the franchise hunting financiers who like to see in the legislature, members under no public pledge. Speeches, and mental process revelations and other oppositional lucubrations may be searched in vain for one straightforward and leading-for-one-straightforward honest declaration—regarding its attitude towards white coal. This is not "trust the people"—it is playing the confidence game on the people, and the electors will be well advised to give their trust to the authors and upholders of the Whitney-Beck power policy.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

For quite a number of years the Scottish Home Rule Association has carried on an energetic propaganda in support of its leading object. It has been instant in season and out of season, has provided the public with occasional amusement and has been tolerated rather than supported. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the delegation of purely Scottish business to a local representative body would be unwelcome. The truth is that Scotland has always got from parliament whatever her people made up their minds to insist upon. A debate on a Scottish bill is left almost entirely to Scottish members and very often does not follow party lines. At the same time instances are not wanting where reforms for which the country is fully prepared have been refused because they ran counter to English notions and created the fear that the precedent set would be found of more extensive application. Scotland possesses a thoroughly organized system of local government controlled by the local government board sitting under the presidency of the secretary of state for Scotland. There are county councils, burgh councils and parish councils, all elective and exercising extensive powers. The creation of a higher representative council dealing with matters affecting Scotland only would be the natural completion of the system and would really involve no greater encroachment in point of principle on the prerogatives of the imperial parliament than now exists.

All critical observers agree that the imperial parliament has too much to do. Much of its valuable time is spent on affairs of purely local interest that could far better be dealt with by a delegated authority. A few years ago Scottish pressure secured that enquiries connected with private bill legislation should be conducted in Scotland and there is no good reason why all this class of parliamentary business should not be taken by a national council. But parliament is jealous of its privileges and there is Ireland to be considered—so as Scotland gets substantially her own way the grievance is not acute enough to foster serious agitation.

Several prominent members of the present government are known to favor a large delegation of parliamentary powers to national representative bodies and this appears to be the only method by which the mother of parliaments can be relieved of her plethora of business and thus enabled to devote more time and consideration to the great imperial problems on which so much depends. While it is not at all probable, in view of the congested state of the session, that the "Home Rule for Scotland" bill will pass even the house of commons, the large majority in its favor is a sign of the times. And it cannot be said to be impossible that Scotland will be the first of the four peoples to get control of its own affairs. This, however, does not mean the adoption of a federal system, a step which would be really a revolution. It would simply be carrying out the policy outlined in the recent Irish home rule resolution accepted by the government after the words had been added reserving the full control of parliament. Delegation of powers is in common use in Britain and is in complete accordance with its unwritten constitution. And it seems to be the only solution of the difficulties that now confront the imperial parliament.

ENTENTE OR ALLIANCE.

President Fallières' enthusiastic reception in England has prompted a leading Paris paper to suggest that a formal treaty of alliance may be substituted for the moral accord of 1904. And after reviewing the possible contingencies of a continental war, it concludes that France would not be proportionately benefited by such an alliance unless the British army were so reformed in organization and recruitment as to be capable of energetic action on the continent. This line of speculation is natural from the point of view of a French critic, but it is open to doubt whether either nation would find itself strengthened by altering the present relationship. Great Britain's policy of splendid isolation had much to commend it since it was founded on the wise principle of avoiding all entanglements that might involve participation in an unjustifiable war. It was more easily maintained, too, with the division of the leading powers into the dual and triple alliances, a situation that left the United Kingdom with practically a decisive voice in the maintenance of peace. But circumstances have materially changed since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. Russia is greatly crippled, the triple alliance has been weakened by the rapprochement between France and Italy, while the Franco-British entente itself and the other developments of British policy have undoubtedly fostered German fears that their ultimate purpose is to isolate the fatherland.

In discussing possible European complications German writers have declared in very plain terms that in the event of a British war, compensation for naval inferiority must be sought on land. In other words, the policy outlined looks to the identification of the interests of France and Great Britain, so that thru one pressure may be brought to bear upon the other. This may be a Machiavellian course, but it accords with the rule that makes the safety of the state the supreme law. And it shows the danger latent in the substitution of a formal alliance for the less openly objectionable entente. Fortunately the relations between Germany and the United Kingdom are becoming more cordial, and save their commercial rivalry and the determination of Germany to create a strong navy there is no reason why these nations that have no traditional enmity should not be friends. More will be gained by a steady pursuance of the line of policy that has guided the opening years of the twentieth century with the fair promise of genuine international amity.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

President D. R. Wilkie of the Imperial Bank and his efficient staff have reason to congratulate themselves on the satisfactory 33rd annual report presented to the shareholders on the 27th inst. The enviable position already attained by this banking institution is further augmented by the story the report tells for the past twelve months. Finishing the year with a net profit of \$721,175, this bank shows unmistakable signs of careful business management. Its assets are in reality available securities and amount to the sum of \$64,804,195. Shareholders in this banking

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THE OWEN SOUND TRAGEDY.

Editor World: It is seldom that a tragedy strikes home to so many as the terrible one at Owen Sound on Wednesday morning. The citizens of Owen Sound know the perpetrator of the deed, and they need not be told the moral that it teaches.

James Farish Creighton sowed the seed and he reaped the whirlwind. He was the black sheep of a family which has exceptional claims upon the people of Owen Sound as useful, enterprising, public-spirited and pious citizens. There are those bound to James Creighton by ties of blood who will not descend one little in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. They have lived well and have merited much. They ring true and need not feel humiliated.

Had liquor never passed the lips of James Farish Creighton no one who knows him doubts but that his life would have been normally prosperous and happy, and that the crime of Wednesday would never have been recorded. Humanity.

This great sub-cellar is 130 feet long, 72 feet wide and 42 feet below the street level, or 35 feet lower than the basement of the new building of the Robert Simpson Co., Limited. This sub-cellar contains 38,120 cubic feet of space.

But no information was elicited, for never before had rock been exposed in other than a small well or shaft. But now the depth at which the rock-bed is found is established, namely, 44 feet from the surface.

HUGE SUB-CELLAR

On the west side of the new steel structure of the Robert Simpson Co., Limited, has been discovered a sub-cellar, which will run the battery of plungers elevators.

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

- Chambers.
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.
Single Court.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Anglin at 11 a.m.
Cases set down for hearing:
1. Re C.B.C. Corset Co.
2. Thompson and McBurney.
3. Quebec Bank v. Sovereign Bank.
4. Martin v. Ducey.
5. Ducey v. Ducey.
6. Re Bennett Estate.
7. Eddy v. International.
8. Divisional Court.
Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.:
1. Cornwall v. Cornwall (continued).
2. Toronto Pick-Jury Sittings.
Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.:
1. Scott v. Nickard.
2. Glassburg v. Glassburg.
3. Cross v. Oiler.
4. Ing v. Archibald.
5. Crawford v. Bank of Commerce.
6. Martin v. Henry.

Moses Levinsky and Joseph Shapiro, carrying on business as Levinsky & Shapiro, are seeking to recover \$670.11 from Levy, Weston & McLean Machinery Co., and also balance due for goods sold and delivered, and for cash advances.

Suit has been entered by G. Woollicott & Son of Hamilton, Ont., against H. M. Robinson & Co. of Toronto to recover \$301.73 alleged to be due on certain goods sold and delivered.

The Rideau Lumber Co. of Ottawa and Thomas Clark of Hudson Town have a dispute over an account. The company allege that Clark still owes them a balance of \$276.88 and have issued a writ of summons to recover the amount.

Ely Turner and John Macdonald & Co., Ltd., have issued a writ against the Monarch Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of London, Ont. to recover \$57.28 under a policy of insurance to Turner.

The Toronto World, Daily or Sunday, delivered to any address in the city or suburbs, or despatched by first mail to any outside point, for 25 cents per month for the daily and 5 cents per copy for the Sunday. Do not delay, but do it now. Fill out the attached coupon:

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NEW JUSTICE APPOINTED.

A. B. Powell, No. 24 West King-st., Manning Arcade, has been appointed justice of the peace for the County of York.
T. C. Patterson Furniture Sale.
There will be a sale of the furniture, etc., of the late Mr. T. C. Patterson at his residence in Toronto, 114 Dowling avenue (southwest corner King-street) to-day at 11 a.m.

PETROLEA Nominations.

PETROLEA, May 27.—On account of the resignation of E. A. Archer as one of this town's nominees for reeve to-night are as follows: John McRobie, Thomas Johnston, John G. Hatcher, Dr. C. O. Fairbank, E. A. Archer and P. F. Rielly.

THE HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

considered unfair, coming from a minister of the crown, and he stated further that Sir Frederick had said that he had influence enough to secure a subsidy for his own company.

Enclosed was a letter from Hon. H. R. Emmerson, in which that gentleman promised that he would not allow Sir Frederick's scheme to interfere with the claims of the Williams concern, and that it was not desirable to have a cabinet minister getting a concession from the government. Mr. Emmerson thought there were various methods of doing things, and his methods were usually successful.

Sir Wilfrid replied to Williams on Oct. 5, 1907, saying it was the intention of Mr. Fisher, had he received an application from Williams, to give it the same consideration as had been given the New Brunswick Company. Summarizing, Mr. Foster said that he found that in 1906, the minister of the crown had interested himself in the formation of a company and during that time the minister was sitting at council board formulating a scheme to grant aid to the cold storage company. The company was to be floated in England, and the promoters were asked to say that one of the parties interested in securing the subsidy from the government was a cabinet minister.

"This is a thing that would be unheard of in the annals of the British government," said Mr. Foster. "It was only when the minister could not get in England that the company joined hands with the New Brunswick Company."

It would be a graceful act, even at this late date, for the minister of militia to cease to compromise the government.

A Warm Exchange.

Sir Frederick Borden rose without applause from his colleagues. "I say he is mentally crooked and morally crooked," he said. "To appear as censor of the morals of others. If what Mr. Foster said were true, it does not come with good grace from a man who used his position as officer of two or three companies to take money of an innocent man."

"All of which," said Mr. Foster, "is absolutely untrue."

"It was proven by records," said Sir Frederick. "This Mr. Foster denied vehemently, and Sir Frederick proceeded to say that Mr. Foster 'is mentally crooked and morally crooked.'"

"Not that I care," put in Mr. Foster. "The knight withdrew. 'I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon and I withdraw my statement and morally crooked in a parliamentary sense, in a Pickwickian sense. How is that?'"

The man Williams, said the minister, was a very unworthy man, a disappointed man.

He was prepared to submit this case to any tribunal and answer the charges on his part. Could it be shown that he (Borden) had participated in any concern which had received benefits from the government? Was his son-in-law to be prevented from engaging in business? It had been suggested that because Mr. McCourt was his son-in-law he had secured certain contracts, but Sir Frederick dismissed all this with the observation "So much for the son-in-law argument."

The formation of the company was all arranged before the minister of militia was appointed and policy of assisting cold storage operations. All in the Open.

Sir Frederick claimed that everything had been done openly. There was nothing to conceal. His only interest in the establishment of a cold storage warehouse was to give fruit growers a better market for their fruit in good condition for market. He did not own a dollar of stock in the company and did not expect to receive one dollar of benefit.

It had remained for the member for North Toronto, with his suspicious mind, to uncover this secret but he believed his (Borden's) statement would receive more credence than any statement of Mr. Foster.

Dr. Daniel of St. John, who replied, observed that Sir Frederick was the last man who should preach morality. He confessed that his letter to Williams was in loose language, so that Mr. Foster was able to base his whole case upon the case of the case of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to show that, even if Sir Frederick Borden were connected with a company, he was not violating the Independence of Parliament Act, Mr. Chamberlain being, he said, a member of a screw manufacturing company, which had large contracts with the government.

Mr. Fisher went on to say that in

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DRESS HATS, latest shapes, newest materials and colorings. Friday bargain \$3.69

STREET HATS, new shapes, trimmed with feathers, quills, velvet, ribbon, gold and silver braid. Friday bargain \$2.98

DRESS HATS, new shapes, some novelties, trimmings large

roses, satin ribbon, silk and foliage. Regularly \$9.98 to \$15.00, for \$7.48

STRAW BRAIDS, many colors and patterns, 12-yard bunch. Friday bargain 5c

DRESS SHAPES, plain, fancy, chip and satin straw, brown, navy, moss, Alice. Regularly 59c to 69c, for 29c

GLOVES.

WOMEN'S, French kid, dome fasteners, oversewn seams, mode, grey, oxblood, green, beaver, black and white. Regularly 75c

and \$1.00, for 55c

WOMEN'S, lisle thread, dome fasteners, finished fingers, silk stitched backs, black and white. Regularly 25c, for 19c

HOSIERY.

BOYS', GIRLS' and WOMEN'S, ribbed black cashmere, double sole, heel and toe, some six-ply knes, sizes 6 to 10. Regularly 25c and 35c, for 17c

MEN'S, wool, cotton and me-

rino, double heel and toe, deep ribbed top, sizes 10 to 11. Regularly 20c and 25c, for .. 15c

BOYS' and GIRLS' ribbed black stainless cotton, double sole, heel and toe, extra spliced knees, sizes 5 to 10. Regularly 25c, for 12 1-2c

MISSSES' WEAR.

WHITE DRESSES, muslin, Swiss net and fine sheer lawns, sizes 14 to 18 years. Regularly \$13.00 and \$15.00, for \$7.95

IMPORTED SUMMER SUITS.

lightweight Panamas and French serges, light, medium and dark colorings, sizes 14 to 18 years. Friday bargain \$9.75

MEN'S CLOTHING.

SUITS, medium grey and light fancy worsteds, striped English materials. Single breasted sack style. Sizes 35 to 42. Regularly 10.00 and 11.00, for .. 6.95

OVERCOATS, spring weight

black chevrot, knee length. Lapels and front silk faced to edge. Sizes 34 to 44. Regularly \$8.00, for \$4.95

TROUSERS, solid worsted, striped pattern. Side and hip pockets. Regularly 3.50 to 4.00, for 2.69

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUIT, two piece Norfolk style, medium and dark grey all wool tweeds. Coats box pleated and belted. Knee pants. Sizes 24 to 28. Regularly 4.00 to 4.75, for 2.85

FANCY SUITS, Russian style, grey velvet, sailor collar trim-

med with silk soutache. Double breasted. Elastic bloomer knickers. Sizes 21 to 25. Regularly 6.00, for 3.98

KNEE PANTS, medium grey homespun and dark tweeds, side and hip pockets, strong linings. Sizes 24 to 32. Regularly .75 to .90, for50

MEN'S FURNISINGS

SHIRTS, negligee. Plain or pleated fronts, separate or attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. Regularly 1.00 to 1.50, for .69

UNDERWEAR, fine double thread Balbriggan, cream shade, some in natural wool. Sizes 34 to 42. Regularly .59 to 1.25, for each47

SHIRTS, white, laundered, ordinary or dress bosoms. Sizes 14,

14 1-2, 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, and 18. Regularly 1.00, for .39

SUSPENDERS, men's and boys', elastic and non elastic and mohair ends. Police and fireman style; also boys' Brownie. Regularly .15 to .25 pair, for .9, or 3 pairs for25

NECKWEAR, silk four in hands, plain and fancy colors, French seam. Regularly .25 to .50, for17

MEN'S HEADWEAR.

STRAW BOATERS. Canton and rustic braids, medium and narrow brims, black silk bands, calf leather sweat. Regularly

1.00 to 1.50, for65

CAPS, men's and boys', hook down, blue serge and assorted tweeds, satin lined. Regularly .25 to .50, for19

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

writing of the company to Williams as one with which the minister of militia was "connected," he meant only in the sense of his being an advocate of a worthy public utility. Williams had been given every chance and put on the same footing as the New Brunswick Company. Indeed he had waited for five months before closing the contract with the New Brunswick Company for the construction of a cold storage warehouse in St. John.

The people composing the company were estimable men. Mr. Fowler ridiculed the idea that the letter to Williams could bear any such construction as the minister of agriculture said, and suggested that probably the reason Williams had no chance against the New Brunswick Company was that Mr. Fisher favored Sir Frederick in return for favors to Fisher's Light Dragons.

The house rising at 6 o'clock, and to-morrow (Ascension Day) being a holiday, Mr. Fowler will continue on Friday.

"Hiawatha."

The Daily and Sunday World is now being delivered at this popular summer resort. By telephoning your order to Main 288 or leaving same at 83 Yonge-street you will receive The World before breakfast.

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