The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1912

NOT A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the board of trade on Thursday voices the almost unanimous feeling of the people of Ontario: a feeling of disappointment at the smallness of the appropriation for the Welland Canal. To place in the estimates for the commencement of operations upon a great and urgently needed public work a sum little more than one-half of one per cent. of its estimated cost is more suggestive of trifling than of earnest purpose of proceeding with the work. Had the resolution been even more emphatically worded it might have still more accurately expressed the thought of the vast majority of the people. It is true, of course, as the resolution sets forth, that the Borden administration has been but a short time in office and that ministers have been busy not only in familiarizing themselves with the work of their departments, but with the settlement of some perplexing questions as well.

But the question of water transportation is not a new one. All public men are or should be fairly familiar with it. Canadian public men who possess the necessary equipment for the holders of cabinet positions should have an intelligent knowledge of this one of the problems that Canada must grapple with. They have seen and should have made themselves acquainted with the meaning of the contest which for years has been going on between our neighbors and ourselves for the control of the water-borne traffic seeking its way from the great lakes to the seaboard. They can hardly be unaware that while nature has given us the advantage, that advantage is by no means assured. They have seen a few years ago the unwise playing of tolls on the Welland absolutely divert the entire wheat-carrying business from the Canadian to the American route, and having seen this they can hardly be blind to the fact that if a six-foot Erie Canal could do this, it will be utterly, hopelessly impossible for the present Welland Canal to compete with the new twelve-foot Erie now rapidly approaching completion. To hesitate, to proceed timidly and ineffectually in the face of what is of the magnitude of a crisis, whatever else it may indicate, is not suggestive of statesmanship.

To place even so small a sum in the estimates is, of course, an endorsement of the project and commits the government to prosecute it to completion, but the smallness of the sum is an indication of anything rather than vigorous or wholehearted prosecution of the work.

THE FIRST SESSION.

It will be generally admitted that the Borden government has come thru its first session of parliament fairly well. If it has not at every point reached the highest hopes of its best friends, it has certainly disappointed its opponents. For one thing, a good example was set by implementing the number of the pledges made to the electorate during the last campaign. Bills were passed appropriating considerable sums for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of highways. The grain bill was put thru, and a beginning made towards public ownership of terminal elevators. The Ontario Manitoba boundary question was handled in a proper way, and an advance made towards eliminating the school question from federal politics.

The government, we believe, made a mistake in not dealing at once with the marriage question as presented by Mr. Lancaster's bill. The question is too important to be trifled with, and it may happen that after two or three years the privy council will decline to express any opinion upon the abstract question submitted. There is disappointment also at the meagre appropriations made for beginning work on the Welland Canal. This national undertaking should not be delayed. The problems of transportation are too important to justify a continuation of the Laurier policy of postponing great public works urgently needed until the advent of a general election.

The opposition, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was not effective. This is not said in depreciation of the former prime minister. He had rather a difficult role to play on several occasions, but it cannot be said that much headway was made against the government.

There are some big questions soon to be dealt with, and we hope the new government will grapple with them in a courageous and progressive spirit. The great upheaval at hand in the United States will be felt in Canada, with the result that party lines will become less rigid, and that more interest will be taken by the people in social and economic questions affecting the comfort of their daily lives.

A THIRD CANDIDATE.

Colonel Roosevelt is speaking plainly about the methods employed to bring about the renomination of President Taft. He declared in Chicago that the Republican party would not be bound by the action of a convention which was not representative of the party. The supporters of President Taft have no doubts about his being nominated, but they view with uneasiness the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy as a nominee of the Progressives.

At present the two great political parties are composed of irreconcilable elements. A big section of the Democratic party would prefer Roosevelt to many of the aspirants for the Democratic nomination, while a large section of the Republican party would probably prefer Mr. Bryan or some other progressive Democrat to President Taft.

There is no occasion to ascribe the course of the ex-president to any motive except patriotism. He believes, and many believe with him, that the United States is facing a crisis, and that he will be able to deal with it in the best interests of the people, should he again be called upon to administer the government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN BRITAIN.

In all probability the militant section of the woman suffrage supporters will take little heed of what is practically a vote of censure over their methods passed in the imperial house of commons. The conciliation bill, as it is popularly termed, proposed that every woman possessed of a household qualification or of a £10 property qualification should be entitled to vote, and that marriage should not disqualify except to this extent, that husband and wife could not qualify on the same property. The second reading of this bill was carried on July 11, 1910, by a majority of 109 votes. The voting was very mixed, 174 Liberals supporting and 69 opposing; 99 Unionists in favor and 131 against; 34 labor members in favor and 2 against; 19 Nationalists in favor and 15 against. It was anticipated that this bill would enfranchise about 1,000,000 women.

On May 5 of last year a bill was brought forward by Sir George Kemp, which only differed from the conciliation bill by omitting the £10 qualification. The discussion again exhibited a singular difference of opinion in every quarter of the house, but the result was still more decisive, the second reading being carried by 255 against 88 votes. Efforts were then made to procure facilities for its further consideration, but all that the government conceded, thru Mr. Lloyd George, was the promise that if the bill were reintroduced next (this) session, in a form sufficiently wide to admit of amendment, a week or more would be granted for its consideration. The matter was considerably complicated by the government's proposals regarding manhood suffrage, and notwithstanding the fate of the limited measure it will still be open to the advocates of woman suffrage to move an amendment conferring the franchise on equal terms.

The vote of Thursday, however, does not indicate that such an amendment would be carried in the present temper of the house of commons. The change of sentiment is no doubt rightly attributed to the window-smashing activities of the militant suffragettes. Logically this ebullition ought not to affect the course of those members of parliament who admit the justice of the demand, and the vote of Thursday may be taken as indicating that some, indeed many, of them, are none too robust in their support. The Nationalists, whose votes more than accounted for the rejection of the bill, were probably actuated by mixed motives, chiefly by the desire to facilitate the passing of the home rule measure thru the house. The truth appears to be this: that the window-smashing episode has turned lukewarm supporters into decided opponents by affording a plausible pretext for a change of front. This, however, is clear enough that with a line of cleavage dividing both the ministerialist and opposition parties woman suffrage cannot in the meantime be made a government question whichever party is in power.

TECUMSEH.

Editor World: At a very important period in the history of Canada, or should I say critical point of her destiny, when grave danger imperiled her very existence as a young colony, the colonists were apprehensive of the temper of the various tribes and bands of Indians who composed the great majority of the population, and the stand they would take as a neutral body, in an impending conflict between Saxon and Saxon which would determine the fate of Canada and Canadianism. There and then came forward Tecumseh, the Shawanee warrior, leader and spokesman of the tribes of Ontario West, who had pledged his oath as a British subject to battle and resist to the bitter end any attempt on the part of the foe to despoil Canadian home and soil.

In anticipation of a blow being struck, which he well knew and understood to have been under contemplation, he, followed by his tribesmen, deserted the land of his nativity, just as Joseph Brant did after the war of 1776, to plant himself in the land of the great family that claimed his allegiance. Settling himself at the gateway of Canada as a faithful watch-dog might lie at the threshold of his master's home, he prepared not only to give the alarm, but to resist any encroachment.

One hundred years ago, this noble-hearted and chivalrous barbarian son of the forests, whose genius and capacity for organization was no less renowned that that of Pontiac, effected an alliance of Indian tribes in Western Ontario, designed to unify common action in upholding the honor, integrity and well being of the empire.

* * * * * * *

It is not for me to extol or magnify the meaning and far-reaching results of his sympathy in the cause of his fellow countrymen, further than to suggest that his bravery and heroism fired the temper of his allied warriors to such a degree in conflict as to seriously hamper the advance of the invading army. Without them and their fearless leader, it might have been possible for the enemy's forces to have effected a junction between Windsor and Queenston. Such a possibility would have presaged disaster to British arms.

* * * * * * *

Tecumseh, the heroic defender of Canada one hundred years ago, is a name and personality that should not be allowed to pass in 1912-15 with the mere mention that the page of history has given him place. The memory of this resolute and brave warrior who gave up his life for the conservation of our heritage and maintenance of the greater empire, might reasonably win for him a new place, a new life in the esteem and affections of a people who love to cherish and revere deeds of valor.

The unknown grave of the master-mind of the forests should be transformed into a conspicuous and fitting monument—distinctively, his—to be erected in the City of Toronto, the capital of the province in which were enacted the principal scenes of the war of 1812.

In behalf of such a worthy undertaking, it is my desire as a kinsman of our loyal and patriotic race, to make an appeal to the citizens of Toronto and Canada for that measure of financial aid and support of the project as will insure its erection, and to have it ready for unveiling in 1913, the hundredth anniversary of his death.

F. Onondeyoh Loft.

Toronto, March 29, 1912.

Exigencies of space have compelled the omission of some paragraphs of Mr. Loft's appeal.—Ed.

LAST TRINITY LECTURE.

The last of the series at Trinity College will be given this afternoon at 3.30 by E. Wyly Grier, B. C. A., president of the Ontario Society of Artists. Subject: "Paris and Its Art Life."

A Boon to Stock-Raisers

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It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank G. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years.

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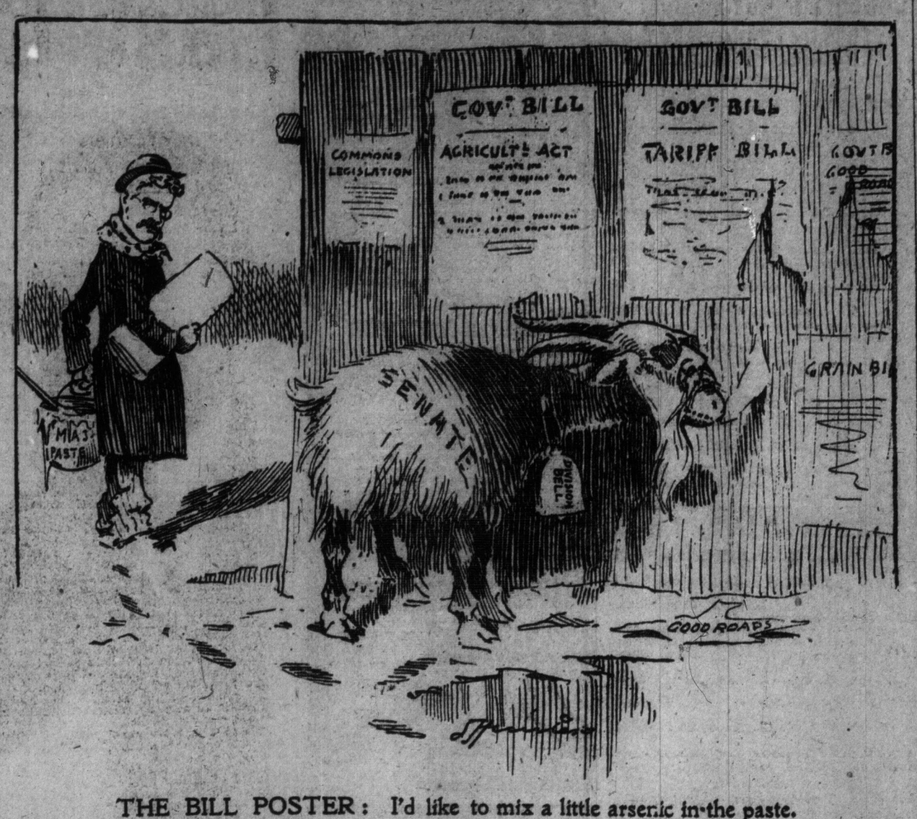
"Several years ago when my horses took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did I help, and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wendling of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline,' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least $1000. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out distemper lumps, and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand."

Large size bottles, 50c; small size, 25c; all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

A BUTTER IN



THE BILL POSTER: I'd like to mix a little arsenic in the paste.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

March 29, 1912.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, April 1:

1. Benoit v. Poucalt.
2. Bell v. Wesenberg.
3. Hamilton v. Vineberg.
4. Ericson v. Elk Lake, etc.
5. Beatty v. Bailey.
6. Re Corkett Estate.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Harris v. Harper—J. M. Ferguson for present owner, Wm. Spence, moved on consent for an order dismissing action without costs and vacating certificate of lis pendens. Order made.

Rogers v. Wood—I. S. Fairty for plaintiff. J. M. Ferguson for defendants Martin and Taylor. C. Henderson for defendants R. C. M. Garvey for defendant Wood. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C.R. 603. At Mr. Ferguson's request motion adjourned until April 9 next.

Goodwin v. T. G. T. Corporation—A. R. Lewis, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for issue of concurrent writ and for service of same and of statement. Order made. Costs in the cause.

Christie v. Canadian Electric Co.—J. M. Ferguson for plaintiff. G. A. Urquhart for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. Order made for judgment with county court costs only.

Georgian Bay Shook Mills v. Chamberlin; Bogart v. Chamberlin—F. R. Mackelcan for garnishees. O'Rourke (Lee & O'D.) for creditors of garnishees. G. A. Archibald for plaintiff. Motion by garnishees for an order setting aside attaching order. Order set aside with costs in each case fixed at $5.

McKee v. Verner—F. R. Mackelcan for plaintiff. J. G. Smith for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order for examination of defendant for discovery at New York. Order made.

Atkinson v. Dougherty—F. McCarthy for defendant. J. E. Jones for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order transferring action from county court of Norfolk to county court of Welland. Motion dismissed. Costs in cause.

Wilder v. Starr—Fraser (Masten & Co.) for defendant. Walsh (Singer & S.) for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order substituting Sentinel Publishing Co. instead of Starr as defendant. Motion dismissed with costs to plaintiff in cause, without prejudice to an application by defendant to have the publishing company made a third party.

Judges' Chambers.

Before the Chancellor.

Re Adah May Hutchinson—W. N. Ferguson, K.C., for W. H. Hutchinson, the father. V. A. Sinclair (Tillsonburg) for maternal grandparents. Motion by the father of infant, William Hutchinson, on return of writ of habeas corpus for an order for the custody of his child. By an agreement dated Dec. 4, 1911, the father granted and assigned to Robt. Burvill and Adah Burvill, maternal grandparents, all his rights to the possession, custody, control and care of the infant, etc., but now seeks to set aside the said agreement. Some 42 residents of Tillsonburg petition against the child's removal. Judgment: The child is under three years of age, said to be an active, healthy child, yet easily excited and needing careful treatment. I have no manner of doubt that the child cannot be better placed than to be left with the grandparents; they are well-to-do, living at a roomy house, with a large lot, in which the child can play. The character of the grandparents is beyond reproach and they stand particularly well in the opinion of the neighbors and townsfolk of Tillsonburg. The agreement prepared in view of the mother's death, for the custody of the child is upheld by the grandparents, but is being attacked in an action to set it aside by the father, which is now pending. I must regard this at present as a valid agreement, which is binding on the father. I have no doubt that the wishes of the dying wife were that the child should be left to the care of the grandparents. But apart from this agreement upon the material placed before me, that the interests of the child will be better subserved by letting her custody remain in statu quo, the father, having all reasonable access to the child when he so desires, the right of access to be settled by the local master, if the parties cannot agree. Therefore, in the peculiar circumstances of this case, following ex parte Tempeer, I refuse to change the custody. I do not award costs to either side. I can only express the earnest desire that the parties may take thought and act reasonably and considerately on both sides, so as to preserve harmony in the family and avoid a devastating litigation in the courts, which may go far to impoverish the moneyed litigant and to embarrass the one who is poorer.

Before Middleton, J.

Re Fallis infants—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion on behalf of infants for an order authorizing sale of certain lands of infants for $3840.

Re James O'Hara—J. G. Smith for mother; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion by mother for an order for maintenance and for payment out of court of arrears of interest on mortgage sale of certain lands. Order made for payment of $100 a year for maintenance and for payment of the interest arrears.

Sharpe v. White—F. Aylesworth for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for payment of the costs of appeal out of the moneys paid into court as security for the appeal. Order made for payment of the $183.77 costs and the costs of this action fixed at $10.

Re C. D. Richardson—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for J. C. Richardson. Motion on behalf of J. C. Richardson for an order allowing the T. G. T. Corporation to pay him $2000 for purpose of going into business. Order made.

Re McArthur—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion on behalf of infants for an order for maintenance. Order made allowing $1000 per year for maintenance.

Re Wells and The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Ry. Co.—G. H. Hopkins, K. C., for executors; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants; C. W. Livingston for the railway company. Motion by executors and adult beneficiaries for an order for leave to convey certain lands under the Railway Act. Order made. Money to be paid into court. Interest to be paid to widow during her life and on her death to be distributed according to the terms of the will. The railway company to pay costs.

McCreary v. Bowman—F. Aylesworth for primary debtor; C. Robinson for creditor. Motion by primary debtor for an order for prohibition on the ground that the claim is for damages. Reserved.

Re Gummer—E. C. Cattanach for the official guardian. Motion on behalf of infant for an order confirming sale of property for executor. Order made.

Re Willoughby — A. Boyd (Royce & H.) for mother; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion by mother of infants for an order for maintenance. Order made for payment of the interest and $125 per year out of the corpus for maintenance for two years.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Re Charlton—J. D. Montgomery for executors; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion by the executors of the will of Robert J. Charlton for an order construing his will under C. R. 938. Order made declaring that the children take a vested interest in the property devised.

Thompson v. Interurban Electric Ry. Co.—C. B. Martin for plaintiff; G. A. Urquhart for defendant; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion by plaintiffs for judgment confirming settlement. An action for damages by the sister and children of John Walker, a motorman, who was electrocuted on defendants' railway while in their employment. Judgment confirming settlement of action at $1400 damages and costs. Of this $500 to be paid direct to widow and the balance of $900 to be paid into court to credit of infants, and the sum of $125 per year to be paid out to mother for maintenance until fund is exhausted.

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FELL UNDER MOTOR CAR.

Just as he had crossed in front of a motor car at the corner of Queen and Elizabeth streets last night, "Bill" McCormick, 44 Edward street, thought he saw another car coming in the opposite direction and stepped backwards, falling between the wheels of the first motor. The driver, Ernest Robertson, 9 Pendrith avenue, had slackened his speed a minute previously and brought it to a standstill before the wheels had crossed the man's body.

McCormick was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

PENITENCE, PARDON AND PEACE.

In North Broadview Presbyterian Church, corner Broadview and Dearbourne avenues, on Sunday, at the evening service, the choir, under the direction of Mr. E. Harris, organist and choir leader, will render Maunder's beautiful sacred cantata, "Penitence, Pardon and Peace." The soloists will be Miss M Lithgow, soprano, Miss Gladys Nicholson, soprano, and Mr. Frank Green, tenor.

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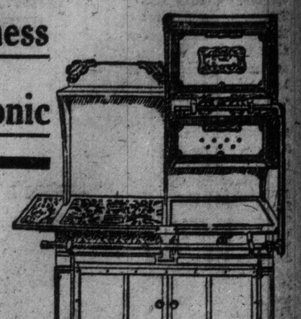

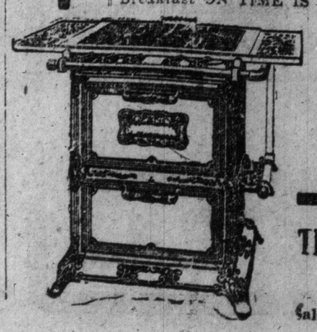

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