

ALEXANDER BRUCE LEFT LARGE ESTATE

Former Counsel for Canada
Life Makes Bequests to
Family.

Miss Bessie C. Bruce, Toronto, and Ralph R. Bruce, Hamilton, have been granted probate of the will of their father, Alexander Bruce, J.C., counsel for the Canada Life Assurance Co., who died in Toronto August 21 last, leaving \$1,500 in household goods, \$3,663 in mortgages, \$50,901 in stocks, \$1,800 cash, \$74,748 in bonds, his law library valued at \$1,000, and \$20,500 insurance, and 31 Bedford road, valued at \$15,000. Among the stocks owned by Mr. Bruce were: 105 Central Canada Loan & Savings, \$7,938; 10 Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, \$100; 50 National Trust, \$10,000; 50 Bank of Hamilton, \$8,850; one Caledon Club, \$200; 51 C.P.R., \$5,385; 4 Bank of Commerce, \$708; 200 Canada Permanent, \$3,160; 120 Consumers' Gas, \$8,160; 50 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, \$3,550, and 27 Calvary-Sanatorium, \$1,350.

Mr. Bruce left his library to his son, Ralph, and the household goods and a life interest in the residue to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Bruce. On her death, a trust fund of \$10,000 is to be created and the income paid to the testator's daughter, Bessie Carmichael Bruce, for life, and the residue divided equally among his children, Ralph, C. A. C. Bruce, of St. John's; Mrs. H. D. Carmichael, Broughty Ferry, Scotland; Mrs. B. P. Cheves, Plymouth, Eng., and Miss Bessie C. Bruce.

The following advances were made by Mr. Bruce to his children during his lifetime: Ralph R. Bruce, Hamilton, \$5,000; C. A. C. Bruce, St. John's, Newfoundland, \$4,000; Miss B. C. Bruce, \$2,000, and 115 shares Mackay, valued at \$3,350; Mrs. H. D. Carmichael, Scotland, \$5,750; 50 shares Mackay, \$3,483, and \$6,020 in bonds; Mrs. B. J. Cheves, Plymouth, Eng., \$8,000; 25 shares Mackay, \$1,183; and \$3,000 in bonds. The will directs that these are to be taken into account in the final distribution of the estate.

DRURY FOR WINNIPEG.

Premier Drury will leave Toronto next Tuesday night on his trip to Winnipeg to address the national convention of the United Farmers. On his return he will stop off at Kapuskasing over Monday.

SOME LAWYERS CALLED VULTURES

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friends, during which time, Father Bench added, the judge no doubt got prejudiced and disposed of the case in three minutes, fining the woman \$100 or three months in jail, the lawyer, to whom \$100 had been paid, doing absolutely nothing. Further, to make matters worse, the children were taken away, as the woman went to jail, and the husband, who held a responsible position in the city, could not trace them for some days.

Chairman Gregory: "Can you verify this?"

Father Bench replied to the effect that he could vouch for the statement, adding that it frequently happened, and it was liable to give our foreign population a wrong impression of British justice, since this type of lawyer was bringing discredit to the country.

Chairman Gregory remarked that the case seemed one for the attorney-general, and added that there was no doubt of strong feeling in the community against such practices.

Urge Women's Court.

Practically the whole afternoon was taken up with the evidence given by nine men and women social workers, headed by Mrs. Huestis of the Big Sister Association, and Canadian National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, who declared that Toronto should have a special women's court, over which a woman judge should preside and all the officials be women, while the only men allowed inside would be those giving evidence. She further proceeded to point out how ineffectively the present juvenile court acted in cases where young girls were concerned, and said, that while women preferred to be tried by men, the custom was bad since it destroyed any modesty an erring girl or woman might have. This, the witness declared, would not be the case if the court was composed of women, adding that the criminal and public health aspects of cases should be kept distinct and separate.

Court of Domestic Relations.

Mrs. Laughton, secretary of the Big Sister Association, said she was a barrister and saw a great deal of what went on in the juvenile court, and suggested that a court of domestic relations and a court presided over by a woman judge would solve the problem of the intricate matters dealing with women, which, she declared, could not be thoroughly understood by men, and further, was bad for the women and young girls up for trial.

She stated that during this year there had been 325 women and girls up for trial in the police court, and declared that the moral tone of the court was not high enough, while regarding the morality department, witness emphasized that this end of the police had not enough power to deal with cases that came under their notice.

Series of Suggestions.

Professor T. R. Robertson, secretary of the Social Survey Commission; Colonel Rawling, Salvation Army; Mrs. McMillan, Salvation Army; Mrs. F. R. Brown, department of health; Miss Newbury, Church of England deaconess; Miss McCollum, Down-town Church Workers; Miss Brookings, Alexandra Industrial School; Dr. Gordon Bates, Alderman; (Mrs) L. A. Hamilton, Miss Gertrude Tate, and Dr. C. S. Glicks, also gave evidence, the whole of which was put in as a statement requesting that adequate quarters be provided for the housing of all courts and for police activities with proper waiting-rooms and cells; a court of domestic relations be established; the duties of the morality department be more closely defined; adequate machinery be provided for enforcing the deserted wives' maintenance act; a woman magistrate to alternate in her duties between the women's court and the juvenile court and to deal with all cases pertaining to women and girls; be appointed; an adequate staff of probation officers be secured for the juvenile, women's and men's courts, whose duties would include the investigation of cases, the keeping of records and the correlating of the activities of the agencies for rehabilitation; complete records of all cases be kept by a card index system (Note—Complete records are only kept of those cases charged with indictable offences); a detention home be established for the reception of court cases, which require observation; physical, mental and social examination; a psychiatrist be attached to all courts to examine cases with previous court records (recidivists), and where mental-ity is in question.

Women's courts should be used exclusively for cases in which women are concerned. That the public should be excluded from the women's courts in all cases in which the detail of the evidence would be injurious to public morals, with a view to raising the general tone of the court.

The criminal and public health aspects of such cases should be kept distinct and separate.

The administration of laws, unfair discrimination against women sex offenders should be guarded against.



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From a preventive point of view, the fine system is useless in certain cases, and should be reinforced or replaced by constructive work aiming at rehabilitation.

Pilippan accounts by the press of serious proceedings should be discouraged.

Women police are needed on the streets, in parks, skating rinks, dance halls and movies, as preventive agencies and not as office clerks.

Greater activity of the police is needed to prevent street solicitation and sexual promiscuity.

The police be stimulated to greater activity in the enforcement of present legislation in regard to bawdy houses, and that special officers be detailed to deal with this work.

No Prison Gate Work.

Miss Emma O'Sullivan, superintendent of the Mercer Reformatory, stated that there was no officer or body of people to take charge of young girls when discharged from prison, adding that there was no prison gate work, and deplored the fact that young girls, when charged for the first time with sexual offences, were given the same punishment as old offenders.

The witness mentioned that since the days of the "dear old drunks" the only people they now had at the reformatory were girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 24.

Charges Unfairness.

The feature of the morning session was the charge made by A. Bosworth Armstrong, a local barrister, that unfairness was shown in the order in which prisoners were brought up for trial. Mr. Armstrong alleged that prisoners "who had been fortunate enough to obtain bail" were granted priority in the disposition of their cases, while those on remand came second, leaving the ones in the cells until the very last.

This charge was refuted by Inspector McKinney of the police department. The drunks and other light offences were taken first, he said, irrespective of who was in jail at the time or not, and then came the indictable cases.

Mr. Armstrong maintained that his charge was well founded, citing as proof some of his own experiences. He urged upon the commission the necessity of recommending an entire change in the present order of hearing cases, bringing up first those actually in custody, then taking the cases on bail, and finally the remands.

"Cell-Combing" Lawyers.

Questioned by Mr. Gregory as to whether the police department did not have "favorites" in the legal profession whom they recommended to prisoners, Inspector

Guthrie flatly denied the existence of any such custom.

Another protest by Mr. Armstrong was against what he termed "cell-combing lawyers," who were privileged to seek business from prisoners in the cells. Inspector McKinney said no lawyer could interview a prisoner only on request, and representing that he had been sent for.

Inspector McKinney said with regard to a woman judge a wronged woman might tell a more truthful story to one of her own sex, but in ordinary cases she will lie to a woman and tell the truth to a man. "A man will get the truth ten times oftener than a woman."

Joseph Slinger launched an attack on the methods of the police court and the system of dealing with interpreters, charging bribery, and assailed both magistrates and crown attorney for remarks passed.

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