

## The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1912

### A SUDDEN PULLUP.

The safety of humanity lies in its  
trials, its struggles, most of all in its  
sudden checks; and never within the  
past fifty years has the civilized world  
received such a sudden arrestment as  
in the loss of 1900 lives on the Titanic.  
It has pulled the whole world up, has  
made people pause and think, and we  
dare say it will compel them, as the  
French say, to readjust their compass.

If it were not for these trials and  
these sudden pull-ups the race would  
go to pieces. It is the eternal struggle  
that keeps us where we are, so that  
he is the best philosopher who recog-  
nizes these checks and who governs  
himself accordingly.

What is the great lesson of this dis-  
aster? It is that we who live in the  
first part of the twentieth century  
have been glorifying speed in travel  
over every other thing. We have seen  
great inventions in the past thirty  
years, like the telephone, the phono-  
graph, electric light; but even greater  
than these has been the invention of  
mankind in destroying speed records.  
And the two most prominent features  
in this struggle have been the mighty  
power of the gas engine when worked  
in the motor boat, or the automobile,  
or in the rail and birdlike aeroplane.  
All these have conquered time in a  
remarkable way; but we have also  
been speeding up our railway trains  
and steamships—most of all the war-  
ship.

Everyone has worshipped at the  
shrine of record-breaking speed; few  
have been asking where it was to end.  
We have found out in the case of the  
Titanic. Assuredly she should never  
have been striving for a speed record  
in a sea of ice. And talking of this  
race for speed, what does it all amount  
to if we do cut a record down, or even  
cut it in two? It will hardly, except  
in a rare case, save a life or add to  
the comfort of humanity, or help us in  
our struggle for existence. At the  
best it is a very extravagant kind of  
joy-riding and some of us are led away  
from the real purposes of life by this  
worship. The net result of this great  
disaster, we believe, will be that the  
worship of speed for some years now  
will go more or less into abeyance and  
safety will have more consideration.

But not only have we been worship-  
ing speed, we have been worshipping  
bigness and luxury. Nothing will do  
us now but a tower hotel and a thou-  
sand-foot steamship of 50,000 horse-  
power and nothing less than a broad-  
nought war vessel, and with the ex-  
ception of the latter, these must not  
only have the bigness, but they must  
also be more than luxurious. What  
need has humanity for luxury in cross-  
ing the ocean on a six-day trip? What  
need of a golf course, or racquet court,  
or a sun deck, of all kinds of lounge-  
rooms, concert halls, almost approach-  
ing an opera house in splendor, and  
hundreds of other things that pander  
to the luxury and eventually unman  
those who participate in them and un-  
fit them for the struggle of life?

Money squandered on luxurious pal-  
aces on the sea should be devoted to  
promoting the highest class of effi-  
ciency and safety in vessels of modern  
size and of moderate speed; whose sole  
object is ordinary comfort and cer-  
tainty. People should prefer security  
and the organization of a warship rat-  
her than the luxury of the Olympic  
or the Titanic. And on every warship  
these days there are gasoline launches  
which will take 150 men aboard in two  
minutes, are ready-provisioned and will  
float in any sea. How different that is  
from the story of manning and loading  
of the Titanic's lifeboats last Monday  
morning. Furthermore, the money  
that is being wasted on luxury would  
be much better employed on a fleet of  
scout vessels to patrol the seacoasts  
frequented by passenger steamships.  
These scouts could even locate packs  
of icebergs and warn all vessels of their  
whereabouts.

We must also change our laws gov-  
erning steamship travel in order to  
provide greater security for those who  
go upon the sea.

There is no need for any hysteria in  
the matter. Still less is there need for  
criticism of any one individual, or of  
any one company. What is wanted is  
for our modern civilization to find out  
how much longer it is to lose its head  
over high speed and the breaking of  
records, and how much longer it is to  
worship luxury instead of safety.

But the outcome will be more sanity  
in all these particulars for some years  
hereafter.

But the blame rests largely on hu-  
manity at large, and humanity at large  
must apply the remedy. The remedy

will be applied; and then we will go  
on to the next rude pull-up that sooner  
or later will be our fate. The calamity  
is too great to accord individual blame,  
and the best man is he who throws  
his stones, but who tries to govern his  
own conduct by the lesson of the  
present.

### TO INVADE MEXICO.

The Washington correspondent of  
The New York Tribune announces that  
every detail has been provided for in  
the elaborate plans of the war depart-  
ment for the invasion of Mexico. Mexi-  
co City will be approached simultane-  
ously from the Rio Grande and the sea-  
board. It is estimated that a force  
of from two hundred and fifty thou-  
sand to five hundred thousand men will  
be needed, much depending upon the  
resistance offered by the Mexican peo-  
ple. The country has been thoroly  
mapped with a special reference to ex-  
isting railway lines, bases of supply,  
and strategic points like mountain  
passes. Army officers are quoted as  
saying that the United States will have  
to maintain in Mexico a permanent  
army of occupation to insure order, and  
to protect the lives and property of  
foreigners.

Some days ago President Taft ad-  
monished the Madero government as to  
its responsibility for any depredations  
committed against American citizens or  
their property and at the same time  
sent a warning to Orozco, the insur-  
recto, who has more authority in the  
northern states of the Mexican Repub-  
lic than has President Madero. To  
this admonition the minister of foreign  
affairs in the Madero government re-  
turned a reply which, translated from  
courtly Spanish into every day Eng-  
lish, tells the American president to  
mind his own business. Madero's re-  
ply would seem to hasten the crisis,  
but no doubt it is well understood that  
political exigencies at home rather  
than what happens in Mexico will  
bring about the threatened invasion.

Mexico has a big population, pos-  
sesses great wealth and is by no  
means devoid of national spirit. If  
she suffers American intervention  
without serious resistance it will mean  
that she will either be absorbed by  
the United States or pass under a pro-  
tectorate. In either event the president  
and party in power in the United  
States will gain greatly in popular-  
ity, and another step will have been  
taken toward gaining absolute con-  
trol of the North American continent.

### THE TAX RATE.

In making up the municipal budget,  
the tax rate should be determined by  
the necessary and proper expenditures  
of the coming year. Nothing could be  
more unbusinesslike than arbitrarily  
to fix the tax and then skimp the de-  
partment and hamper public enter-  
prise by thus limiting the city's annual  
expenditure.

If an eighteen mill rate will provide  
sufficient funds for a progressive and  
rightly economical administration then  
by all means let the tax rate be held  
down to that figure, but if the re-  
venue from that rate will be clearly  
insufficient then by all means let a  
proper rate be adopted.

The general impression is that the  
city for several years past has been  
postponing much needed expenditures  
for the sake of keeping down the tax  
rate. If this be the case, let us have  
a change of policy.

Honesty and frugality are excellent  
qualities in any administration, but  
other qualities are scarcely less im-  
portant. The people desire a live pro-  
gressive government, neither wasteful  
nor parsimonious.

In short, the demand everywhere is  
to public and private business alike  
for the best possible service. Not how  
cheap but how good shall be our ad-  
ministration should be the question put  
to one another by our city fathers in  
determining the tax rate.

### AN OLD SAILOR'S VIEW.

Editor World: As an old sailor, may  
I ask you for a little space to voice  
my sentiments in connection with the  
blame being attached to the name of  
the late Capt. Smith of the Titanic.

Major Deane's attack on the fair  
fame of a gallant and devoted man is  
quite uncalled for, and in exceeding  
bad taste. Capt. Smith was an ex-  
perienced and well-trusted sailor, and  
it is only reasonable to suppose that he  
knew and performed his duties thoroly  
against men who died at any rate  
until they are quite certain of their  
statements. There are sailors among  
Capt. Smith was to blame or not.

They have a knowledge of the circum-  
stances attending the disaster, which  
have, I hope, Mr. Editor, that you  
will not consider this an unwarranted  
attack upon a well-known citizen.

Chief Coxton for stumps or sub-  
urban homes. Eight dollars per foot  
up. Plans and full information at C.  
White & Co., 38 Victoria-st. Main 5493.

SCARBORO BLUFFS—Lots com-  
mand an excellent view and have free  
access to the lake, some are very nice  
an ideal location for stumps or sub-  
urban homes. Eight dollars per foot  
up. Plans and full information at C.  
White & Co., 38 Victoria-st. Main 5493.

## AWFUL NERVOUSNESS AND PARALYSIS CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Miracle Worker, That Cures When Doctors  
Fail—Now Used In Thousands Of Homes In  
Every Section Of Our Great Country.

Two Men, From Widely Different Parts Of  
Canada, Tell How They Found Health and  
Happiness By Taking Those Wonderful  
Fruit Juice Tablets.

Warkenton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.  
"I have been in Warkenton in business for a good many years and many  
of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious.  
My trouble was extremely nervous, brought on by indigestion or dyspepsia,  
from which I suffered in its most  
severe form. It was so bad that I  
could not sleep before about four  
in the morning. I noticed in The  
Toronto World, one of your pub-  
lished testimonials of how someone  
had used 'Fruit-a-tives' for simi-  
lar trouble, and asked Mr. Hunter,  
my druggist, his opinion on the  
matter and he advised their use.  
I immediately procured several  
boxes and I am pleased to say that  
I now enjoy splendid health and  
could not possibly feel better. I can  
eat with every degree of satisfac-  
tion, and sleep without an effort,  
which pleasure I was denied before  
I was fortunate enough to use  
'Fruit-a-tives.' I strongly advise  
anyone suffering from like com-  
plaints to commence using 'Fruit-a-tives'  
immediately. Don't stop at a few  
doses—but continue using 'Fruit-a-tives'  
until a cure is accomplished."

MR. ALEX. McCARTER.

Bristol, N.B., July 25th, 1911.  
"I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives,' as it saved my  
life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doc-  
tors had failed to do anything more  
for me. I had a stroke of Paralysis in  
March, 1910, and this left me unable  
to walk or help myself, and the con-  
stipation of the bowels was terrible.  
Nothing did me any good and I was  
wretched in every way. Finally, I took  
'Fruit-a-tives' for the constipation,  
and it not only cured me of that trou-  
ble but gradually this fruit medicine  
toned up the nerves and actually  
cured the paralysis. Under the use  
of 'Fruit-a-tives' I grew stronger  
and stronger until all the palsy and  
weakness left me."

MR. ALVA PHILLIPS.

These two cases show the wonderful powers of 'Fruit-a-tives' in restor-  
ing a shattered nervous system to health and vigor—in entirely obvi-  
ating Constipation—and in completely relieving indigestion and dyspepsia.  
What other medicine in the whole world has ever done so much? 'Fruit-  
a-tives' cures.  
It is the only medicine in the world actually made from fruit with the  
addition of valuable tonics. It is pleasant to take and will always give the  
most gratifying results when taken regularly.  
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on re-  
ceipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

April 19, 1912.

Peremptory list for court of appeal

for Monday, 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. King v. Northern Navigation Co.

(to be continued).

2. Re Ontario Bank, Massey and Lee

cases.

3. Lefebvre v. Trethewey.

4. Leckie v. Marshall.

5. Noble v. Noble.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Grant v. Standard Loan Co.—J. G.

Smith for defendant. Motion by de-  
fendants for an order for the issue  
of a subpoena duces tecum to the  
master of title. Order made.

Copland Browning Co. v. McKenzie.

A. W. Bellamy for plaintiff. J. D.

Blais for defendant. Motion by  
plaintiff for judgment under C.R. 603.  
Judgment for plaintiffs for \$147.08,  
and leave to plaintiff to proceed for re-  
covery of balance if so advised.

Broom v. Toronto Junction.—Plaintiff

in person. W. A. McMaster for  
defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an  
order adding a defendant. Order made.

Robbins v. Neff.—J. F. Boland for  
defendants. Motion by defendants for an  
order changing venue from Brantford  
to Welland. Motion enlarged one week  
at plaintiff's request.

Northey, J. G. O. H. King for defen-

dant. J. G. O. H. King for plaintiff.

Motion by defendant for an order dis-  
missing action for want of prosecu-  
tion. At plaintiff's request motion en-  
larged until 22nd inst.

McIntyre v. Sovereign Bank.—G. C.

Campbell for plaintiff. J. F. Boland  
for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for  
an order validating statement of claim.

Re Lewis.—H. W. Page for execu-

tors. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for in-

fant. Motion by executors for leave  
to pay \$361.12 for infants and for the  
allowance every six months of \$60 for  
maintenance for five years. Order  
made.

Re Palowski and Canada Southern

Railway Co.—D. W. Saunders, K.C.,  
for the railway company. Motion for  
an order for payment out of the  
moneys in court to Palowski. Order  
made.

Re Muesel.—E. N. Armour for ex-

ecutors. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for in-

fant. Motion by executors for leave  
to pay \$100 for infants and for the  
allowance every six months of \$60 for  
maintenance for five years. Order  
made.

Re Collier.—H. W. A. Foster for

defendant. Motion by defendant for  
leave to pay \$100 for infants and for  
the allowance every six months of \$60  
for maintenance for five years. Order  
made.

Judges' Chambers.

Before Middleton, J.

Re McCarthy.—F. W. Harcourt, K.C.,  
for infants. Motion on behalf of in-  
fants for leave to pay \$4000 of infants  
moneys into court. Order made.

Re Beath.—D. C. Ross for execu-

tors. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for in-

fant. Motion by executors for an order sanc-

tioning settlement of claim and re-

lease of lands for \$2500. Order made.

Official guardian's costs to be paid out  
of the estate.

Re Lewis.—H. W. Page for execu-

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to pay \$361.12 for infants and for the  
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fant. Motion by executors for an order sanc-

executors. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for  
infants. Motion by executors for an  
order dispensing with concurrence of  
heirs to a sale. Order confirming sale.  
Infants' share, \$80, to be paid into  
court.

Hawes v. Hawes.—H. D. Gamble, K.  
C., for plaintiff. F. R. Maclean for  
defendant. An appeal by defendant  
from the order of the master-in-cham-  
bers of 6th inst. At request of plain-  
tiff motion enlarged until 22nd inst.  
Re McGilivray.—F. McCarthy for  
widow. E. C. Cattnach for official  
severance. Motion by widow for an  
order allowing her to elect. Order  
made.

Balbo v. Zimmer Vacuum Machin-  
Co.—E. G. Long for defendant. A. C.  
McMaster for plaintiff. An appeal by  
defendant from the order of the mas-  
ter-in-chambers of April 11th inst.  
dismissing defendant's motion for more  
definite particulars of alleged infringe-  
ment of plaintiff's patent. Appeal  
dismissed. Costs to plaintiff in any event.  
Krit v. Feld.—C. Cattnach for  
plaintiff. C. A. Moss for defendant.  
Motion by plaintiff for an order strik-  
ing out jury notice. Order made strik-  
ing out the jury notice. Costs in the  
cause.

Re Stokes and Sons of England Ben-  
efit Society.—W. Burns for the so-  
ciety. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for in-  
fant. Motion for an order for pay-  
ment out of court of moneys. Order  
made.

Trial

Before Britton, J.

Jewer v. Thompson.—F. Hodgins,

K.C., for plaintiff. J. J. Maclean for

defendant. This is an action to vacate

and discharge the registration of an

agreement for sale of a certain house

after the plaintiffs had canceled the

contract as they alleged, and for a

mandatory injunction compelling de-

fendant to execute a release or dis-

charge of the agreement and dam-

ages. Judgment: After 15 days let

judgment be entered for plaintiff

against defendant vacating and dis-

charging the registration of the agree-

ment mentioned and declaring that at

that date the defendant had no right

title or interest in the land in ques-

tion under said agreement. A mandatory

order may go compelling defendant

to execute a release. Costs to plaintiff.

who may apply the \$50 deposit to credit

of defendant upon the costs. Defend-

ant's counter claim dismissed with

costs.

Webb v. Black.—T. N. Phelan for

plaintiff. A. J. Anderson for defend-

ant. This action was brought for dam-

ages from fraudulently and wrongfully

depriving plaintiff of his business and

for false arrest; also to establish a

partnership between plaintiff and de-

fendant. Judgment: Let judgment be

entered for the defendant declaring

that there was not, nor is there any

partnership existing between plaintiff

and defendant, and that the plaintiff

has no claim for damages for any man-

ner or in thing in the statement of claim

mentioned. The defendant consenting

thereto, there will be judgment that

upon payment by plaintiff, or his ad-

ministrator, to the defendant, within one

week, of the sum of \$208.21, the plain-

tiff shall be entitled to all the property

in the business of the defendant, in-