

INVERTEBRATE COUNCILMEN.

Vague, indefinite approval which does not mean active support of enterprises necessary for the development of the city is the most deadly weapon the average alderman wields against them. The city should beware of the lukewarm alderman or controller. He will hesitate and procrastinate and fritter away time in the interest of the city's enemies, the grafters and the leeches and other parasites, but is never amenable to rebuke. He is doing his best, he pleads, and his best blocks the way of the man who would do better.

These lukewarm aldermen: They are the men who want information, who send deputations and who go touring round the country to find out what the regular officials are paid to know.

If these Lukewarmers of the council came out boldly against the important matters they side-track and jolly along into the future, the people would put them out of business, and put men in who would do things. There are always enough of these flabby fellows to spoil a year's work. A straight opposition can be understood and provided for, but the men who are neither for nor against, neither on one side nor the other, should be hoisted up in the air or deposited on the ground. If examples are needed take any necessary city improvement. How many aldermen can be got to say, "Put it thru" or, "It isn't needed"? Just watch them on the Bloor-street viaduct proposal!

A SAFE TRANSMISSION LINE.

Mr. Beck's assurance that the government transmission line for Niagara power will be absolutely free from danger and will prevent accidents such as that which recently occurred at Beamsville should be satisfactory to all reasonable citizens. It will not, of course, be pleasing to the enemies of cheap white coal, who still rage furiously within, and occasionally without, over the success of a policy ensuring for the people a share in the advantages of hydro-electricity. The Beamsville tragedy was eagerly pounced upon by the supporters of the electric ring, who waxed virtuously indignant over the awful catastrophes which would be certain to result from the erection of the public line. No doubt the automatic cut-out which has been conspicuously successful elsewhere will also invite disapproval and ridicule, but the animus is too transparent to create even momentary prejudice. The insincerity of this charge of danger is obvious when it is remembered that the principal streets of this city are interlaced with overhead wires, any one of which if it grounded would expose passers-by to instant electrocution. But do these interested deprecators of the government line urge the removal of the element of danger from the city streets? No, certainly, but then there is no public ownership policy to knock and no private interests to serve.

THE KINRADE CASE.

In the Kinrade case The World has not hesitated to indicate to the public what appears to be the facts underlying the pitiful occurrence of Feb. 25 last. The World has expressed its sympathy several times with the family in accordance with the views the testimony given compelled it to take. It was fully anticipated before the close of the inquest that some action of the crown would be taken to prevent any further similar tragedy. The crown, it is understood, and no denial of the fact will be made, is in possession of expert medical evidence to the effect that one of the leading witnesses in the case is the subject of mental disease, and is liable at any time to develop paroxysms of homicidal mania. That such a person is permitted to pass freely from the surveillance of the provincial authorities among innocent and inquisitive people is surely a grave breach of public trust. Prevention is better than cure, and it should not require a repetition of three months ago to compel the government to act upon the information it possesses.

STATE MANAGEMENT BY COMMIS-

Oklahoma is the New Zealand of the United States in so far as the radical character of its constitution and its experiments in lawmaking are concerned. Its latest scheme is contained in an act passed in the closing days of the recent session of its legislature creating a state board of public affairs composed of three members, who will be practically managers of the state business. According to the dispatch from the state capital to The Wichita Eagle, the board is to have charge of the maintenance of all institutions and departments and will allot to each state official or department the necessary space in the public buildings.

All state property will be under the board's management, excepting the military stores and the state banking department. Together with the state superintendent of schools and the secretary of state, this board will also constitute the state board of education. The board is to purchase and contract for all furnishings, furniture and supplies of every kind and description for any and all state institutions. All bills and claims against the state must be

audited and approved by the board before warrants are issued or payments made. The members, each of whom has to furnish a bond for \$50,000, and will receive a yearly salary of \$3000, must devote their whole time to the duties and prepare rules and regulations governing the various departments. They will hold office during the governor's term unless removed for cause.

If this experiment is given a sufficient trial, its result will be of exceptional interest. Government by commission is proving acceptable in cities, as is shown by its rapid extension throughout many U. S. states. The Oklahoma board will, however, be the first to take under control the general business of a state and everything will depend on the character and capacity of the members. So far as can be gathered the Oklahoma board, composed of two Democrats and one Republican, meet with public approval. The departure has not, however, passed without challenge, objection having been taken that it is unconstitutional and places too much power in the hands of the members.

GERMAN FORESTRY METHODS.

Much of the success of German methods is due to their thoroughness and the manner in which the best means are utilized to achieve the desired end. A recent magazine article called attention to the way in which the rivers are made to work in Germany and the splendid facilities provided for the cheap movement of both passenger and freight traffic. The Teuton is not hampered by railways jealous of the development of water transport. Throughout the country co-operation is assisted by the policy of the government, which uses the state railroads for the benefit of German industries.

So in the forest policy of Germany, every department is co-ordinated for the present and future advantage of the nation. Early in last century the Germans recognized the potential value of their timber resources and proceeded to devise methods for preventing waste and for securing the continuance of the supply. As a result German forestry ranks with the best in the world, and its forests are in better shape than ever. Forest conservation in Germany "means just two things, first, the fullest possible utilization of the present supply of timber, which will make it last longer, and second, the handling of forest lands in such a way that succeeding crops of timber will be secured."

A comparison between German and American forestry management affords an excellent illustration of waste in the one and thrift in the other. The United States, for example, takes 260 cubic feet per capita annually from the forests; Germany uses but 37 cubic feet. The Republic uses seven times as much timber as Germany, but whereas the United States forests do not produce more than 12 cubic feet per acre, German forests yield 48 cubic feet per acre annually. In other words, "Germany has reduced waste and consumption and increased production." Canada is to-day in an unenviable situation as regards forest resources and with a proper scientific system would be able to supply its own legitimate demands, to export largely and yet to maintain its forest lands on a permanent productive basis. All that is needed is federal and provincial governments and legislatures with enough statesmanlike capacity to recognize the need of an advanced forestry system.

TRAINING IN SELF GOVERNMENT.

Imperfectly informed publicists in the United States are prone to find fault with British methods of governing crown colonies and dependencies. They belong chiefly to the section of public opinion that has been urging their own home authorities to bestow the Philippines, and reproaching the British authorities for refusing to do so. These idealists imagine that the conference of self-government is a universal panacea requiring no natural aptitude or term of apprenticeship for its efficient exercise. As for the complexity of the problem that the multiplicity of nations, races, languages and religions raises in India, that is not so much as considered.

But the United States has its own troubles and is learning by degrees that the white man's burden is not as easily shouldered. President Taft has found it necessary to intrude upon the tariff deliberations of congress with a special message recommending the amendment of the act under which Porto Rico is governed. In his view a situation of unusual gravity has developed through the failure of its legislature to vote supplies, and he asks that the absolute power of appropriation should be taken away from "those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it." Perhaps in course of time our neighbors will find out for themselves that something can be said for the more cautious British practice.

LESS DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

The News of The World, a London (Eng.) publication, has the following article in a recent issue: "That the country is gradually becoming more sober is one of the prin-

cipal conclusions which one arrives at after a perusal of a blue book just issued dealing with the working of the compensation clauses of Mr. Balfour's License Act. The figures show that the cost to most every year of extinguishing licenses, the reduction already made has had a marked effect in decreasing the amount of drunkenness. The net decrease in the number of licenses in the last four years was:-

1905	564
1906	1340
1907	2307
1908	2862

These figures include the licenses which were taken away without compensation and also new licenses. The actual number for which compensation was paid last year was 1394, and the average cost was 1994, or 11116 each for 445 full licenses and 1926 each for 789 beer-house licenses. Each year since the act came into operation (says the Blue-book) shows an increase in the cost of licenses. In 1905 the cost was 1614 and last year it was 1994. The difference in the monopoly value in various districts is shown in some striking figures, giving the following average prices in the compensation areas named:-

Cambridgeshire	4122
Cardiganshire	4131
County of London	4278
West Ham	4462
Cardiff (one license only)	4418
City of London	5586

The average annual value in these cases were: Cambridgeshire, £23; Cardiganshire, £8; London County, £400; West Ham, £6 to £7; Cardiff, £400; London City, £417. The average annual value of all the licenses paid for in 1908 did not exceed 150 for ale-houses and 7.05 for beer-houses. It is estimated that out of the existing 65,298 ale-house licenses there are still some 37,000 of an annual value not exceeding 150. The value of the 24,419 beer-houses some 23,000 do not exceed 140.

The Total Sum Paid. For compensation since 1905 is £3,545,452. But the number of licenses has decreased during 1908 by about 10,000. In England and Wales 95,517 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on or off the premises (on-licenses), and 24,924 off-licenses, giving proportionately according to the estimated population of 27,020,000 and 7,050,000 respectively, 10,000 persons. Accompanying the reduction of licenses was a remarkable fall in the number of convictions for drunkenness. The number of convictions was 157,903, a decrease of 9281, or 4.70 per cent, as compared with the total for 1907. A striking decrease following on varying decreases in previous years. The decrease is spread over nearly all parts of the country, including London, but in a few county boroughs the convictions increased in 1908. These places include: Liverpool, 12,000; Rotherham, 12,000. The report also gives some very interesting facts about the contrast between density of population and proportion of convictions. In eleven exceptional cases the conviction ratio is worse, while the density ratio is better than the license ratio. These are:-

Barrow-in-Furness, Swansea, Tynemouth, Burton-on-Trent, Rocham, Bradford, St. Helens, Lincoln, Wigan, Stockport, and York.

In seven other exceptional cases the conviction ratio is better and the density ratio worse than the license. They are:-

Croydon, Devonport, Leicester, Cardiff, Hanley, Brighton, and Plymouth.

The report notes that the Licensing Bill, as well as increased profits, is able to explain a reduction in the number of compensated licenses. As to the reduction of compensation, it is due to the lack of employment and scarcity of money to spend on drink. Convictions among women contribute the highest proportion of the decrease. The inebriate (or repeatedly convicted) population is shrinking year by year.

CANADA'S MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

An esteemed correspondent sends The World the following communication regarding the present need for strengthening the naval defences of the empire:

It is useless to bury one's head in the sand. It is far better to stand up and look facts in the face. Sir James Whitney was quite right when he said in St. George's Hall, that he was proud to know that Canada had at last formally recognized her responsibility as a great naval defence, and was about to adopt a systematic defence of her own coasts after consultation with the admiralty. He is glad that Canada has formally announced her determination to shoulder from this time forward a share of the cost of the naval defence of the empire, as our kinsmen in Australia are doing. He is sorry that Canada has not like them come forward in this hour of difficulty and danger with an offer of immediate aid. Col. Denison's suggestion that the ships being built for Brazil should be purchased by Canada and either given or lent to the mother country is admirable. It is most devoutly to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will act upon it. This is no academic discussion, but a struggle in which, to use the words of Sir E. Gray, "Our very existence" is at stake.

A May-Day Calendar.

A most delightful and springlike design in the May Day calendar being issued by the Elias Rogers Company. An attractive little lady is in an orchard, and a very young man is in a situation of unusual gravity has developed through the failure of its legislature to vote supplies, and he asks that the absolute power of appropriation should be taken away from "those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it." Perhaps in course of time our neighbors will find out for themselves that something can be said for the more cautious British practice.

To Enlarge Fair Buildings.

GUELPH, May 12.—The city council, at a special meeting, put through the extension to the provincial winter fair building, and now the only detail that remains to be settled is the financing of the scheme.

The Governor-General's Body Guard will train at home and not Niagara. The Humber Plains may be the point selected for the encampment.

IN THE LAW COURTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Rex v. Mitchell.
2. Montgomery v. Gullis.
3. Rose v. Rubar.
4. Moore v. Alexander.
5. Hearn v. Stow.
6. City of Toronto v. Hess.
7. Canada Cask Co. v. Weyerstall.
8. Re McCausland Estate (three motions).
9. Re Hyland Estate.

No cases being ready, divisional court adjourned until next week.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Rex v. Mitchell.
2. Rex v. Dube.
3. Rex v. Pollard and Tinsley.
4. Rex v. Halliwell.
5. Re Toronto Cream and Butter Co.

Non-Jury Assize Court.

Peremptory list for non-jury assize court, for Monday, May 17, at city hall at 11 a.m.:
1. Rex v. West Life v. Walker.
2. Reid v. Diebel.
3. 212 Rasch v. Heckler.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Sterling Bank v. Clark-Macdonell (Rowell & Co.), for plaintiffs, moved on consent for an order dismissing without costs the motion to set aside judgment. Order made.
Brunet v. Graham-H. E. Choppin (Newmarket), for plaintiff, moved for judgment for foreclosure. P. W. Harcourt, K.C., for defendant. Judgment on C.R. 903, of B. J. Clergue, as defendant, in favor of plaintiff. Order made.
George v. Strong—J. H. Spence, for defendant, moved for order for security for costs. G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for plaintiff. Judgment on C.R. 903, of B. J. Clergue, as defendant, in favor of plaintiff. Order made.

Lincoln Paper Mills v. McKinnon—W. H. Walbridge, for defendant, moved to postpone trial on ground of illness of defendant. D. T. Symons, K.C., for plaintiff. Judgment on C.R. 903, of B. J. Clergue, as defendant, in favor of plaintiff. Order made.
Smith v. Allen, No. 3—G. H. Sedgewick, for plaintiff, moved for change venue from Toronto to Hamilton and for security for costs. D. T. Symons, K.C., for defendant. Order made.
Chevlier v. Trusts and Guarantee Co.—J. F. Holland, for defendants, moved to set aside judgment. J. E. Jones, for plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

Single Court.

Before Cartwright, J.
Wong Chong Yung Sing—L. F. Heyd, K.C., for plaintiff, R. L. Johnston for defendant. Motion to continue injunction order made.
Hazelton v. Consolidated Mines Co.—W. R. Wadsworth, for plaintiff, J. F. Hollis for defendant. Motion to continue injunction order made.

McCarthy v. McCarthy—Grayson Smith for plaintiff, moved for order for security for costs. J. E. Jones, for defendant. Judgment on C.R. 903, of B. J. Clergue, as defendant, in favor of plaintiff. Order made.
Re Solicitor (K.)—D. Donald, for the Law Society, moved for order suspending judgment for four weeks. J. E. Jones, for executor, moved for the constraining of will under the will and codicil Margaret. Judgment on C.R. 903, of B. J. Clergue, as defendant, in favor of plaintiff. Order made.

Children's Tam O'Shanter, navy blue broadcloth, also a few red, slightly soiled, soft and wired crowns, medium and large shapes, plain and fancy bands and streamers. Regularly 75c to \$1, for... 30c

Men's and Boys' Caps, plain tops,

golf and the new bulldog styles, worsteds and assorted fancy patterns, medium and large shapes, 29c, 35c and 50c, for... 19c

Ask for

Illustrated Text,

Awning, Flag and

Sail Catalogue.

EATON'S FRIDAY BARGAINS

BARGAIN DAY--A Harvest Day of Genuine Buying Economy

ONE shining feature of the Store's good service is the broad guarantee that accompanies each purchase—EVERY PURCHASE, whether made on Bargain Day or at any other time.

This guarantee is known to most of our customers, but it's worth repeating, so we remind you that not only have you the extra big savings which Bargain Day always brings, but there's this guarantee of satisfaction goes with your every purchase, no matter how large or small it may be.

"WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PURCHASE OR YOUR MONEY READILY REFUNDED."

With such a guarantee and these savings before you, better decide to come early Friday.

Men's, Boys' Clothing

Men's English Worsteds Suits, medium shades, in neat patterned cloths, cut fashionable 3-buttoned sack shape, with neat fitting collar and nicely-shaped lapels, good twilled Italian cloth linings, sizes 35 to 42. Regularly \$11 to \$13.50, for... \$7.69

Men's Raincoats and Motor

Coats, the raincoats are of cravenette cloth in olive striped effects, the motor coats are double-breasted, of black vulcanized rubber on a blue drill, with cuff on sleeve, wind and waterproof, sizes 34 to 44, in both lines, but not every size in each line. Friday bargain price... \$4.99

Men's Trousers, strong English

and domestic tweeds, in dark and medium striped patterns, side and hip pockets, good trimmings, sizes 32 to 42 inch waist. Regularly \$1.25 to \$1.50, for... \$1.00

Boys' Three-piece Suits, in good

durable tweeds, seasonable weight and colorings; single and double-breasted sack styles, strong Italian body lining, knee pants, sizes 28 to 33. Regularly \$5.00 and \$6.00, for... \$3.99

Boys' Two-piece Norfolk Suits,

in neat patterned good-wearing tweeds, box pleats back and front, belt at waist, Italian body lining, knee pants, sizes 24 to 28. Regularly \$3.25 to \$4, for... \$2.49

Men's, Boys' Headwear

Men's Derby Hats, latest styles of the season; odds of new, made to order regular spring styles, black only, calf and Russian leather sweats, silk trimmings. Regularly \$1 to \$2.50, for... 79c

Children's Tam O'Shanter, navy blue broadcloth, also a few red, slightly soiled, soft and wired crowns, medium and large shapes, plain and fancy bands and streamers. Regularly 75c to \$1, for... 30c

Men's and Boys' Caps, plain tops,

golf and the new bulldog styles, worsteds and assorted fancy patterns, medium and large shapes, 29c, 35c and 50c, for... 19c

Ask for

Illustrated Text,

Awning, Flag and

Sail Catalogue.

Men's Wear

Fine Oxford Neglige Shirts, laundered neckband and small cuffs attached; this is one of the best wearing shirting materials made. Fast washing colors, in neat stripes, sizes 14 to 18 1-2, a rare good value at, Friday bargain, 50c for... \$1.25

Underwear, fine double-thread

balbriggan shirts or drawers, natural cream shade, overlooked seams, pearl buttons, manufacturer's seconds (slightly imperfect), sizes 34 to 42. Friday bargain, per garment... 25c

Neckwear, men's and boys' silk

and washing four-in-hands, bows and shield knots, neat fancy patterns and plain shades. Regularly 12 1-2 to 15c each, for... 5c

Suspenders, elastic web, with

cord backs and detachable cord ends, slide buckles, neat designs. Regularly 25c pair, for... 12 1-2c

Sweater Coats, and imported

sample jerseys, mostly grey coats, with colored trimmings, the sweaters striped bodices. Regularly \$1 to \$2, for each... 75c

Glove Bargains

Women's 6, 8, and 12-button Length French Kid and Cape Skin Gloves, with plique or oversewn seams; the kid gloves have three dome fasteners; the Cape skin are tan only, with strong elastic wrist, otherwise of tan, brown, black and white, sizes are 5 3-4 to 6 3-4, but not each color in all the sizes. Regularly \$1.25 and \$2.50 per pair, for... 99c

Men's Unlined Auto Gloves, made

with heavy outboard seams, "Bolton" thumb and large gusset inserted in cuff; also a small gusset between the fingers, neat cross-strap and dome clasp at wrist; tan and brown only. Friday bargain, per pair... 75c

Women's 18-inch Length, 14

Thread Gloves, with two dome fasteners, finished fingers and silk-stitched Paris points on back; colors are tan, black and white; just 29 dozen to go. Friday bargain, per pair... 25c

Umbrellas

Men's and Women's Silk and Wool-Covered Umbrellas, made up of a choice collection of manufacturers' samples and odd lines. Friday bargain... \$1.99

Important

That every person, young or old, give their eyes the care and attention they deserve. It means comfort in the long run. So why do yourself the injustice by delay. Call and consult.

F. E. LUKE

Refraction Optician

159 YONGE STREET

Michie's

Cardinal

Cream

Chocolates

Assorted flavors, 30c. lb.

For sale only by

MICHIE & CO., Ltd.

7 King Street W.

on the dollar and the balance in long

period notes.

The outlook for a resumption by the

bankrupts on the Consolidated Ex-

change is not bright.

It is announced from Paris that

Mme. Nordica has become a suffrag-

ette.

A Sarsaparilla Free from Alcohol

Is alcohol a tonic? No! Does it make the blood pure? No! Does it strengthen the nerves? No! Is Ayer's Sarsaparilla a tonic? Yes! Does it make the blood pure? Yes! Does it strengthen the nerves? Yes! By asking your doctor you can learn more about this family medicine. Follow his advice.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Bemis & Stop-

pani, bankrupt stock brokers, have

come out of hiding long enough to ap-

pear before the membership of the

Consolidated Stock Exchange and en-

deavor to explain the cause of their

failure. In all, the firm owes 2600

persons. Of these, scarcely 150 have

consented to accept the offer of 15 cents

per share.

For defendants, appellants, W. M. Dou-

glas, K.C., for plaintiffs, respondents, Ar-

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