

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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MR. ASQUITH AND HOME RULE.

Considerable curiosity and comment has been evoked over the omission on the part of Mr. Asquith to furnish Mr. Churchill with the letter of recommendation and good wishes usually forwarded by the leader of the party in aid of the candidate at a by-election. Its absence in the case of North-West Manchester is all the more provocative of speculation since Mr. Runciman, who a few days earlier had been returned for Dewsbury, enjoyed the benefit of that attention. Some press commentators go so far as to attribute Mr. Churchill's defeat to the lack of the accustomed certificate, but this is perhaps attaching an exaggerated importance to a document of the kind. Nevertheless, looking to the manner in which this particular contest fixed the attention of the whole country, it is, to say the least, surprising that the premier issued no personal appeal to the Liberal electors in opposition to that made by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the successful Conservative.

Rumor attributes Mr. Asquith's failure to intervene to a speech made by Mr. Churchill early in his electoral campaign, and addressed particularly to the Irish Nationalists. Upon this address depended the disposition of their vote, and the president of the board of trade announced that he had the premier's concurrence in saying that at the close of the present parliament the Liberal party would claim full authority and a free hand to deal with the problem of Irish self-government without being restricted by mere measures of devolution like the abandoned Irish council bill. On the strength of this assurance the Irish vote was instructed to be cast in his favor, and it is suggested that the premier was not quite satisfied with the terms of his young minister's deliverance. Whether there is truth in this surmise or not, the position of Irish home rule is not at all clear just now, and cannot be really satisfactory to Mr. Redmond and his parliamentary colleagues.

Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking in the house of commons some little time ago, declared that after the rejection of the Irish council bill it was up to the Nationalist party to explain what kind of measure was prepared to accept. This manner of talking was not to the mind of the Irishmen, and there are obvious difficulties in the way of their undertaking the task. For any home rule scheme appealing to the Irish-American vote would certainly be unacceptable to the English mind, while on the other hand a proposal that conceivably might be approved in Britain would promptly be rejected by the expatriated sons of Erin. Mr. Asquith's own position here made perfectly clear during the same debate. While prepared to support a measure of devolutionary self-government, subject to the supremacy of the imperial parliament, he repeated and endorsed Lord Rosebery's declaration, that until the predominant partner in the United Kingdom partnership had found salvation a home rule bill of any kind was impossible. So far as can be seen at present, home rule will not be the issue at the next general election, and if fiscal reform remains a practical issue it is inconceivable that as a mere matter of policy the premier will complicate matters by the introduction of so highly controversial a question into the electoral campaign.

INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVES ARE NEEDED.

Movements in favor of independent political candidates are always peculiarly objectionable to party machines and their obedient organs. For the victory of independent men determined to fulfill their duty to the people by protecting public rights and advancing the public interest, is a knell of doom to that large class of professional politicians who are out not to serve the people but to serve themselves and the interests on whose behalf they find it personally profitable to work. Considerations of this kind ought not to influence men who hold a position of trust, but only thus it is possible to explain the ease with which legislation prejudicially affecting public rights and resources can be smuggled thru parliament and the legislatures.

Publicity is one of the best and most effective safeguards, and only thorough loyal and independent representatives can secure it. That state of affairs is entirely wrong when men who are sent up to be vigilant guardians of the common good unite to assist in carrying thru encroachments upon it. Yet no session passes without examples of this kind of private exploitation. Canada and her provinces are suffering to-day from the betrayal of their trust by the members of public bodies who have their own axes to grind or who are prepared to keep their party in power irrespective of the nature of the policies they are asked and expected to support. Hence governments make no scruple about sacrificing principles they professed while in opposition, and resorting to methods and devices they previously condemned. What the time needs is men who place fidelity to principle above party loyalty

ROUMANIA'S LIQUOR LAW.

That vigorous and progressively inclined Balkan state, Roumania, has also been passing a bill regulating the liquor traffic. From an explanatory article that recently appeared in The London, England, Daily Chronicle, it seems that the act passed thru both houses of parliament at railroad speed and "vested interests" do not seem to have had much consideration. The act, which meantime only applies to country districts, but is pretty certain to be extended to the cities, provides that all licenses shall terminate on May 1, and every liquor seller who is allowed to continue in business after that date must get rid of his stock by September 1, on pain of a heavy fine and confiscation of all forbidden drink found on his premises.

The act virtually creates a state monopoly. After the first day of May there will be one licensed house for every 100 householders, and the voters in each commune will decide whether the house is to remain open and will choose the manager, who is thereafter to be the commune's agent. All profits on drink belong to the commune. There is to be no more credit, no exchange of drink for farm produce, no more playing cards or other games for money and no drink is to be sold to any one under 16 years of age, or to any one who has already had too much, even if he threatens the agent with violence.

Upon proof of purchase of drink for illicit sale after May 1, the liquor seller is not only to be confiscated, but to have three months' imprisonment.

ARE THERE TWO STANDARDS?

Much time and space is being occupied by The Globe in an attempt to vindicate its supposed change of attitude towards Premier Whitney and the provincial government. Without entering into the merits or demerits of its side of the controversy, it may be permissible to suggest that the official Liberal organ might do the further service of explaining why it sets up one standard of public duty whereunto to measure Mr. Whitney, and applies another to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Every mistake and misdeed it alleges the provincial government has committed can easily be paralleled, not to say overtopped, out of the record of the federal government. The Dominion expenditure has largely increased, the Dominion debt is growing, railway bonds have been guaranteed, the civil service misused, and eleven-hour legislation enacted. More than that, the federal government is spending millions of public money in the construction of a road which, on completion, is to be leased to a private company at little more than a nominal rate of interest. And there have been electoral, administrative and personal scandals innumerable associated with Ottawa, from all of which the provincial government is entirely free. Yet The Globe ardently supports the one and decries the other. It might for the public information, and to satisfy legitimate public curiosity, justify this palpable and much more serious inconsistency—that is, if it is able and willing.

REPORTING DEGENERATES.

Editor World: The following brief summary of a tragic story, related at one of our hospital clinics, challenges our system of dealing with the diseased and degenerate immigrants. The asylum officials in examining one of these found that he was insane and recommended his deportation. The steamboat company refused to allow an attendant to accompany the patient, as the expense of the company. This helpless creature was handed over to the tender mercy of the crew. The writer, alone out of those present at the clinic, protested against such treatment, as being both cruel and unchristian. This protest elicited a spirited discussion of our immigration policy. The consensus of opinion was that there should be a very strict supervision of all immigrants coming in, if we are to preserve the present physical stamina of our people. Great Britain or no other country would have any reason to object to our government admitting only such immigrants as could pass a strict medical examination by physicians appointed by itself. Every government in the world is perfectly justified in putting any restrictions on immigration necessary to preserve the physical status of its own people. But thru lax immigration restrictions a number of diseased and degenerate people have been allowed to come in with the flood of healthy immigrants. Many of these unfortunate are from the British Isles, and are, therefore, fellow-subjects. These degenerates are here because no objection was taken to their coming. Some of them may have been invited to come by agents.

Should these be deported or not? It would be a barbaric act to send any back who were unable to take care of themselves, unless capable and kind attendants were sent to take care of them. Is it patriotic for Canada to deport British subjects who may be diseased or insane, when these have been allowed to come in unopposed? Should we raise such a howl about the expense the care of these degenerates is putting us to? Should we go on howling oblivious of the following facts? These unfortunate have been sent thru our carelessness. They are subjects of our common country. We are without contributing very much aid as well protected by the British army and navy as the British Isles themselves. Every intelligent Canadian knows that Canada has been solely dependent on its own strength within two months after that anti-Japanese riot in Victoria, the Japanese fleet would have been in Canadian waters, demanding exorbitant compensation, a humiliating apology from our government, and the protection of Japanese citizens anywhere in Canada. A nation that made imperial Russia "lick the dust" would not have stood any less from a sparsely populated country like ours. If we made a mistake in letting a number of degenerates come in, why should we not be patriotic enough to bear our burden? John Hunter.

8 O'Hara-avenue.

Political Gossip

Rev. D. C. Hosack, whose criticisms of the Ross government were one feature of the campaign of 1904, has issued a long statement condemning the Whitney government. In part, he says: "Rather more than three years ago, when the last provincial campaign was in progress, I addressed thru the press some remarks to the independent electors. It is gratifying to think that, in the interval, the number of independent electors has increased. The tide is running that way. It means better days to come. We are now in the midst of another campaign, and it may be well to equate, after reviewing recent events, what is the duty of independent electors at the present time."

"On Nov. 14, 1904, Mr. Whitney called a conference to be held in Toronto on Nov. 24. The invitation was general. Mr. Whitney publicly sought Liberal assistance. It was his privilege to do so. No one complained. But it is not forgotten that he did it. After the election, Mr. Whitney admitted his debt to the Liberals. "Under the circumstances it was supposed that the new government would be peculiarly free from party bias, and be a government for the whole people. For a time the government did what its supporters of the government expected. It was charged that, forgetting appeals for Liberal support and the acknowledgment of generous treatment by Liberals, the apollis system was being introduced. It began to appear that the government had obtained office by false pretences and did not differ from the ordinary government of party prejudice."

"On Jan. 24, 1906, Mr. Whitney made a public appeal for aid, and declared that should his future conduct not be approved the people might withdraw their confidence. Does Mr. Whitney feel that he has lost public confidence? He has so arranged many of his policies by living Liberals that the withdrawal of Liberal confidence will not affect the standing of the parties in the legislature."

"The first term of the government has passed. They have been in office nearly four years, and nothing has been done for law reform. "When the government passed the three-fifths clause of the Local Option Act they were guilty of reactionary legislation. Having been returned to power by a large popular vote composed of both parties, this, of all governments, should have trusted the people. This country is democratic, and one man's vote should be as good as his neighbor's and no better. The state of the Union in which local option prevails, the majority vote is considered sacred. Under the government of Mr. Ross, local option could be carried by a majority. This was British fair play. The majority vote is sufficient, because the endorsement of local option does not depend upon a three-fifths majority, but upon the sincerity and efficiency of the officials appointed for the enforcement of the act, and upon the ability of the whole department from the minister down."

"Experience is against the continuation of the government, that a three-fifths majority is necessary to ensure enforcement. When the repeal of the act is considered, it is seen how logical is the reasoning of the government. Forty-one votes for local option will defeat fifty-nine against it, and the act when a large preponderance of public opinion is against it. "The La Rose mining interests received during the closing hours of the session of \$130,000. The explanation is that the recipients of this large sum furnished valuable information to the government. What was the information? The people paid for it. The miners are to act as judges for their transactions should be public as are courts of law."

"When Mr. St. Aubyn came to the door of the cabinet virtually looking for a purchaser for the plant of the Electrical Development Co. why was not Mr. Beck consulted? Did Mr. Whitney fear that Mr. Beck would insist on the province availing itself of this unrivaled opportunity? Or, if Mr. Whitney felt that the province was under an obligation not to compete with the people to whom it had granted concessions, the City of Toronto was under no such obligation, and the premier should have called the attention of the mayor and council to the occasion that so fortunately presented itself. But no; the minister figure whose lobbyists have been seen leading members into committees to vote down what he wants up and vote up what he wants down, the man, the cabinet and the legislature, which the people clothed with such ample power for good, less than four years ago."

"Perhaps the most conspicuous act of the recent session was the resumption of \$2,500,000 securities for Mackenzie and Mann. What is the situation? Is it an election? Mackenzie is said that an election cannot be held by prayers. What is to be done? A fine chance to control the Niagara situation by obtaining control of the Electrical Development Company's rights and plant offers. Mr. Whitney shuts his eyes. Mr. Mackenzie acts. Mr. Mackenzie's profits. The railway bonds are guaranteed. Again Mr. Mackenzie profits. What is the relation between the government and Mr. Mackenzie? It is a hopeful sign and worthy of notice that some of the Conservative members were opposed to this transaction."

"In some respects the government has gone far towards socialist radicalism and on some occasions has surrendered to privileged corporations. The tendency to appoint members of parliament to office seems to still prevail."

"The money for the university should be voted openly and directly, and the board of regents should be representative of the province. Sixteen of the twenty regents are resident in Toronto. The teaching profession, the farming community should have representation on the board."

"The lobbying system has developed

PALL MALL
CIGARETTES
The Favorites in Club Land.

rapidly and is now pernicious and dangerous. The government alone can provide the remedy. The favorites of the government, lawyers and others who rely on their ability to manipulate the members of the cabinet and their supporters are the potent forces of the lobby. The government is aware of this and should give redress."

"There has been a tendency to shirk responsibility and to conceal what should be public. Work for which the departments should be responsible has been handed over to commissions. By special statutes salaries of ministers, increased as they have been, and other expenditures have been somewhat concealed. In this way the passing of appropriations is avoided."

"When criticized the government appeals to the record of the former government and the defence is that they are no worse than the former Liberal government. The sins of the Ross government relate to electoral methods. Their majority was small, and their condition desperate. Mr. Whitney has, with the pigeon-holes in his record, for years, not discovered any scandal relating to the departments. There was no occasion for him to yield to political expediency on account of non-partisan and Liberal support he had been made independent of any unfair political or corporate influence."

"What is the present duty? It seems clear that the opposition be stronger and the supporters of the government in the house more independent, the government would not have been so autocratic and some things would not have occurred which have brought discredit upon the province. It is the duty of all Liberals and Conservatives to elect independent representatives and to return a really strong and capable opposition. Mr. Whitney appealed during the last campaign for Liberal aid and received it. There is a good reason now to appeal to independent Conservatives to strengthen the opposition. To do so will be in the true interest of the Conservative party and of all the people."

R. R. Ganey, M.L.A., will speak at Chatham to-night, at Thorncliffe, East Middlesex, to-morrow, at Walkerton, South Bruce, on Wednesday, and at Burlington, Halton County, Thursday, May 1. Mr. Ganey was in the city yesterday after his return from Cobalt. Mr. Ganey was eloquent over the reception accorded to Hon. Francis Cochrane, who could have had a unanimous nomination at Cobalt if he would have accepted it. An address was presented by the county, which is mixed in politics, and another one by New Libeard."

"Cobalt is solid and looks good to me," said Mr. Ganey. "Mr. Shillington is a splendid candidate, and very popular. Mr. Cochrane will be back to-morrow morning. I believe they are arranging for the Sudbury nomination convention to-day."

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Master's Chambers.

G. M. Lee, junior registrar, at 11 a.m.

Judges' Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, at 11 a.m.

Toronto Non-Jury Sitings.

Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.

1. Roaf v. Roaf.

2. Robb v. Gates.

3. Gusho v. Winter-Cobalt.

4. Royal Bank v. Maughan.

5. Equity v. Weston.

6. Canada Savings v. Page.

There will be no sittings of this court to-day.

Court of Appeal.

Peremptory list for 10 a.m.

1. Harrison v. Mobbs.

The court will adjourn at 1 p.m. until Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Master-in-Chambers Cartwright is confined to his house by reason of a slight illness. He expects to be at his office again on Thursday.

Crown Bank Takes Action.

A promissory note for \$3000, made by James M. Purvis and Etta Josephine Purvis, for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received thru the company's negligence.

Trouble Over a House.

The purchase of a house on Galt avenue, Toronto, is now the matter of a law suit between George Nicholson and James Bold. A writ has been issued by Nicholson claiming specific performance of an alleged contract by Bold to buy the house he is now in possession of.

Insurance Policies.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. and the Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. are each being sued for \$5000 by the Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Manufacturing Co. on certain insurance policies.

Overdue Note.

C. A. Crawford and G. H. Harper of Toronto are defendants in an action brought by the Sovereign Bank of Canada to recover \$700 on a certain promissory note.

Balance on Account.

Hyslop Brothers, Limited, allege that R. B. Mondie of Toronto owes them a balance of \$450.46 on an account for certain work done. A writ of summons has now been issued to recover the amount.

Diverted the Creek.

In the writ of summons issued by John Laughlin against the Corporation of the City of Toronto, for \$5000 damages, Laughlin alleges that his property on Bloor-street has been injured to that extent by reason of the city diverting a creek or watercourse thru his premises. An injunction is also asked to restrain the city from causing further damage.

Refused to Change Place of Trial.

The application to J. A. McAndrew, sitting as master-in-chambers, for an order changing the place of trial in the action of Frost and Wood Co. against David Stoddard and Thomas Gussard, is being refused. The action, dismissed, with costs to the plaintiff in the cause.

Accident Policy.

Amelia Stoddard of 222 Toronto has brought an action against the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, claiming \$4000, alleged to be owing to her under a policy under an accident insurance policy issued to the late Charles Fling, of Sudbury.

Mining Property Dispute.

The Nipissing Company has begun proceedings against a number of parties residing in the town of Co-

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VALUE BUILT

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Get a Dressy Raincoat for the Horse Show

There's far more in judging a coat than by the materials and general appearance. Yet this is what men must go by. We say: Come take a closer look—we want to point out the points of excellence that make our coats so thoroughly dressy and reliable that every man in Toronto should have one if he needs it. They are:

A Good Fit.

Best of Materials.

Best Workmanship.

Low Prices.

Here are a few sample values—seeing will convince you—come and examine:

For 10.00—Showerproof Coat of dark grey cravenette; full length; good linings; sizes 34 to 44.

For 12.50 to 13.50—Raincoats in very dark olive shade with narrow stripe, or plain grey cravenette cloths; good wide bodies; half lined.

For 15.00—Imported cravenettes in very dark greys or olive shades; long, broad lapels; good sound trimmings.

For 18.00—Priestly's cravenette in very dark steel grey; sleeves and body half lined with black satin.

A GOOD FIT is, of course, important—you may depend upon that. Years of experience and study have resolved it to a science here. Utmost care is taken by our cutters and tailors in carrying out the intentions of the designer to the letter. Every bit of work is performed in our own workrooms under the eyes of careful examiners, who do not hesitate to have work done over again that happens to fall short of our high standard.

GOOD SOUND MATERIALS are to the garment what a solid foundation is to the building. When you see that Priestly label on your coat make up your mind your coat is going to be a long and faithful wearer.

HIGH CLASS WORKMANSHIP is what gives our raincoats their strikingly neat and smart appearance. Nicety of fitting and sewing is evident in all the parts—a great deal of hand work that could be done by machine gives evidence of the thoroughness that characterizes every coat we make. It takes an expert to make such an apparently simple part as the lapel. Ours are correct—note how thin they



are at the edges, how straight the sewing, how neatly they lie on the coat! Those snug-fitting collars and well formed shoulders mean a lot of careful hand work and it's done THOROUGHLY.

First-class canvas and haircloth give form. The parts are carefully moulded before being sewn in and are bound to keep shape. Everything that should be done to give permanency has had our attention.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY!

Don't allow all these evidences of reliability, correctness and thoroughness to lead you to associate our coats with high prices. Far from it—WE SAVE YOU MONEY. You simply pay for the materials and making, and the maker's is a small profit. Besides, there are the big savings in materials by our buying them direct.

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is the ideal beer for the home—for the sickroom—as a nourishing tonic. Because it is absolutely PURE.

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle"

KILLED BY HORSE'S KICK.
David Peabody, 26 years, an Englishman, three years in Canada, died in the Western Hospital yesterday morning as a result of injuries received at Edgely, Ont., on Friday.

He was employed by J. J. Snyder, a farmer, and left the farm leading a horse down the road. An hour later Mr. Snyder found him unconscious on the road, with a fractured skull.

Longer Muskoka Seasons.

The opening of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway right into those parts of Muskoka, which two years ago were a tiresome day's journey from Toronto, and are now but a few hours' fast travel from the metropolis, has lengthened the living time at Muskoka points from two to nearly seven months.

The 1908 booklet, "The Lake Shore Line of the Muskokas," issued by the Canadian Northern Railway System,

Michie's Teas

are Regular in Their Superior Quality and Flavor.

The tea you like is somewhere in our store, and at your price.

The English Breakfast Blends at 50c. lb. are the favorites, but there are plenty of others.

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may be had upon application to the information bureau, C.N.R. building, corner King and Toronto-streets, Toronto.

J. McIntee was killed by a train at Niagara Falls.

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Month End Ladies' Tail

Special lot of suits, latest designs, Venetian and Brown, Copenhagen, a sprinkling of silk lined, best value when sell.

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Ladies' Two

Ladies' Two-piece suits, latest designs, Venetian and Brown, Copenhagen, a sprinkling of silk lined, best value when sell.

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Clearance of white and white Princesses and trimmed with Very Special at

Famous Li

Having secure Pure Linen from a famous tion because of the latest designs, Venetian and Brown, Copenhagen, a sprinkling of silk lined, best value when sell.

Such values at \$5.00, for \$3.35; re Other reductions

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We have been offering the in the rough to popular this season full line of shirts, ties, etc.; also lot of fancy striped patterns, C

Summer Cas

Ladies' Fast wool Hose, sum to 30 inches, full line of shirts, ties, etc.; also lot of fancy striped patterns, C

White Shirts

3 Specials

No. 438 Sheer check, pin tuck, and Val. collar, 2-4 sleeves, soft front, long sleeve

No. 766 Sheer check, tailored, pleated, stiff cuffs, soft front, long sleeve

No. 366 Fine C embroidered. An pleated and box open front, stiff collar, long sleeve each.

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