

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE, 83 YONGE STREET.

THE POWER EDITOR AT BAY. Notwithstanding Senator Jaffray's two-column letter to The World and his denial of things that The World never alleged, there stands forth in clear white light these facts:

That The Globe is the organ of the power ring and against the people of Toronto and all Ontario who are after cheap electric energy.

That The Globe, professing to be the Liberal organ of Canada, is directly antagonizing the interests of thousands of Liberals who take that paper because it is supposed to be with the public in progressive legislation.

That Mr. Jaffray believes that to have doubled the power rights of the Electrical Development Co. would have been good public policy, that the legislature refused to ratify it. Does Mr. Jaffray forget the circumstance that the contract granting the increased power was signed by the commission of which he is and was a member, just about nomination day in a general election, when his political and power friend, Hon. George W. Ross, was in some straits and appealing for assistance in every direction?

That one of the companies who make up the power ring—a company of which Mr. Jaffray is a director—has aided in breaking a solemn covenant with the city to provide a competitive service, and that others of them have deliberately and designedly switched themselves out of the jurisdiction of the province so that they might escape provincial control.

That the clause in the contract with the generating companies which pretends to prevent the province from generating power, is against public policy, is treason to the state on the part of the commissioners and the government that signed them. No man, official, or minister, has a right to limit in any way the fundamental liberties of a state.

And most outstanding of all in the clear light is this fact, that the Whitney government gave the Electrical Development Co. chance after chance to bid for the supply of power to Mr. Beck's hydro-electric commission and that the company ignored the chance, flouted the government and sent emissaries to London to discredit the Ontario Government with British investors; further, that the Electrical Development Co. did this because it thought it had effected a strategic movement to prevent bidding by any of the three companies. If now the contract should go to one of the so-called Yankee companies, it is because it put in a bid to sell power to the government for about ten dollars a horse power—a price much less than the Electrical Development Co. wanted to get for its product—the latter's object being to create a great monopoly merger, into which millions of watered stock could be injected.

No, Mr. Jaffray, you are for ring rule, high prices, monopoly, watered stock and all the other abuses of frenzied finance and overcapitalization. And the sooner the English bondholders take their investments out of the hands of the men who are now trying to make millions for themselves by this kind of manipulation the better it will be for them. These British investors must and will find out that there is neither bad faith in the Ontario Government nor unfair intentions in the people of the province, but that the government and the people refuse to be forever exploited in the matter of electric energy, the one great essential in these days to the comfort of our people and the development of our resources.

The day has come to an end for the "newing up" of the people to a monopoly whether the people be organized as a state or a municipality, and the new day has come when absolute freedom as to regulation, as to ownership, as to disposal of public franchises, must be forever vested in the people. And Senator Jaffray forgot to deal with a main charge in The World's article, namely, that he as Niagara Falls Park Commissioner and as a Director of the Toronto Electric Light Co. was also Power Editor of The Globe.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION.

Close corporations formed for the purpose of controlling professions and businesses of any kind and in any form are objectionable at all times and are peculiarly repugnant to democratic principles. It is admittedly necessary for the public protection to prescribe in certain cases a proper standard of proficiency, but neither its quality, nor the method of its acquirement, nor its ascertainment should be matter of private regulation. Experience certifies that whenever those are left to associations or institutions the result is the establishment of a monopoly. Conditions are imposed which practically restrict admission to certain preferred classes and the door of that particular avocation is closed to many deserving applicants whose professional talent may be of the highest grade, but who find it impossible to meet the initial requirements arbitrarily imposed for social or other irrelevant reasons.

For some time past a number of the architects of the Dominion have been moving for parliamentary incorporation under the title of "The Canadian Institute of Architects." Their professed purpose is laudable enough in itself to facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among the members of the corporation. To that there can be no objection, but their real objective is disclosed in article 3 of the proposed act, which enacts that after its date no person in the Dominion shall be entitled "to use the title of architect, or any abbreviation thereof, or any name, title or description implying that he is a corporate member of said institute nor to act or practice as architect within the meaning of this act."

This attempt to have the generic name "architect" restricted to the members of one corporation is directly against the public interest, and should not be countenanced in any shape or form. If an official standard is deemed advisable it should be under state control, and be open to every applicant without discrimination who can qualify for it. In its November number the new building journal Construction published the state license law of Illinois, which has been in operation for 10 years with marked success, has been adopted by California and New Jersey, and will be followed by other states of the Union. It fulfils the essentials of a license law as applied in a democratic community, and is certainly infinitely preferable to the class legislation favored by the Canadian Institute. Another point of much importance is that the proposed act infringes the constitutional rights of the provinces of Canada, which alone are entitled to deal with the civil status of their citizens. The incorporation of the Institute on the basis of a Dominion monopoly should be strongly opposed by the provincial governments and the public.

A KIND WORD. "The World is an excellent paper, and in fact, is the best daily in the province, especially so for the farming community."

The above is quoted from a letter from a World subscriber in Kimberley, Ont.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

Master's Chambers. Cartwright, justice, at 11 a.m.

The Hon. Chief Justice Meredith, at 11 a.m.

Divisional Court. Peremptory list for 11 a.m.: McLeod v. Lawson.

Mee v. Toronto Railway Company. Eds and Lynn v. Canada Foundry Company.

Re Coleman and Union Trust Company. Rice v. McGuire.

Davidson v. Manning. Toronto Non-Jury Sittings. Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.:

1. Greg v. Whitehead (to be concluded).

2. Caswell v. Lyons. 3. Goldstein v. Harris.

4. Buris v. Ross. 5. Eastwood v. Harlan.

Horses Were Killed. W. J. Milton, a farmer residing in the Township of Camden, Kent County, had two horses killed on the C.P.R. tracks.

He brought suit against the company for \$700, the alleged value of the horses. The action has now on consent been dismissed without costs.

To Set Aside Chattel Mortgage. D. D. Hawthorn & Co. have begun proceedings against the Murphy Shoe Company of the Town of North Bay, and Pocock Brothers of Toronto, to have a certain bill of sale set aside on the ground that the same is fraudulent and void.

Insurance Policies. The Imperial Trusts Company of Canada have begun an action against the New York Life Insurance Company to recover \$482,811 on four insurance policies on the life of A. Giannetti, deceased.

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Good Quality and Style FANCY VEST

Either Knitted or Tailor-made, cut little lower with buttons. We have largest selection in Toronto. To clear we offer at reduction of \$2.00 off regular prices. \$2.00 to \$7.00

WREYFORD & CO., 85 King St. W.

The Trust Company are the administrators of the estate. Overdue Note. The Bank of Ottawa has issued a writ against John Martin of Cobalt to recover \$193.47 on an overdue promissory note.

C. P. R. Company Settled. Minnie Jones, whose husband was killed in wreck near Myrtle some months ago, brought an action against the C.P.R., claiming \$10,000 damages for injuries. The company settled and the action has now been dismissed without costs.

Wants \$1000. Alleging that her reputation as a domestic servant was injured by allegations spread around by Martha Watson, that she had stolen a brooch and wedding ring, Daisy Bradshaw began action at Osgoode Hall yesterday to recover \$1000 damages. Miss Bradshaw sent Expressman James Cochran after her trunks, when Mrs. Watson told him she would not let them go as her former servant had taken some of her goods.

The non-jury assizes yesterday, Justice Mabee gave judgment in favor of the Crown against the London Guarantee & Accident Company, in the amount of the bonds taken out by St. George Banwell, now serving a term in the penitentiary for theft, from the bank, and Francis M. Maunsel, whose duty it was to check over Banwell's cash at the end of each day. His lordship directs that the jewelry purchased by Banwell be given to the defendants.

Railway Wins. The divisional court have allowed the appeal of the railway against a verdict of \$800 for injuries to Ferdinand Timney.

C. P. R. Wins. Justice Riddell has given judgment in favor of the C.P.R. against the Falls Power Co., granting a perpetual injunction from the transmission line along the east side of Hellemens-avenue, in the Town of Welland.

Director Issues Writ. Another sign of the directorate of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Co. displayed itself yesterday in the filing of a writ by Thomas Baker, director and second in command of the company, against the president, A. H. Hoover, asking for an injunction to restrain the director from paying out any money under an alleged agreement with Mr. Hoover, whereby he was to receive \$5 a share commission for stock sold. The court is also asked to declare the agreement null and void and to set it aside.

THE SENSE OF SATISFACTION. There is No Profit or Comfort in a Cheap Imitation.

That which does not give satisfaction is dear at any price, and the money paid for its purchase is wasted. There are Humidors and Humidors. There are cheaper Humidors made than the ones G. W. Muller is selling at from \$12.50 to \$50 each, but they are not worthy the entire into Muller's establishment, because he considers them dear at the lower price. The good Humidor is a source of daily enjoyment, for it keeps cigars and tobacco in the correct humidity for a good smoke.

Prosecuting Booking Agent. LONDON, Dec. 16.—Bruce Walker, superintendent of Canadian emigration, has notified all booking agents regarding the new regulation requiring emigrants coming to Canada to have a certain amount of Canadian currency in their possession. Mr. Walker is also taking legal proceedings against a London booking agent who, thru misleading advertisements, has been endeavoring to induce mechanics and other artisans to emigrate to Canada.

The trial of J. W. Heskman of the Metropolitan Life for perjury has been postponed pending an appeal.

FURRIERS TO H. M. Queen Alexandra AND H. R. H. Prince of Wales

White Fox Furs For Christmas Giving.

Our showing of this beautiful Fur will be especially interesting to those seeking the purchase of gifts that are practical as well as appropriate.

The styles of both Stoles and Muffs are distinctive, and the fur is exceptionally clear white in color.

A Single Skin Tie, with head, tail and paws, is priced at \$25.

A wide Stole, with head and tail-placed on the shoulders, and similar arrangement on the ends, satin lined, is \$40.

A long Stole, with tapering ends, satin lined and finished with paws and tails, is \$45.

Three entire skins are required in the making of a long Stole, the centre skin of which is arranged to lay straight across the shoulders. The price is \$75.

Muffs are \$20 to \$30.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. 5 King Street East.

DEBATE IN HOUSE

Continued From Page 1.

4680 Hindoos came in, while in eight months of this year 1000 Chinese came in. Mr. Borden, when in British Columbia, has suggested that the reason for the influx was W. T. R. Preston. Mr. Smith read contracts made by the Wellington Coal Company, a company controlled by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmeuir of British Columbia, and the C.P.R., with the Canadian-Nippon Supply Company, that was the stipulation being inserted preventing the Japs from striking. The contract made by the C.P.R. was for 2000 tons of coal on terms. Mr. Smith said legislation should be passed preventing the making of such labor contracts.

The member for Nanaimo gave figures showing exports from United States to Japan of \$35,000,000, and from Canada to Japan of half a million. The United States had a commercial treaty with Japan which restricts the importation of labor there had been no contraction of trade between the two countries, and in spite of that treaty congress passed a law in June, 1907, to make it impossible for Japanese with passport to land on the continent. A month after the passing of that law the aid of organized capital in Vancouver, 1400 Japanese were landed in Vancouver from Honolulu. It was unfortunate that just when British labor was looking to British Columbia as a field for their operations, there should be such an influx of cheap labor from the orient. In a report about it ready for the present situation, he thought it was the duty of the government to successfully and diplomatically make such arrangements with Japan as would restrict the influx of Japanese and not endanger our trade relations.

Mr. McPherson (Vancouver, B.C.), according to the resolution, said the only mistake that was made when the Anglo-Japanese treaty was ratified was in putting faith in the promises of the Japanese Government. When the treaty came into effect the understanding was that no person's month from each precinct of Japan would be permitted to come to Canada, at the most 600 or 700 a month.

The provincial government had gone outside of its jurisdiction when it passed the Natal Act and it was to the credit of loyalty to Canada and the people of British Columbia looked for the restriction of Japanese immigration. At the time the treaty was before the House Mr. McPherson had the assurance in writing of the consul-general of Japan, Mr. Noese, which every honorable member of the house was prepared to accept, which I accepted, that a restricted number only would be allowed to come to Canada.

Mr. McPherson said the yellow peril was closer than many thought. If the federal government alone had the more yellow people than whites in British Columbia, and in the event of a struggle between Britain and Japan that part of Canada would be lost to the empire.

Comox-Atlin's Member. Mr. Sloan (Comox-Atlin) said that after having spent his life in the orient, he would deal with the question from a not altogether local point of view and discuss it from the standpoint of loyalty to Canada and the flag. Notwithstanding the \$500 head tax, \$50 Chinese had come into Canada since the 1st of July, 1907, and despite the supposed restrictive arrangements with Japan, the arrivals of Japanese from July, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1907, numbered in all 409. In addition 409 Hindoos had arrived in the past two years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated, "despite the fact that the solution as far as Japan is concerned is different I agree with him fully in that statement, but from the very fact that it is different the present position of British Columbia, from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Ocean, becomes a more difficult, it is the more dangerous and the remedy must be the more drastic. It might be true that labor was scarce in British Columbia, but so it had been in the other provinces of Canada owing to prosperity times. But labor should not be taken from the provinces of British Columbia, and my firm conviction," asserted Mr. Sloan, "that unless there is a complete reversal of policy, the present position of British Columbia, from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Ocean, becomes a more difficult, it is the more dangerous and the remedy must be the more drastic."

That Japan aims to become the commercial and naval power of the Pacific is unquestioned. That she has ambitions to sovereignty over the orient was evident from the statement made by Count Okuma in a speech at Kobe, that Japan would surely disappoint the people of India if she failed to afford protection to the millions there now being oppressed by European Treaties That Cannot Endure.

"England," said the member for Comox-Atlin, "has made an alliance with this new world power, but this alliance and all other treaties or compacts of a European-Asian complexion which have been entered into, are the best possible elements of expediency, never thoro permanence or stability. It is impossible. It is improbable; nay, more, it is unworkable. As individuals, the races do not, and never will, associate. As nations their ultimate destiny, their world-wide interests, their undying ambitions centre in channels as, opposite as the poles."

Mr. Sloan combated the contention that the relations with Japan and the orient are of paramount importance. The United States had no fear of trade limitation. Why should Canada? A few months' experience with this treaty had shown the weakness of our minister as regards immigration, and it had been found necessary to send a plenipotentiary to Japan to obtain a more definite understanding. "The our representative there will be firm even to the verge of failure," said Mr. Sloan, "in my hope for Canada, then leaving all questions of emigration in a position to carry out their avowed policy of 1902, and I trust that legislation will be introduced this session with that end in view."

Canada should not, and must not, recede from the position that immigrants to this country should be controlled from within and not from without. Other self-governing colonies are not doing so. The British Columbia, the connecting link of British dominion should do likewise is doubly imperative.

Humiliating for Canada. Baron Ishii on his return to Tokio had recently made a statement, the essence of which was that Japan would bow with deference to the United States and all-ontinue sending her immigrants to the United States, but would continue sending a limited number to Canada. Mr. Sloan thought

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Another Day Gone

Christmas shopping time has been boiled down to hours—just 54 of them left after to-day. Morning shopping more than ever advisable. The severest test a store can be put to is the one we are showing up our strong position under now—last week Christmas shopping.

All over the store you'll still find vast assortments of the very goods you're looking for. Notwithstanding bigger than ever business, we're ready for all you care to bring us.

If you'd save on Christmas goods, come to the store in the morning. The price tickets tell the good news.

Superb Christmas Gifts, These

Cabinets of Sterling Silver and Silver-plated Ware. A present of one of these is something to be remembered by the receiver with the keenest pleasure. No other gift is so absolutely certain of being so highly appreciated, for it combines in the highest degree, beauty, value and utility. Time only increases the worth by giving it the dignity of "family silver."

Each Cabinet is complete and the prices are no exception to the "highest value" standard of the store in general.

Detailed descriptions are too lengthy, so we merely give a hint, including numbers of pieces and prices, and would ask you, if considering a gift or presentation, to call and examine these:

Cabinets are of weathered or golden oak, beautifully finished and lined with silk, inscription plate on lid, solid brass handles, lock and key complete.

119 pieces Sterling Silver, very heavy, new King-pattern, with Cabinet complete. \$217.75

Same number of pieces, but heavier, Louis pattern. \$232.45

Same Cabinet, but with Rogers A 1 quality, Berwick pattern, silver plated, bright or grey finish. \$84.00

Cabinet of smaller Berwick pattern, Rogers A 1 quality, 79 pieces. \$66.75

Louis XV. pattern, Sterling, same size as smaller cabinet of Berwick. \$126.45

We engrave one initial on every piece and any inscription on the lid-free of extra charge.

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8, 12 and 16-button length, from genuine French suede skin; perfect in every respect, oversewn seams, Paris points and 3 pearl buttons, colors mode, grey, beaver, fawn; be early, quick price, a pair. .99

Another Glove Saving—Women's Fine Kid Gloves, with 2 dome fasteners, oversewn seams and Paris points, in a good range of this season's shades, including black and white; quick price, a pair. .69

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Handkerchiefs, in a green, each \$1.50. SPANISH Immense Lace Scarf. CREPE Silk. A Win each, in V. REAL L. Bertha, endless p. SILK A. Night. Christmas. Very a. CHRISTMAS. A spec. Lined E. weight. were ex. manufac. vantage. the price.

HAND. SHAM. A pair. low. \$1.50. make a. price, a. \$1.50. Immense pieces of. Doyles. range of. class of. TABLE. Table pattern, for Chri. Comfort. ers: spe. \$1.50. SOFA. \$1.50. LADIES. Except lawn, a. of. (SCOTT). TRAVE. \$1.50. Rags. \$1.50. Fine Sa. and \$1.50. LADIES. While over. tain in. making. ments.

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