The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, '12.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE.

We regret to have to differ with Controller Hocken, but we have no doubt whatever that his proposal to elect commissioners on a public utilities commission would result in making a grievous failure of the whole business.

Controller Hocken should distinguish between the legislative and the executive authorities in the city. The utilities commission is to be an executive and administrative body, not a legislative one. The mayor, the board of control and the city council can very properly exercise the legislative function, and the less administrative work they have to do, the less in fact they are preoccupied in their city hall duties, the better will be the class of men attracted to serve the city in their capacity.

But the utilities commission must be composed of men who devote their whole time and ability to the work in hand, and such men cannot be selected and never are selected by popular vote. In the first place, men of the stamp required will not submit to the indignities and aspersions of an election campaign. How could Controller Hocken expect men of the quality of our city counsellor, our chief librarian, our technical school principal, to descend into the arena of civic politics, or having descended, to be able successfully to compete with the influences which would oppose them?

Controller Hocken is reported as having said that the elective system is more democratic. This we deny. It may be more in accordance with United States methods, but we regard the three kingdoms as the true home of democracy. If there be anything in British precedents, Controller Hocken might advocate the appointment of commissioners, and ask that the appointments be afterwards ratified by a popular vote of the people. The annual election of the city council is sufficient ratification of any appointments made, and no high-class commissioners of the rank and standing and ability necessary to the City of Toronto, can ever be secured by counting noses.

If every man in the city could be persuaded to make himself fully acquainted with all the conditions of a situation, and then without fail to vote upon it, we would have a democratic vote. But it is not democracy and never will be democracy to get a portion of the people only, who are more or less in the dark about what they are doing, to decide questions of expert qualification. The people have sense enough to choose the best council available and leave to that council the decision of matters on which special information and means of judgment are necessary. Such a task is the choice of commissioners for the composition of a public utilities commission. We trust Controller Hocken and the council generally, will take this view in inaugurating the most important reform in civic government that has come before the people in years.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND PRIVATE INTERESTS.

Some controversy has arisen in the London, England, county council over the fact that the receipts per car mile on the publicly owned and operated street railways have been diminishing. They have steadily fallen from 12.23 pence in 1906-7, to 11.28 pence in 1910-11. At the same time this has been accompanied by an increase in the gross receipts from £829,258 to £2,150,249, and in the net receipts—that is—surplus, from £350,840, to £914,418. In connection with the controversy the chief officer of the London Street Railway, Mr. A. L. C. Fell, prepared a memorandum containing the above figures, and commenting on the objects and purposes of a public transportation service. His observations are important both intrinsically and also on account of the light they cast on the very different considerations which influence a publicly and privately owned and operated system. Here are some of his observations:

"In every case reduction in receipts per car mile is accompanied by increase in both gross and net receipts.

"The average receipts per car mile are less than they might otherwise be if no consideration was given to the frequency and convenience of the service.

"The convenience of the traveling public is a matter of primary importance, and during recent years the facilities for traveling by tramway (street railways) have been considerably extended.

"It might be possible by only running a very infrequent service on a busy route to double the receipts per car mile. This, however, could only be accomplished by compromising the convenience of the public.

"It may, therefore, be taken, where the receipts per car on any tramway (street railway) system are abnormally high, that the car services do not adequately meet the requirements of the public.

"It is frequently more beneficial to a tramway (street railway) undertaking both financially and from the point of public convenience, to run a greater number of car miles at a rate below the average for the whole system."

Maxims such as these are far removed from those that dominate the policy of private companies on this continent, where the primary consideration is not the public service but the earning of large and ever larger profits for the benefit first of the promoters and then of the shareholders on whom they have unloaded their watered stock. Many of these shareholders, often the great majority of them, are not residents in the city and have no interest whatever in its welfare, except in so far as it enhances the value of their investments. Fortunately the public of Toronto and of other Canadian and United States cities are getting wise to the folly of transferring control of their communal services to private interests and permitting the increasing increment directly due to the enterprise of the citizens, to be diverted from the improvement and extension of their civic services into the pockets of high financiers and foreign shareholders.

A MUSICAL KNIGHT.

Our Peterboro contemporary has made and paid a graceful compliment to Dr. Vogt in suggesting that his commanding position in the Canadian musical world deserves the recognition of a knighthood. Sir Edmund Walker, Sir James Whitney, Sir Edmund Osler, Sir William Mulock, Sir Charles Moss, Sir John Gibson and other friends of art and genius in Canada might be glad to be honored with the association in their rank of such a man as Dr. Vogt. Had Dr. Vogt lived in London instead of Toronto he would speedily merit the honor accorded to Sir August Manus and others distinguished in music. But Dr. Vogt is as dear to Toronto as Sir August could be.

BIBLE AND THE VERSIONS.

The Hamilton Herald says that The World's motive is obscure for making the statement that the Doual version of the New Testament was published in 1582, 29 years before the King James version. The Herald takes some pains in the course of an editorial article to misrepresent our statement, which it had before it and had quoted, that the King James Bible "is in the New Testament simply a version of the Doual Testament." This, it declared, is to state an absurdity. Any reader can judge for himself, remembering that the Doual had been published 29 years prior to the other.

The World has no motive but truth and justice and the desire to get people to read the Bible on their own account. Few books are less read for the amount of talk about it, and the number of volumes in circulation. Those who do read the Bible usually confine themselves to beaten paths, to favorite books or chapters, and to one version. There are at least half a dozen versions easily available. The ordinary church reader peruses his King James version as tho it were the inspired original itself, and looks with a suspicious eye even on the revised version. He is inclined to think that his salvation might be endangered by reading the Doual or any other version. He reads an article like the present with a lurking dread of some pestilent heresy, or with The Herald's doubt of an obscure motive.

The Herald is quite right in stating that "the King James or 'authorized' English version of the Bible is the product of growth—of evolution." There has been a lot of growth and evolution since 1611, and any man who wants to understand the Bible will take pains to read it in all the versions he can get hold of, and with all the light he can bring to bear upon it, remembering that its inspiration depends upon his own understanding, and its interpretation, upon his conduct and life. The Bible is a record of life, not a bundle of texts.

WILL THERE BE A REVOLUTION?

Lord Chesterfield predicted the French revolution fully twenty years before it occurred, founding his prediction largely upon what he heard during his visits to France. France at that time was a wealthy country and there was plenty for all, but the country was saddled with an outworn constitution, and the burdens of taxation were shifted from the great estates and corporations, lay and ecclesiastical, to the ill-paid producers of national wealth. The result was a revolution, the Code Napoleon and a new deal.

And now Judge Gary, the brains of the U. S. Steel Corporation, is telling the steel magnates and the magnates generally that a revolution in the United States may be close at hand. Judge Gary is anything but a Progressive, and President Taft will certainly not call him a neurotic, but this is his statement: "There are things being said nowadays which are very similar to things said just before the French revolution. I tell you that the spark may make a flame, and that soon. Unless capitalists, corporations, powerful men themselves take a leading part in trying to improve the conditions of humanity, great changes will come, and they will come mighty quickly and the mob will bring them."

It is significant, according to The Star cartoon, representing Sir James Whitney climbing the ladder of progress, that Mr. Rowell is not climbing that ladder himself.

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY.

From the consolidated balance sheet of the Canada Cement Co., Limited, published elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the net profits for the year ending Dec. 31 last, were $1,382,038.57. After deducting bond interest, $368,229.96, and preferred dividends, $735,000, there remained $278,808.61, which, with the balance at the corresponding date of 1910, $217,994.23, made up the surplus of $496,802.84 shown in the statement. The total current assets were considerably greater at the close of 1911 than at the close of 1910, and were reported at $2,792,547.50. As against this the current liabilities were $1,027,430.74, the excess over the amount at the close of 1910 being accounted for principally for wages and for construction, material and supplies due and delivered in December and discharged in January.

DR. VOGT.

Peterboro Examiner: Dr. Vogt of Toronto, the father of the Mendelssohn Choir, who has brought great joy to Canadians, and great credit to Canada, tho he may find ample reward for his labors in the joy of success, well deserves other recognition. He has won—in such things are the prize of accomplishment—a knighthood, as much as men who have made money, or cement mergers, or killed many fellow beings in battle. He has made thousands and thousands happy—there are no tears on his laurels—and besides, he has splendidly blazoned Canada in the field of art; won her renown where, in this young country, not too much has been accomplished. Sullivan was decorated because he made music that will live. Vogt has made music live; has given interpretation of music worthy of the great masters that made it; and has, thereby, won a bay leaf or two.

AFTER TO-DAY THEY GO.

Handiest and Most Complete Book Yet Completed is Ready for Distribution.

Come early and avoid the rush of the wise ones who will seek to take advantage of The World's offer of a Webster's New Illustrated Dictionary for six coupons clipped from six consecutive issues of The Daily World and a small expense bonus.

Judging from the crowds that have been examining the volumes during the last few days, they are going to go like the proverbial hot cakes.

So far the flexible black leather binding of No. 1 style has made that type of book the favorite.

"It looks like a Bible," is what they all say. The comment is justified, as the book is made up of the best print on the best Bible paper. In fact, as the work is almost indispensable, the dictionary should be placed beside the Bible on every bookshelf, no matter whether it be five or fifty feet in length. In appearance it is a fit companion volume of the best Bible ever printed.

A dictionary of such common sense size and compiled in such a comprehensive manner is just as indispensable to the business man as the telephone book or the city directory.

KNOWLEDGE YOU USE IS WHAT COUNTS.

It is not how much knowledge you have, but how much knowledge you use that counts in your work, and it is the same with books. You might have the largest dictionary or encyclopaedia in the world, but it would not do as much good as the dictionary which The World offers its readers. The volume is small enough to keep constantly at your elbow and you will use it ten times to the once you will cross the room to consult the big Webster's or the stand of table; and you will use it a hundred times more than you will use a library or encyclopaedia.

A well-known business man explained yesterday why he was clipping the dictionary coupons. A visitor noticed that he was preparing to secure a dictionary from The World and expressed his surprise, as he had a big volume of Webster's in his office.

"I want that flexible leather dictionary," he said. "It's the handiest book of the kind I've ever seen and the most complete. Do you know most people don't realize how many new words are placed in our language every year. This book is up-to-date and I need it in my business. It's dollars to doughnuts that I'll use it ten times as much as I ever use that cumbersome one. This World book is a Carnegie library at your elbow."

If you have not started clipping already, start now.

Low Colonist Rates to Pacific Coast, via Chicago and North Western Railway. On sale daily March 1 to April 15, from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and many other points.

Through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago—tickets via variable routes with liberal stop overs. For full information as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on B. H. Bennett, general agent, 46 Yonge-st. Toronto.

F17,21,24,28,M2,26.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Feb. 20, 1912.

Motions set down for single court for Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 a.m.:
1—British American v. Shortiss.
2—Power v. Power.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 a.m.:
1—Veitch v. Linkert (to be continued.)
2—McCabe v. McCullough.
3—Delyea v. White Pine L. Co.
4—McMulkin v. Traders' Bank.
5—Brothers v. McGrath.
6—Re Auger Estate.
7—Pearson v. Lancaster.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

McKee v. Verner—M. L. Gordon, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for substitutional service of writ of summons. Order made.

Berg Manufacturing Co. v. Leslie—Collier (Ross & H.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff on consent, for an order for judgment. Order made.

Walker v. Canadian Flour Mills Co.—G. H. Sedgewick, for defendants. W. Morrison (Hamilton) for plaintiffs. Motion by defendants for an order striking out certain paragraphs of statement of claim as embarrassing, or for particulars before pleading. Order made for particulars of paragraphs 6 and 10 in addition to those already furnished. Costs in cause.

King Milling Co. v. Northern Islands Pulpwood Co.—F. Aylesworth, for plaintiffs. I. S. Fairty, for defendants. Motion by plaintiffs for judgment under C.R. 603. At request of defendants motion enlarged for cross-examination until 23rd inst.

Scott v. Gooderham—Holmsted (Gregory & G.) for defendants. Motion by defendants on consent for an order dismissing action without costs and vacating certificate of lis pendens. Order made.

Guest v. Lindan—T. Hislop, for defendant. R. D. Moorhead, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order setting aside default judgment on the ground that no notice of trial had been served. Reserved.

Graham v. Valleau—W. H. Hodges, for defendant, Annie M. Valleau. Motion by defendant, Annie M. Valleau, on consent, for an order dismissing action as against her, without costs and vacating certificate of lis pendens. Order made.

Re Sons of England Benefit Society and Crowley—S. W. Burns for the society. Motion by the society for an order allowing them to pay $1100 into court. Order made for payment in less costs, fixed at $25. Notice to be given claimants by registered letters.

Harpell v. Gillespie—C. F. Ritchie, for defendants. A. MacGregor, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order for amendment of statement of defence, and motion by plaintiff for leave to amend statement of claim by adding Mine Products as a party plaintiff. Order made for amendment of statement of defence with costs to plaintiff in any event. Plaintiff's motion enlarged until termination of examination for discovery of both parties.

Re Solicitors—H. E. McKittrick, for solicitors. Motion by solicitors for an order for taxation and for service of appointment to tax by registered letter enclosing copy of bill. Order made.

Grant v. Kerr—H. Ferguson, for defendant Marshall. Motion by defendant Marshall for an order dismissing action as against him, with costs for default in giving security. Order made.

Judges' Chambers.

Before Clute, J.

Re Robinson—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion on behalf of infants for leave to pay $33.86 of infants' moneys into court. Order made.

Re Stewart—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion on behalf of infants for leave to pay $63.48 of infants' moneys into court and for payment out at majority. Order made.

Re Daly—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion on behalf of infant for leave to pay certain money into court. Order made.

Re Hill—J. F. Boland for administrator. Motion by administrator for an order for payment of moneys out of court to him. Order made.

Re Rooke—M. C. Cameron for administrator. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for absentee. Motion by administrator for leave to pay into court $391.22, being the share of an absentee. Ordtr made.

Re Sauve—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion on behalf of infant for an order sanctioning sale of certain of infant's lands at a price named, and for payment of purchase money into court. Order made.

Re St. John and Chosen Friends—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., official guardian. Motion by the official guardian for an order for distribution of share of a deceased infant among remaining heirs. Order made.

Re Moran—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for mother. Motion by mother for an order for payment out of moneys for maintenance. Order made.

Re Colin Campbell—F. McCarthy for applicant. Motion by a creditor for a stop order against payment out of the interest of Mrs. Jane Campbell. Order made.

Rex v. McCallum—W. C. Chisholm, K.C., for Solomon King, owner. H. Howitt for the city. J. P. MacGregor for neighboring property owners. Motion by Solomon King for an order of mandamus to the City of Toronto to issue a permit for the erection of a building on the corner of Jameson-avenue and King-street, in the said city. Order made, but not to issue until 23rd inst. City to pay costs.

Re Inch, a lunatic—D. D. Grierson for committee. Motion by committee for an order allowing sale of a certain property for $800. Order made. Purchase money to be paid into court, less any sum required for payment of debts.

Single Court.

Before Clute, J.

Quantz v. Gowganda Mines Producers' Co.—W. D. McPherson, K.C., for the defendants. T. H. Lennox, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by defendants on consent for an order dissolving the injunction herein granted on Feb. 1st inst. Order made.

Divisional Court.

Before the Chancellor; Latchford, J.; Middleton, J.

Hooey v. Tripp—E. G. Porter, K. C., for defendant. W. C. Mickel, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of Hastings of Dec. 18, 1911. An action by plaintiff claiming $500 damages for the alleged wrongful entry on his lands by defendant and her servants and the erection thereon of a fence, thereby preventing plaintiff from the use and occupation of a portion of his land. At the trial the judge found that the defendant had trespassed upon the land of the plaintiff in building her fence where it is now situate and directing that the fence shall be removed, or moved on to the line shown in exhibit four and assessing the damages at $25 and costs of action. Judgment: We think the equality which the deeds contemplates is best preserved by giving as far as possible an equal division of the whole lot, that is to say, the width of the lot fronting on Dundas-street is to be equally divided thru the width of the whole lot, with the required result of giving each party an equal superficial area. The straight line parallel to both sides from the point on the south part of the lot going about two-thirds of the whole length of the lot and the deflected line starting where the parallel line of division ends and going north for the other third part of the lot to the north, which has the diagonal slice taken off to the east, will also effect this equal division. This method of partition, by the employment of a middle line of division for two-thirds with a partial deflection for the other third length, is justified by the considerations taken into account by the judges of the privy council in Herrick v. Sixby. The Survey Act does not apply to a case of private survey of a lot laid out on a private plan, and if it did, it casts no light upon the method of division by which an equal aliquot part is to be secured. Both parties claiming erroneously, we think this case should be without costs thruout, including the appeal to this court. Middleton, J., dissenting, arriving at the same opinion as the county court judge, but by another route and would dismiss the appeal with costs.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., Britton, J., Middleton, J.

Ward v. Sanderson—N. F. Davidson, K.C., for defendant. W. Proudfoot, K. C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of the County of York, of Dec. 20, 1911. An action by C. A. Ward, a carter of Toronto, to recover $106.66 from defendant, Frances H. Sanderson, for excavating earth on her premises, 32 Oxford-st., and overseeing the work, under an alleged agreement so to do. The trial judge gave plaintiff judgment for $90.97 and costs. Appeal argued and judgment reserved.

Traders' Bank v. Bingham—J. M. McEvoy (London) for defendant. G. N. Weekes (London) for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of Middlesex, of Dec. 14, 1911. Plaintiffs' assignees of the Folding Bath Manufacturing Co., to recover $148.70, balance claimed to be due by defendant on the dealings between them. At the trial the court ordered the sum of $23.70 paid into court by defendant to be paid out to plaintiff and ordering defendant to pay plaintiff the further sum of $120 and the costs of the action. Appeal argued and judgment reserved.

Pilla v. McRae—H. E. Rose, K.C., for plaintiff. S. C. Wood, for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff from the district court of Thunder Bay of Nov. 21, 1911. Plaintiff, a sub-contractor of defendant, sued for a balance of $370.32, alleged to be due by defendant for work done by plaintiff. The defendant alleged overpayment and counter claimed for $765.19. At the trial judgment was given defendant for $592.04 and costs. Appeal argued and action referred back to the district court to hear further evidence and to make such new judgment, if any, as on such evidence he shall see fit. Costs of action and appeal reserved until after result of such new hearing, or if either party desire it, the whole question and merits may be discussed.

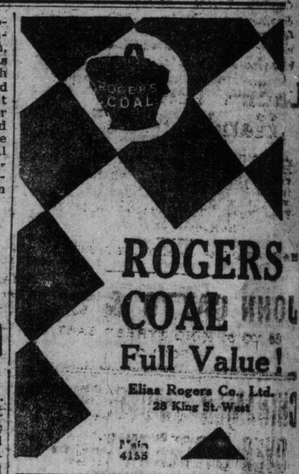
Veitch v. Linkert—T. N. Phelan, for defendant. C. W. Bell (Hamilton) for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the county court of Wentworth of Dec. 11, 1911. This was an action by a bakery helper in Hamilton claiming $500 damages for injuries received in a runaway by one of defendant's horses, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of defendants. At the trial plaintiff recovered judgment for $250 and costs. Appeal partially argued but not concluded.

Court of Appeal.

Special Sitting.

Before Moss, C.J.O., Garrow, J.A., Maclaren, J.A., Magee, J.A., Latchford, J.

Rex v. Chilman—G. Lynch-Staunton, K.C., and C. W. Bell (Hamilton) for prisoner. H. D. Gamble, K.C., for the crown. Motion on behalf of James Douglas Chilman, who was convicted at the assizes at Hamilton by the jury of having received stolen money, the property of the Canadian Express Company, knowing it to have been stolen, but acquitted on the two other counts in the indictment, that of stealing with violence, and that of ordinary theft, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the central prison at Toronto, for leave to appeal from the judgment, and for an order for a reserved case to be stated by Mr. Justice Teetzel, the trial judge, he having refused prisoner's application for a reserved case under section 1014 of the criminal code. Motion argued and judgment reserved.



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'BOMBS' IN RESOLUTION JUST FIRE-CRACKERS SAYS PRESIDENT RYAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—(Can. Press.)—Fire-crackers in the hall, not dynamite under non-union "jobs" were referred to in a resolution submitted to the conference of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Rochester, N.Y., in September, 1910, according to a statement by Frank M. Ryan, president of the association, to-day. Ryan had denied the authenticity of the resolution, the original copy which the federal officials investigating the dynamiting conspiracy assert they have, but to-day he recalled, he said, that the measure proposing that "no more bombs or explosives of any kind be exploded while this convention is in session," was introduced.

To Stop Practical Jokes.

"It was just a joke," said Ryan, "and it came about because P. J. Morin of St. Louis had put bunches of fire-crackers under the chairs of the delegates and set them off. The explosives startled all of us. The resolution went to the resolutions committee and never was reported out. I suppose John McNamara kept it. We did not discuss because we knew nothing of the dynamiting plot."

The document came into the hands of the government with other records of the iron workers' association in raids on its offices.

Twenty-five explosions destroyed or damaged property of employers of non-union iron and steel workers in the year preceding the convention, and according to Ortie McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, but he was kept particularly busy just before the national meeting.

Fused Alumina.

"Alundum" is the name given to a fused form of alumina. It is extensively used in the manufacture of crucibles and other vessels for which a refractory material is needed.

TAKING IN RARE COINS

Cashiers in stores and restaurants, ticket agents at theatres and railroad stations, bartenders and conductors on cars are in a fair position to become collectors of rare coins, as they handle every kind of money piece from foreign coins to old time money of the United States. A saloon-keeper in Harlem declares he has made a small fortune during the last few years by saving the rare coins that are taken over the bar.

"I have a tin box filled with rare United States pieces," he related, "and I could have a collection of foreign coins if I so desired. You would be surprised to see how anxious some men are to get a drink at the expense of spending a rare old coin for its face value. Silver and paper currency that pay a good premium are given to my bartenders for face value. I have often noticed a reluctance on the part of the holder before parting with the coin. He will give a last look at the money and then place it on the bar for the refreshing beverage. One man told me that a coin had been in the family for nearly a century. He wanted only one drink and was afraid I would not take the coin because of its age. I gave him the drink and change for the piece at its face value, and he was enjoyed."

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7	9	22	5	14		
1	23	1	25			

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And many other Prizes according to the simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. **ACT QUICKLY.** This is a chance for clever persons to win **Cash** and other **Prizes** with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. **Act Promptly.**

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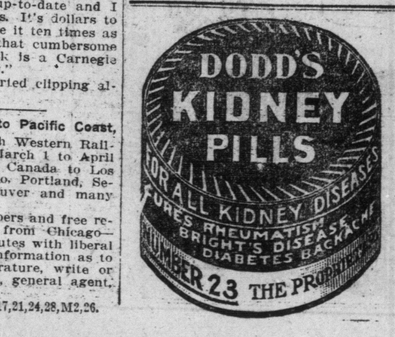
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