

St. George's...
H. H. WILKINS & CO.
Realty Brokers
26 Victoria

PROBS... Moderate winds, fair and a little milder.
Senate...
SENATE P. O.

CARRY THE POWER BYLAW—THAT IS THE DUTY WHICH RESTS WITH TORONTO NOW

PROVISE TO ASSUME ANY LIABILITY FOR COST OF POWER OVER ESTIMATE

HON. ADAM BECK MAKES IMPORTANT STATEMENTS
Mr. Preston, Liberal Member For Brantford, Declares There is No Politics in the Government Power Plan—Rate For Telephone City \$23 Per Horse Power—Safe Margin Made on All Estimates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN IT WAS YEAR AGO

BRANTFORD, Nov. 14.—(Staff Special.)—Power at rate considerably below that rate announced last January, and the statement that the government would assume the liability for any cost to a municipality in excess of the price furnished by the hydro-electric power commission, were the important points made here to-night by the board of trade, the city council and representatives of the township. The council chamber was crowded, and the explanations of Mr. Beck and Engineer Richards were cordially received.

It was made clear that the government contract with the Ontario Power Company was not a flat rate, as the commission was only liable for 75 per cent. of the power ordered. Mr. Beck showed how the Montreal Light & Power Co. bought 40,000 horsepower and actually sold 76,000 on account of the overpayment, of which the Toronto critics said nothing.

No Politics in This.
T. H. Preston, ex-M.L.A., assured Mr. Beck that no corporation or political interests would cut any figure in dealing with the power problem in Brantford. He had never found fault with the government for taking up the question, but had thought they did not go far enough. He was glad to hear the announcement made for the first time in public that the government would assume a full measure of responsibility for the quotations they gave, and he believed the statement would clear the atmosphere to a great extent.

Hon. Adam Beck spoke of his gratification that 80 per cent. of the vote in this city last January favored the commission's power scheme. He had always felt justified in treating the question as he had done, on account of the support of the press and of such gentlemen as their local member, Mr. Preston. There were obvious opponents to a scheme of that nature, as all owners of steam engines, pumps, boilers, gas plants and other machinery would be affected.

Corporate Antagonism.
All corporate interests were always allied against any project which involved ownership by the people. He did not think, however, there was any political interest involved, and he felt sure they would acquit the commissioners of any personal interest in the matter. The figures given by Ross and Holgate in their first report were just as accurate, and as reliable, as any that could be obtained by any corporate interest.

The municipalities banded themselves together on the report that they were to be taken into a Niagara Power Union, as the only means by which the matter could be successfully taken up. The Commission Act had to be overcome, and he knew that Mr. Preston was pleased to have which provision in the Power Act, by which the Commission Act in this respect was made ineffective.

Clauses in the act enabled the commission to invest the money in the province in the undertaking, and this aroused criticism. But vested rights had not been interfered with under this provision. Tenders were advertised for, and three tenders were now in their possession, and the lowest of these was scored with penalizing clauses to insure its proper execution.

Cheaper Than Ever.
He was gratified to think that they now had a contract with better terms and better conditions than those announced last January. They were actually able to buy power 15 per cent cheaper than ever. There were still one or two points in abeyance, which made it necessary to withhold the details for a short time, but they had all the essential points before them.

The government would not ask any municipalities to enter into a contract until they were absolutely satisfied that the cost of power would not exceed the cost embodied in the bylaw. If they did not do so the government would be bound to make up the deficiency.

ALL THE FIGURES GIVEN IN ESTIMATES FOR DISTRIBUTION WERE BASED ON ACTUAL OPERATIONS OF MATERIAL REQUIRED, AND THEY HAD A MARGIN OF 25 PER CENT. RESERVE. Whatever the actual cost would only be spent. The commission recommended a certain sum as sufficient and with the lower prices now prevailing less would be required. They had to regard the question not only from the point of view of to-day, but of the time when

We Will Carry the Bylaw First

Let Mr. E. B. Osler, The Globe, the Toronto Electric Light Co., and all its friends, understand once for all that Toronto and Ontario intend to have public ownership of power in this city and in this province. That by this they mean that the province intends to own the transmission lines and the cities and the municipalities the distribution lines—to own these absolutely. That they will not tolerate any middleman in the shape of any private company between them and cheap power. Next, that the City of Toronto intends to recover the street railway franchise at the earliest available moment, and the gas franchise as well.

Next, let us tell these men that all the experience of the world is that public ownership is superior in every way to a private service, cheaper, better, more accommodating; and above all, subject to any change or improvement or new policy at any time decided on by the people. You do not have to ask anybody's consent to a change of policy. You are not sewed up.

Furthermore, our experience with this same electric light company and our experience with the street railway company—and they are the one and the same crowd—has settled our minds for all time to come. Both have broken faith, both are extortionate, both give a dear and a poor service. Both are public enemies, constantly endeavoring to demoralize our city government and our public officials. "Never again" is the watchword of our experience.

The people can sell power to themselves cheaper than these men can sell it to them, and they are going to do it. We will have no more to do with Nicholls, Pellatt, Mackenzie, Cox, Jaffray & Co., either as a street railway or as a power company. The people of Toronto are going to do their business with and thru themselves and the people of Ontario, as represented by the Ontario government.

If, however, the Toronto Electric Light Co. are willing to sell out at a valuation and to accept city bonds for their property, they can be accommodated. But no other proposition will be entertained.

But no matter what bogey men the opponents of public ownership may raise, whether of "more pressing needs" for the city, or "the widow and the orphan," or "sacred agreements," or "we can do it cheaper," or any one of a score of their arguments, the people of Toronto will first carry the bylaw to authorize the expenditure for a civic power plant, and having done that, they may listen to a proposal to buy on a valuation.

But until that, nothing; and all city officials, aldermen, newspapers and others may as well govern themselves accordingly. The Electric Light crowd defeated one bylaw for the same purpose once upon a time, but they'll never do it again.

BLAMES IT ALL ON FIELDING

Government Should Not Have Tied Up the Millions of Post Office Savings Dept.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Hon. Robert Rogers, in an interview to-night, claimed that Hon. W. S. Fielding, in his announcement that the Dominion government would come to the aid of the west, was too late. He said that it confirmed his opinion that the prevailing crisis is due to the Dominion government's policy of tying up and using for their own purposes the savings of the people deposited in the Dominion and postoffice savings banks.

Had the government some time ago appropriated and placed in the banks of Canada these savings, aggregating over \$60,000,000, and borrowed funds for their own requirements from the money markets of the world, our condition would be very different to-day. We would not have to complain of a loss of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to the farmers of western Canada, a loss which is being used to erect a new bridge over the St. Lawrence river.

Only One Discontent.
Hon. Thomas Crawford was chairman, and among those who took prominent part in the proceedings were Canon Welch, Ald. Geary, Dr. Hodgetts (chairman of the provincial health board), H. M. Mowat, K.C., Geo. Hartman (president St. George's Society), J. N. McKendry (president Irish Protestant Benevolent Society), Albert Chamberlain (president British Welfare League), R. S. Hudson, Dr. Pepper, T. C. Bayliss, C. W. Mordridge, Brigadier Howell (superintendent of the Salvation Army immigration department), and Samuel Arnold (secretary Associated Churches).

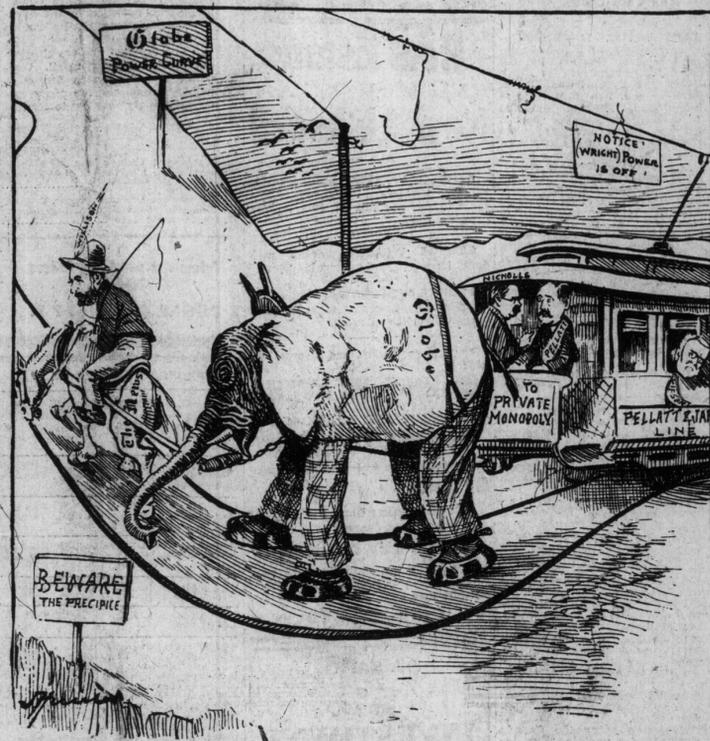
The speakers, with the exception of Mr. Mowat, declared themselves strongly in favor of urging action upon the government. Mr. Mowat upheld the efficiency of the present measures and expressed a fear that the adoption of the policy proposed would create a feeling abroad that immigrants were not wanted in Canada.

Dr. Hodgetts termed the present form of examination of new arrivals a farcical proceeding.

Society Reports.
The report of the Associated Charities declared that Canada was no country for the shiftless, there being no asylums for confirmed inebriates, or hospitals for the physically defective, or "undesirable" immigrants.

One of the executive of St. Andrew's Society was quoted as saying that the organization had not a single family

AND HE WAS JOHNNY ON THE SPOT.



MR. NICHOLLS: But Jaffray says to me, says he, "Wait till we get to the hill and see," he says, "if Johnny Willison don't give his old friends a tow."

WOULD CHECK IMMIGRATION

Too Many Undesirables Coming In—Government to be Appealed To.

To ask the Dominion government to adopt stringent measures for preventing the influx into Canada of immigrants undesirable by reason of mental, moral or physical disease.

To ask the Dominion government to adopt more expeditious methods of deporting undesirable immigrants, and to relieve the benevolent societies of the burden of their maintenance.

To ask the Dominion and Ontario governments to ascertain the classes of immigrants most suited to Canada's needs, and use means to ensure their being brought to the country.

To ask the Ontario government to establish a labor bureau in Toronto, where all new arrivals may obtain free information where suitable employment can be obtained, and that the same facilities of transportation be afforded them as is now afforded agricultural laborers.

To ask the Dominion and Ontario governments to relieve the benevolent societies of the burden of supporting newly arrived immigrants by making more adequate provision for their housing.

The foregoing are, in substance, the five resolutions passed at a meeting representative of organizations interested in the welfare of immigrants, held in St. George's Hall last night.

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BRITISH CHEERED GERMAN KAISER

Reversal of Feeling Indicated by Royal Exchange—Populace Shouted Loudly.

The Associated Press has been accused of giving "color to news" despatches dealing with international occurrences in which Great Britain is one of the interested countries.

Yesterday millions of readers on this continent were told by that service in so many words that the reception to Emperor William, while officially cordial, was reserved so far as the British public was concerned. I. N. Ford, one of the most reliable United States correspondents abroad, cables his paper, The New York Tribune, his version of the story, which appears below.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A notable feature of the reception to the German emperor and empress in London today was the enthusiasm shown by the crowds in the streets. Ordinarily royaalty is greeted with respectful silence, but the immense throngs lining the route to and from the Guildhall today began cheering as soon as the cavalcade was in sight, and fairly shouted themselves hoarse.

These unusual demonstrations of welcome and respect were general, and indicated a complete reversal of the public feeling toward Germany from the time when the emperor's despatch to President Kruger of the Transvaal created resentment and hostility. Emperor William appeared to be in robust health and high spirits and spoke in the Guildhall with a full voice.

One of the German mottoes, "Blood is thicker than water," inspired him to revive the phrase, which then was appropriated for the uses of Anglo-American friendship, and with equal presence of mind he asserted that he had been laboring for peace 15 years, and indicated a complete reversal of the public feeling toward Germany from the time when the emperor's despatch to President Kruger of the Transvaal created resentment and hostility. Emperor William appeared to be in robust health and high spirits and spoke in the Guildhall with a full voice.

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KENT LIKELY AS REGISTRAR

And Jos. Johnston For License Inspector—Expect Announcement to-day.

H. A. E. Kent, barrister, the present chairman of the board of education, for registrar of West Toronto, succeeding Dr. Benjamin Sjostrom.

Such are said to be the likely appointees to the vacancies named, an official announcement concerning which is probable to-day.

It is understood that Messrs. Kent and Johnston are the nominees of the Toronto members.

The amalgamation of the two Toronto registry offices, for the sake of economy and public convenience, will be requested of the Ontario government by the city council, provided the recommendation of the civic property committee yesterday is adopted.

Ald. James Hales, in moving in this direction, remarked that as the office of registrar for West Toronto was vacant, the time was opportune. There was absolutely no necessity for the two offices, asserted the alderman, who, in support of his contention that serious inconvenience resulted from the present system, said that the owner of the property on both sides of Spadina avenue was called upon to make registration at both offices. Ald. Hales also urged that the city was put to an unreasonable expense in as much as \$5000 went annually from the civic coffers for maintenance.

Commissioner Harris reminded that the proposition had been brought forward before, and that action had been deferred on the understanding that the mayor would suggest to the government a change in the system of registration.

Ald. Adams ventured the view that the registry building was poorly located, and that the Torrens system should be generally adopted.

The motion then carried.

RENFREW HAD THREE EARTHQUAKES.

RENFREW, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Three earthquake shocks of several seconds duration, following within a second of so of each other, a rather unusual occurrence for this district, were felt here a few minutes after midnight, this morning.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS SUBJECTS

Dr. Embree's Report Upon School Congestion and Necessary Changes in System.

Dr. Embree, senior principal of high schools, yesterday presented his report on the question of secondary schools, to the management committee of the board of education. His recommendations are as follows:

1. That the plan or some modification of the plan proposed by the entrance board of examiners two years ago, be adopted as a uniform promotion test for all pupils proceeding beyond the senior fourth book or eighth grade.

2. That the commercial courses in the fifth book classes and the technical high school be harmonized.

3. That the centralization of the senior and junior teachers' classes in the third and fourth forms be carried into effect in September, 1908.

4. That the board decide without delay as to its policy in the matter of further centralizing the classes of the fourth form or upper school.

5. That the board take immediate steps to provide adequate high school accommodation.

6. That the board adopt such a salary schedule as will secure the best teaching talent for the schools.

7. That the board consider the question of a more satisfactory classification of teachers, as regards rank and salary.

8. That the board define more clearly the status and duties of the official who is required to report to the board and the proper committees on matters relating to the high schools.

The Two Schools.
Dr. Embree begins his report by pointing out marks of distinction between our public and high school systems.

The public schools are all made free schools by statute, but the high schools are not free, but may be made so by the trustee boards that govern them. The public or elementary school system takes on a sectarian bias, particularly in large centres of population, while the secondary school system is entirely non-sectarian.

He says these distinctions are overlooked or ignored by those who would assimilate our school system to that which prevails in the States of the American Union, where there is nothing, except a difference in degree and subjects studied, to distinguish between the two classes of schools.

The statutes and regulations relating to both schools have been framed, for the most part, to meet conditions in places that have a comparatively homogeneous population.

He then discusses two problems: (1) How to bring into harmony the public and high school courses, so as to prevent duplication and overlapping of studies; and (2) how to classify the high schools, in respect to their upper forms especially, so as to prevent waste of teaching power, without in any degree impairing the efficiency of these schools.

The standard of admission to an advanced course should be the same, he reports, whether the courses are for one year only, or for a longer period, as in the high schools. Either the high school entrance examination should be accepted as a common standard or some uniform and equally effective test should be devised.

Business High Schools.
The centralization of the commercial work in the technique of high schools is the first and only attempt to solve the second problem mentioned; and it has proved a success, not in fitting up new technical buildings, but in the fact that the number of students in the purely technical science and art classes. The record will, he believes, find itself obliged at no distant date to establish a separate business high school.

The necessity for uniform text books in high schools is too obvious to require any comment, were it not that in an official report presented to the board, such uniformity is disapproved. The subjects of study for the year should also be taken up in the same order in the several schools.

When we bear in mind that this city extends from east to west for a distance of about nine miles, the advisability of having all the upper school work conducted in one central school might well be called in question, says Dr. Embree, "but with complete upper school courses in two schools, and partial upper school courses in the others, the convenience of the citizens would be well served, and

Continued on Page 7.

LOOK IT TO PAGE 7.
Looking business-like is an important factor in being business-like. You may be sincere and earnest, but you can't attract business confidence if you try to do it wearing a hat that obviously needs to be succeeded by another one. Dr. Embree's special soft and hard felt hats are the smartest, best quality in Toronto at \$2.50 and \$3. The brown shades are popular with the business men, and the old, reliable store at Yonge and Temperance streets is the new place of patronage and secure a satisfactory choice.