

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1910.

WORTHY SIRE AND WORTHY SON.

"A good son of a good father," is perhaps as fine a compliment as any one can receive. It implies character inherited and character developed. John C. Eaton has measured up as very few young men have done when left in a similar situation of responsibility and almost unlimited opportunity. His father would be a proud man to know that his son displays the qualities of head and heart that he held dear, and that honor alike his native and his adopted countries.

It is just a week since The World appealed to the public for support for the new hospital, and suggested that some wealthy citizen might contribute \$100,000 or \$150,000 to enable the hospital board to add the 100 extra beds which were necessary and which might be had immediately for that sum. John C. Eaton did not take a week to make up his mind, and he has given \$250,000 to erect the surgical ward. It is a noble tribute to his father's memory. It is a splendid indication of his own public spirit. Mr. Eaton is already a big Canadian. We want more like him.

Mr. Eaton's gift, however, will have accomplished but a small part of the work if it is passed over with complimentary reference to the generosity of the donor. Perhaps there are only a few others around Toronto able to go and do likewise, according to the letter. But every citizen can do likewise in spirit. It is quite as big a thing for some men to give \$5 or \$25 or even \$1 or \$2, as it is for Mr. Eaton to write his cheque. But will they do it? It is their gifts that will complete the hospital. Mr. Eaton and his friends lay the foundations, but the rest of us must bestir ourselves to put the stones on the roof.

We do not believe that Mr. Eaton desires any ostentatious applause for doing what must have given him the keenest and most enduring pleasure, but it is entirely in accord with the spirit of righteousness to let one's light so shine that men may see the good work to be done, and that they may take part and share in it. Everybody cannot go into partnership with him in the big store, but everybody may be his partner in the hospital enterprise.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

At last the great principle of public ownership in regard to public utilities is winning out in Ontario. The tree is bearing fruit; the people like the fruit.

The Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is a glorious example.

The hydro-electric commission is making good and soon power from Niagara will be distributed to citizens in two score towns of Ontario at almost cost price.

The City of Guelph is making substantial profits in reducing ordinary municipal taxation—out of the control of gas, electric energy, street cars, steam railway, etc.

The City of Ottawa has a surplus of over \$20,000 from last year's distribution of electric energy.

A score of smaller towns are doing the same.

Calgary and Edmonton have inaugurated first-class street car systems that have paid from the day they opened.

The people are getting first-class service at low cost—any profit going to the local exchequer.

There is not a single failure in sight! Toronto, the most progressive city in Canada, is asking for the simple right to take over its street car system at a valuation, or the right to buy the street railway shares, or to build a system of tubes, and to have a commission to secure and manage this and other public utilities. You'd be surprised at the number of persons, some of them representative of the people, who are willing to aid in balking the city in this great proposition. Why?

Toronto would demonstrate in short order her capacity to work out this problem if she is simply given the opportunity.

Why not give her that opportunity?

ONE-HORSE UNIVERSITIES AND THE PUBLIC.

It costs no more, or very little more, to pay a student's keep at a big central university than it does at a one-horse establishment in a small town. The moral dangers are no greater in the one than in the other. If we have to add the outlying students, it would be more efficient to pay fares to and board in the university centre than to "aid" colleges and faculties in a lot of towns.

It is impossible to have high-class technical training in chemistry, electricity, engineering, mining and the like in a little university; and the boy who goes to the latter for such training had better have gone apprentice to the village blacksmith. Neither can you any longer make a good doctor or a surgeon, a dentist or a hygienist in the midst of a small population. Nothing is of more importance to the people at large than the high-class training of

STOCK TAKING SALE

Good Selection Still of Those

WHITE AND COLORED SWEATERS at 50c and 1.00

1.50 and 2.00 SHIRTS for 1.00

Some sold at 25c and 50c each.

DENT'S GLOVES—Dark Gray Suede— for 75c.

WREYFORD & CO., Phone M. 2611 85 King Street West

its scientific, technical, hygienic men. They can only be made where there is population, the best of appliances, conveniences, specialized teachers.

A one-horse university can only produce one-horse men in science and medicine, and the country that is in the race cannot stop in it under such conditions. Nor is a community justified in having its money wasted on badly trained men, when it is entitled to have efficiently trained men instead.

Neither is literature nor mathematics as well taught in the little places as in the big one. All the evidence is the other way. The best men are from the big universities. Germany is for common schools, technical schools, well equipped universities. Even Scotland, which has three universities, sends its best men to finish off in England or Germany.

The solution of the great questions of the day in economics, in politics, must be found by men who are highly trained in logic and fully equipped in history and social progress, and the reading that makes men fit for such work and for leadership may be had at a university of books and teachers.

Don't make a mistake thru your local feeling and pride getting the best of you; a cheap-made university man in these days is the most useless man on this green earth; the greatest asset a nation can have is half a dozen good men a year out of the high-class university. If that many can be made, but you can't make one such man in a glorified high-school. Great men are sometimes made outside of the universities; they only come, if they come from a small university, in spite of it. The inspired man comes from God alone.

The public cannot afford to give its money for half-baked university men; they are entitled to the best that can be made, and the best is never too good.

LAND AND IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENTS.

Objection is made to the proposal to allow municipalities to distinguish between the rating of land values and improvement values on the ground that the amendment would result in a lack

of uniformity in the assessment law of the province. This appears plausible, but it loses its effect when it is remembered that while the law enacts the classes of assessment and the imposition of uniform rates it lays down no principle of valuation. That is left entirely to the judgment of the individual assessors, who differ widely in their views. This has resulted in a complete lack of uniformity in the relative values attached to land and improvements. The difference among the cities and towns of the province is indeed far greater than could possibly happen were municipalities authorized to adjust assessments on the lines contained in the proposed amendment.

SURTAX AND PREFERENCE.

Some British tariff reform newspapers are needlessly excited over the removal of the surtax levied on German imports. That impost was a retaliatory expedient compelled by the German Government's attempt to treat Canada's preferential rate in favor of British goods as a discriminating measure and its action in denying to Canada the tariff benefit conceded to the United Kingdom. The situation so created has operated adversely to German trade and the arrangement simply restores the position to that which would have prevailed had the German Government frankly recognized the special character of the British Empire and the right of its component states to adjust their fiscal relationships without regard to foreign countries.

By entering into reciprocal arrangements for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, the Dominion is only carrying into effect one of the objects of a protective tariff. This very point indeed has been made by British tariff reformers. They have repeatedly advanced the plea that the imposition of protective duties will provide the means of securing reductions in hostile tariffs. But that can only be done by an agreement based on mutual concessions in which even any preference granted by the home country to other British states would be correspondingly affected. During the general election it was openly stated that a British tariff must be conditioned by British

interests and Canada makes no higher than a corresponding claim.

Dr. Sheard could give a street-cleaning performance in Cleveland that would make the Mendelssohn Choir look pale with envy at the applause.

Some English papers are grieved at Germany's withdrawal from Canada. The lesson for England is that Germany, having a tariff, can get and give concessions. England, without a tariff, is swamped with the goods of all other countries, including Germany. That a tariff is as much a matter of national defence as a fleet, is slowly eating its way into the head of the Englishman.

To assess improvement values on a lower basis than site values is a principle so defensible on its merits that the advantages it offers are alone necessary to commend it to the public. As a matter of fact this has already been effected manywheres in the province thru the action of the assessors, who exercise their independent judgment and follow no general rule in setting their valuations. Since there is no actual present uniformity, the granting of power to distinguish between land and improvement values cannot be considered objectionable.

Another February will have passed away before all our friends learn to call it by the proper name. Most of them say "Feb-bru-ary-y."

A revolver is just as dangerous as a dose of poison, and frequently more so. The sale of revolvers should be regulated in the same way as that of poisons, purchasers being compelled to register and furnish reasons for their use of such a dangerous weapon.

Despite much pleading, but little solid argument, Sir James Whitney remains convinced that his requirement of a three-fifths majority, before local option carries is right and should continue. A similar provision exists in other British states, and it appeared in Mr. Asquith's licensing bill thrown out by the peerage at the instigation of the beerage. The prominence it ensures ought to be allowed greater weight by our super-arrogant temperance reformers.

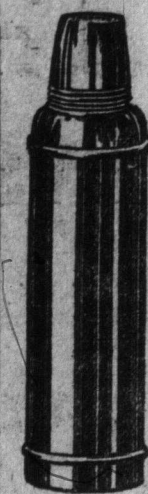
President Taft has expressed his determination to enforce the law against trusts that infringe public rights. Canada will do well by preventing their appearance. Prevention is better than cure, much cheaper in the long run and more easily applied.

Bell Again Remanded.

William Bell, charged with attempting to murder his wife and also with attempting suicide, was once more remanded to the House of Corrections today morning.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Caloris Bottles Going at Fractional Prices



A short time ago these bottles were almost prohibitive in price—everyone wanted one but couldn't afford the price—now thanks to there being no patent, etc., to pay for you may have one of these bottles at even less than cost of production. There should be one or two in every house in Toronto. For picnics they're invaluable—for journeys, for parties, they're endless in their usefulness—Fill one with boiling hot water 'twill remain hot for 24 hours, fill one with ice cold liquid it will remain cold 24 hours.

It's the lowest price we ever sold Caloris bottles, and, those who go autoing, or who purpose camping this summer should get at least a half a dozen. They're of aluminum, perfect in every way and our remarkably low price is, pints, \$1.50, quarts, \$2.00.

—MAIN FLOOR—YONGE ST.

Some New Derbies For Men

The new Spring shipments are coming in from the world's hat centres, and gratifying selection will await you here Saturday.

At 1.50 are new spring styles in a black derby; medium flat set brim, full crown, cushion 1.50 leather sweatband

At 1.00—a shape that is becoming to most men, new but not extreme in style. An English black fur felt derby with roll brim and medium 1.00 crown; pure silk trimming, leather sweatband

"Miss Canada Sets" Reduced to Half Price

Toque and sash in scarlet, finely knit pure wool, for skating, tobogganing, etc. And for Children's Red River coats. Can't promise to fill phone or mail orders. Per set 50c.

February Silverware Sale THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA The EATON Sewing Machine \$18.90



MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN ST.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge's chambers will be held on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
P. Hadley v. Westman.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Titchmarsh v. The World—T. L. Monahan, for defendants. A. E. Knox, for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for security for costs in a libel action. Judgment: Here on the face of the publication complained of there is nothing to suggest a criminal charge. It might be calculated to hold up the plaintiff to ridicule and represent him to be a person who was too ready to initiate criminal proceedings against others on insufficient grounds and then withdraw from them, but however vexatious this does not imply criminality. To allege that a bench warrant was applied for to bring the plaintiff before the magistrate, but refused, cannot be said to impute a criminal offence to the plaintiff. The order for security should be granted to defendants.

Lovery v. Erie Cobalt Silver Mining Co.—A. Cohen, for plaintiff. W. J. Carv, for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. On defendant paying \$20 and being cross examined by plaintiff as soon as he is produced, motion enlarged one week.

Skinner v. Crown Life Insurance Co.—F. S. Bastedo, for defendants. J. T. White, for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for examination of a witness de bene esse. Usual order made.

Rothschild Cobalt Co. v. Gero—H. W. A. Foster, for plaintiff. Motion for leave to issue a concurrent writ for service out of the jurisdiction on defendant.

Bruton v. Graham—H. E. Choppin (Newmarket), for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for a final order of foreclosure. Order made.

Maloney v. Turner—McNaughton (F. E. Brown), for defendant. Motion by defendant for order dismissing action with costs for default in giving security. Order made.

Single Court.

Before Teetzel, J.
Re Clinton Thresher Co.—J. F. Boland, for liquidator. W. Proudfoot, K.C., for directors. W. Brydons, for shareholders. Appeal from report, enlarged by consent for one week.

Mackenzie v. Lee—Plaintiff in person. K. F. Mackenzie, for defendants. Motion by defendants to strike out statement of claim under C.R. 36. Plaintiff asked an adjournment to enable him to examine defendant in support of answer to motion—alleging he desired to show in fact that there was a conspiracy. Adjournment for this purpose was refused, as upon the motion the allegations in statement of claim must be assumed to be true for the purpose of the motion only. The court being of opinion that the statement of claim shows no cause of action and the action appearing to be vexatious and frivolous, ordered that the statement of claim be struck out with costs and the action dismissed with costs.

Rothschild v. Gero—H. W. A. Foster, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction. If appearing that only one defendant had been served at plaintiff's request motion enlarged one week. Injunction continued meantime.

Re Sovereign Bank and Kely—S. Denison, for vendor. W. S. Morden (Bellevue), for purchaser. A question under the Vendors and Purchasers' Act as to whether the vendors are in a position to give a good title under the power of sale in the mortgage upon the land sold. Judgment: The mortgagees are entitled to exercise the power of sale at any time after the mortgage was given upon non-payment of the debt. The demand was embodied in the notice of intention to exercise the power and not being complied with the mortgagees were entitled to sell after the expiration of one month. The answer to the question submitted is therefore in the affirmative. No order as to costs.

Trial.
Before Muir, C.J.
Y. v. Z—R. A. Prinkie, K.C., and A. L. Smith (Alexandria), for plaintiff. D.

WHEN YOU GO OUT TO LUNCH TO-DAY be good to yourself and order a bottle of O'KEEFE'S "PILSENER" LAGER. It's the best appetizer and aid to digestion. Brewed as they brew lager in Pilsen, Germany—of pure Barley Malt, Hops and filtered water—the beer is filtered again after it is brewed and pasteurized after being bottled. Ask for The Beer With a Reputation THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE.

MICHIE'S Extra Old Rye Whiskey is always of the same even quality and mellow flavor—none better. Michie & Co., Ltd. 7 King St. West

BANGERS OF GASOLINE

Mutual Fire Underwriters Discuss New Regulations. Considerable time in discussing the dangers of gasoline was taken up at the convention of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association, held at the Walker House yesterday.

At the suggestion of William Nancskiville, Ingersoll, a form of regulations for the betterment of existing conditions, was drawn up. The new regulations state that on payment of 50 cents to the secretary a permit shall be issued with an extra charge of 50 cents, or the rate of about \$2 per 1000, making \$2.50 per 1000, the said extra to be paid the regular way of instalments.

Stationary or portable engines may be operated without payment of this charge if they are not brought nearer than 20 feet from a stack or building, and no artificial light brought near them. Stationary engines must pump gasoline from properly protected tanks.

The insured must guarantee that no lights of any kind will be brought near the engines or tanks, and also that no gasoline will be kept in any of the buildings covered by the policy. The election of officers resulted as follows:

A. M. Purvis, Columbus, president; J. J. Stewart, Britannia, first vice; J. C. Dancy, Elgin County, second vice; James Beattie, Fergus, secretary; C. Wiloughby, Walnut, assistant secretary. The executive committee is composed of these officers and the following: J. M. McKendrick, Galt; J. McEwan, M.L.A., Drayton; E. J. Peck, Kintore; William Nancskiville, Ingersoll, and James Fisher.

The plant of the John Manswell Company, manufacturers of pressed cord, near Newark, N.J., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$100,000.

HASSAN

CORK TIP CIGARETTES



The Oriental Smoke

TEN FOR 10 CTS