

THE TORONTO WORLD

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NEW YORK—St. Dennis Hotel and Hotel News stand, 157 E. 12th-st.

OTTAWA—Despatch and Agency Co.; all hotels and news stands.

QUEBEC—Quebec News Co.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Raymond & Doherty, 101 Water-st.

WINDSOR—The Windsor News, 101 Water-st.; John McDonald; Hotel Empire news stand.

At Railway news stands and trains.

TO PREVENT PUBLIC FRAUDS.

No one will quarrel with a man who, in the open market, buys western lands at a low figure or at whatever other figure he chooses to pay for them, but where a man, or a group of men, by reason of favor obtains large concessions from a government at ridiculously low prices, much lower indeed than the market price, then the public has reason to grow uneasy and to become suspicious that someone is getting a rake-off.

Out in the west, in parliament and out of parliament and on the streets, stories are current of great graft in the sale of western lands. Some of these stories may be true, some of them may be false, but the impression is undoubtedly abroad that collusion between the Dominion government and the purchasers of land has lined the pockets of all persons concerned to the impoverishment of the public treasury.

Across the line, land frauds, extensive and cunning, have been exposed, and politicians, government officials and land-grabbers have been brought to justice. Very possibly knowledge of the condition of affairs in the Western States has colored the minds of the people of Canada, while at the same time it is not improbable, human nature being much the same north of the 49th parallel as south of it, that what has gone on in the Western States has been duplicated in our own west. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could do no greater service to Canada than by taking hold of some of the stories coming from the west and tracing them back to their elemental facts.

It is about time that the worshippers of vested interests and the idolators of government action, however improperly obtained, should be jolted. In the matter of the sale of government lands in the west new principles should be enunciated, viz.: that anything stolen or acquired either improperly from the crown or by misrepresentation and notwithstanding the fact that a crown title has been given, should be recovered and that public franchises obtained in that way must be canceled. For years the grafters in franchises, in concessions and in lands have been preaching the sanctity of contracts and contending that, whatever the conditions of the fraud perpetrated, once a crown title, or the seal of a municipality has been given, then that contract must be considered as sacred as the ark.

This notion has been nurtured by the grafters themselves and by the parasites who cluster about them, and so long as it is put forth by men occupying high positions just so long will there be no end to frauds in franchises, concessions and land grants. Let the idea once get abroad that those who deal with the crown or with a municipality and thus get concessions, must always be prepared to show that they have not committed wrong, and, if they cannot show it, must be prepared to disgorge what they have improperly obtained and the grafters will take flight. But if it is maintained that, once a concession is got, no matter how improperly, the people are no longer in a position to recover what was obtained by improper means, then a premium is put on fraud.

Concessions obtained improperly from the crown or the public can be recovered and must be recovered. Let this idea sink into the minds of the public and frauds against the public will disappear.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

Spelling simplification is not a fad, as some suppose, but a cause commanding rapidly increasing sympathy and support. Although it has been for many years on the list of active movements it has only recently entered upon what

may be called its effective stage. The remarkable degree of publicity now attained was due primarily to the unexpected advent of President Roosevelt, who, with his customary dashing abruptness, proceeded to give his convictions on this subject practical demonstration. His three hundred reformed spellings were by no means revolutionary—indeed, many of them were more or less in use—but his position as executive head of the largest English-speaking community and the general manner of his message arrested public attention, which the rally of the defenders of English, as now written, only served to confirm.

From a recent letter issued by the simplified spelling board, now in session in New York, some idea can be gained of the progress that has been made. Thirteen thousand persons have signed the agreement or adhesion card and have agreed to use all or some of the three hundred simplified spellings in their letters. These particular forms are now used by President Roosevelt in his correspondence, and by many officials in the executive departments of the United States government. One hundred newspapers use some or all of them, and fifteen hundred firms do likewise in their commercial correspondence or advertising. Two thousand members of the faculties of United States colleges and universities have formally signified their adhesion and are giving the movement their cordial support. More than five thousand teachers have adopted the new spellings and many cities and towns permit them to be taught. The board of superintendents of New York unanimously recommended their use in the city schools, and they are in use in the normal schools, and have been approved by the teachers' associations of many states of the republic. More significant even is the fact that the editors of the six great dictionaries of the English language have approved the movement and become members of the simplified spelling board.

These and numerous other indications show that the benefits of a reformation in the spelling of English are becoming more clearly and generally recognized. Perhaps the promoters of the movement for simplification in its earlier stages laid too much stress on accomplishing by formal order what experience shows can only be done by the slower process of public acceptance. If English is still a living language, it can no more be stereotyped in its present form than it could have been in any other of its varied modifications. But that is not to say that the process of change cannot be accelerated by educative effort. The simplified spelling board is doing excellent service along this line, and as converts multiply each can easily and effectively aid the reform by adopting and regularly using the new spellings. Personal influence, exercised in this quiet way is of greater value than at first sight appears, for the more the man in the street is habituated to novel forms of spelling, the less violent becomes his objection to them. To a man of Shakespeare's day modern English would have seemed strange indeed, even tho his notions of spellings allow a wide latitude. It will take much less time than that which separates us from the Elizabethan age, to accustom the English-speaking people to a rational and logical system of spelling.

IRELAND.

Ireland has a railway grievance that is now under investigation by a vice-regal commission sitting in Dublin. The evidence which has been given has tended strongly in favor of the nationalization of the systems. Mr. Lawrence Malone, who attended on behalf of the Dublin port and docks board, stated they were unanimously of opinion that "the only chance of having rates reduced on Irish railways is by their being purchased by the state and worked in the interest of the country. Although the total train mileage run by all the Irish railways, according to The London Daily News, is only about 15 millions, there are some twenty distinct systems each with a separate board of directors and staff of officials.

State ownership by bringing about unification of control would diminish management charges and benefit the people still more by enabling a rearrangement of routes to be made. Mr. Malone, it is stated, "urged that at 25 years' purchase the Irish railways would cost just over \$200,000,000, and the state could buy at this price and easily earn far more than the debt charges and that nationalization would thus lead, via economy, to increased facilities, thru routes and lower rates." Other witnesses not favoring nationalization made strong appeals for a larger degree of state control.

AN AMBASSADOR IN CANADA.

To professional diplomatists, Professor James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, may be an amateur, but he has easily and certainly learned the value of reticence, that first requirement in the diplomatic outfit. Nor is it less doubtful that he possesses in ample measure the faculty of observation and the capacity to learn and profit by its use. Mr. Bryce is unfettered by servile traditions—itself a valuable asset in an imperial representative accredited to a democratic community. Thanks to his peculiar bent and experience, he is more likely to recognize and appreciate the

strength of Canadian national sentiment and the necessity of according it proper weight than would be a plenipotentiary whose purview had been habitually circumscribed by official limitations. Professor Bryce has made an excellent start by gauging for himself the present temper of Canadian feeling, and it is well that opportunity was taken to give it free expression.

The ambassador's address to the Canadian Club conveyed valuable lessons in comparative constitutional government. Switzerland has long formed an interesting study in democratic development, and she in some important points its conditions are widely dissimilar from those of Canada, in others they approximate closely. Swiss nationalism has been stamped and welded by centuries of struggle, and has withstood such violent intestine strife as marked Reformation days. It has triumphed over affinities of race and language, and has built up a sturdy commonwealth, strong not alone from its continuity of independence, but from the quality of its citizenship. The same disinterested patriotism which distinguishes the Swiss is needed in Canada. Canadian conditions are largely adverse to it, thus rendering it all the more necessary for Canadians to develop individually the spirit that will triumph over the most seductive materialism. In true individual independence lies the salvation of the Dominion.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR FRIDAY.

Chambers. Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Judge's Chambers. The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell at 10 a.m.

Divisional Chambers. Peremptory list for 11 a.m.: 1. Bank R.N.A., v. Austin.

2. The Jones and Ottawa. Toronto Non-Party Buildings. Peremptory list for 10:30 a.m.: McBean v. Knibb.

Polson v. Thomson. Wilson v. Toronto General Trusts, Copeland v. Business.

University v. Holywell. Ash v. Wells. Johnston v. Johnston.

Ontario Bank v. McGill. Toronto Sp. Amusements. Peremptory list for 10 a.m.: Dods v. Consumers' Gas (to be continued).

Fawkes v. The Globe. Miner v. Toronto and York Radial. Brown v. Toronto Festival.

James McIlroy v. Injuries. Summary against George Gordon Mills claiming unstated damages for injuries received thru the alleged negligence of defendant.

To Set Aside Tax Sale Deed. S. F. McKinnon has begun an action against the Corporation of the City of Toronto to set aside a certain tax deeds to lands on Logan-avenue and Carlav-avenue are null and void.

Injured on a Street Car. Mahala Stewart is claiming damages from the Toronto Railway Co. for injuries received thru the negligence of the company's servants while she was a passenger on their railway. She has issued a writ against the company.

Obtained Cheque in Error. A cheque for \$100.69 and 60 cents payable to the defendant in the action of Hamilton against Streeton was obtained from the court in error. Upon consent an order has been made directing the cheque to be delivered up for cancellation and paying out the money to the plaintiff.

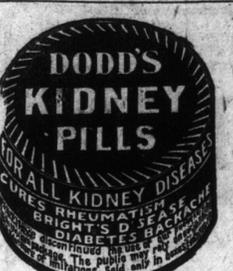
Action Dismissed. John D. Pringle has an action pending against G. C. Campbell and D. F. Hulbert as maker and endorser of certain promissory notes. Upon consent an order has now been obtained dismissing the action with costs.

Want to Examine the Mine. The West of Wm. Minnie Co. made an application to Master-in-Chambers Cartwright for an order allowing them to inspect by their engineers and surveyors, the property of the La Rose Mining Co., which adjoins that of the plaintiffs. They are also asking to be allowed to make charts and plans showing the underground and surface workings of the La Rose Mine. Judgment was reserved.

Suit for Damages. The Toronto Railway Company are being sued by William H. Phillips for unstated damages received by Phillips in an accident caused, it is alleged, thru the negligence of the company's servants.

Trial Postponed. The action brought by Dr. Henry Adams of Embro against John MacKay, as maker and endorser of a certain estate, was to have been tried at Woodstock on the 9th of April. Upon application to the court the trial has been postponed on account of the illness of MacKay. The place of trial may be changed to Brampton if plaintiff so desire.

Settled the Action. The C.P.R. Co. has settled the action brought against it by George Burch for injuries sustained by his son, a lad ten years of age, who was run down by a hand car while crossing the company's tracks at Orangeville. At the trial Burch was awarded \$1000 and costs. The company filed notice of appeal, but the action has now been settled upon payment to Burch of \$500 and costs.



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BILL TO VALIDATE TITLES INTRODUCED BY MR. FOY

A. G. Mackay Gives Notice of Motion That Licenses Be Removed From Realm of Party Politics.

Hon. J. J. Foy introduced a bill in the legislature yesterday respecting Cobalt Lake and Kerr-Lake, the object being to clear the title of the purchasers of these mining properties. Mr. Foy explained the matter, already so familiar, from the withdrawal of the property in 1905, until the sale a few months ago, when the patents were given. Attention was drawn to the fact that the purchasing companies had not given title, that he had it. The bill did not exclude the claims of any persons who might have made discoveries. These would be dealt with under the existing law. A number of people had set up fictitious claims, he continued, everybody knew that was not open and that veins were running into it, but afterwards these claims had been made. Having taken \$1,000,000 from the purchasing companies the government ought to enable them to go ahead and work their property. In view of the development, the bill would make the title valid and binding.

Hon. Mr. Graham agreed absolutely that when they took a man's money his property should be given to him. He thought the bill would be a good one, but he thought it was an evasive answer that an ordinary patent had been issued. Had they guaranteed the title?

Mr. Cameron also thought the government should have satisfied themselves in advance that the title was good. He thought the bill was a good one, but he thought it was an evasive answer that an ordinary patent had been issued. Had they guaranteed the title?

Hon. Mr. Whitney: They may not have seemed to do so to the hon. gentleman, but they did all the same.

Mr. Cameron complained that the bill would be an absolute bar to certain claimants.

That Not Necessary. A. G. Mackay held that a fiat was unnecessary in the case in question, which was one of company against company. What became of the present suit? The parties were not only ordered of their prior rights, but out of their costs.

Hon. Mr. Foy again went into the details of the withdrawal of the lake property. He quoted the act and the order in council, and citing the evidence when the original notice posted in the Cobalt district was produced before the contending parties.

U. A. Smith (Sault) alleged that there were prior claimants, and that the matter was being carried on by the Premier Whitney declared the bill would not have been fair had the case been as Mr. Smith put it.

"But it wasn't," said the hon. gentleman, "wouldn't have had anything to say," remarked Mr. Whitney.

A bill to amend the Ontario Election Act was also introduced by Mr. Foy. The object of the bill is to provide for the voting of clergymen and teachers who are absent away from the electoral district in which they are registered.

Mr. Thompson's Bill. Hon. Mr. Hanna, speaking of R. A. Thompson's bill to amend the Liquor License Act, would prevent the holder of a shop license canvassing in local option territory. Last year a similar bill was introduced, dealing with wholesale license holders. The amendment would destroy the shop license trade and drive it to larger centers. He thought it was one the house should not adopt. The department, he said, had the case at Dundas under consideration. This had been mentioned by Mr. Thompson as a case of evasion of the law.

The bill was withdrawn.

Bill to amend the Credit of The Toronto World when the day of reckoning comes. The World's little act of kindness to the disheartened and destitute emigrant will redound eternally to its credit. There is ample evidence that an organization such as this Welcome League was needed and we are glad that it was a newspaper which started it.

Incidentally, we may state that we have received a letter from an English new comer now located in Leeds, who confirms the stories of ill-treatment accorded in Canada to raw emigrants. He is doing well now, but on his arrival in Canada experienced the measure of insult and ill-usage so keenly felt and resented by the old country heart. As this correspondent does not wish his name published the standing rule of paper forbids its publication in full.

Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville write as follows: "We think that the British Welcome League to which you are giving so much publicity is a move in the right direction, and we take much pleasure in enclosing our cheque for \$25 to help it along."

Many others have sent in their names and subscriptions. All well wishers of Canada should follow these good examples. The committee hope to have a permanent bureau working in the course of a few days and appeal to all employers of labor to aid it, by sending particulars of all vacancies they have.

I desire to become a member of the British Welcome League, and enclose \$1 subscription for the ensuing 12 months:

Name

Address

Send to Albert Chamberlain, president, 84 Victoria-street; Mayor Coatsworth, treasurer, or C. W. Mogridge, secretary, 123 York-street, Toronto, or Imperial Bank, corner of Queen and Yonge.

FOUR SUE GAS COMPANY.

William Webster, William Dodds, Aaron Heand and William Mills are suing the Consumers' Gas Co. Webster and Dodds are seeking for \$7000 each, and the others \$2000 each.

On Sept. 18 last year they were working at a purifying gas machine, when an explosion occurred. They were all more or less injured. E. F. B. Johnston and Richard Greer are appearing for the defence and R. U. McPherson for the plaintiffs. The action is being tried before Justice Britton and a jury.

WILLIAM ANDERSON BETTER.

William Anderson, M.L.A., East Peterboro, was taken to the Cottage Hospital Tuesday night suffering from heart trouble. His condition is improved.

Donations for Bureau Many Find Positions

New Citizens Still Throng World Office and Are Receiving Help.

The increasing demands made day by day upon The World Welcome Bureau serves to emphasize the great need that existed for a central organization that could deal with the vast army of skilled and unskilled laborers that are flocking to the country, and to distribute same to all parts where their services may be required. There was no falling off in the number of callers, and many more found work.

Positions are needed for plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, brass workers and general laborers. Yesterday there was a number of men seeking other kinds of occupation, architects, clerks, watchmen, etc.

Positions are required for two or three married men with families who are incapable of heavy labor. Letters are coming in from all parts of the country from men seeking work. Again we must state that it is impossible to reply to letters. Every effort will be made to send men to outside points where required. Employers will take this notice as an acknowledgment of their letters.

The British Welcome League is finding supporters in all parts of the province. The following is what The Toronto Times has to say about it: "BRITISH WELCOME LEAGUE."

Few papers are more heartily cursed, and more widely read, than The Toronto World. It is a journalistic free-lance guided by the inspiration of W. F. Maclean, M.P., and deals with public matters according to its fancy with a freedom unique in Canada. Nobody knows what it is going to say next, and everybody reads it. It takes advanced views on most public questions, frequently a little too advanced for the public, but as a rule, in the right direction. It trends on political issues quite irrespective of party, but it always manages to stir up public interest if it does nothing else; and that is a good thing. "The World do move."

About ten days ago, as readers of this paper are aware, The Toronto Times told the story of an English emigrant who came out to Canada and met with a most discouraging reception. The World helped this destitute emigrant, and on the impulse of the moment started what it calls "The World Welcome Bureau" for the benefit of British emigrants who had not yet got their feet firmly planted.

The success of The World's kindly movement was really astonishing. The newspaper office was fairly inundated by offers of help for newcomers, expressions of sympathy, and corroborations of the story of the disheartened emigrant. A public meeting was held in the Sons of England Hall, Toronto, and an association formed entitled "The British Welcome League." For the care of new citizens an emergency fund was started to carry on the good work.

The formation of this league will do much to the credit of The Toronto World when the day of reckoning comes. The World's little act of kindness to the disheartened and destitute emigrant will redound eternally to its credit. There is ample evidence that an organization such as this Welcome League was needed and we are glad that it was a newspaper which started it.

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