

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE, 33 YONGE STREET.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Main 253—Private exchange, connecting all departments.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies—

Daily One Cent.

Sunday Five Cents.

By Carrier—

Daily Only . . . Six Cents Per Week.

Daily and Sunday . . . 10c. Per Week.

By Mail—

Daily Only, One Month . . . 25c.

Daily Only, One Month . . . 45c.

Daily Only, One Year . . . \$2.00.

Sunday Only, One Year . . . \$2.00.

Daily and Sunday, One Year . . \$3.00.

Cost of foreign postage should be added to above rates.

To the United States, including Postage—

Daily Only, One Month . . . 45c.

Daily Only, One Month . . . 70c.

Daily Only, One Year . . . \$5.00.

Sunday Only, One Year . . . \$4.00.

Daily and Sunday, One Year . . \$9.00.

The World, daily and Sunday, is now on sale at the following news stands and

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New York City—Edwards Hotel, The

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THE BEILIN VISIT.

From every point of view the state visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the German capital has been successful and this even if it did nothing else than remove the impediments which have hitherto stood in the way of a better mutual understanding. The fact that these impediments were very largely the result of unreasoning prejudice, due to reciprocal suspicion, did not make them less formidable, rather made them the more difficult to overcome. Nothing could be of greater or more enduring value to Europe than the inclusion of Germany in a universal league of peace, and this, to all appearance, will be materially furthered by the personal exchange of assurances not only between the constitutional sovereigns, but the accredited representatives of their governments.

That was a happy coincidence which enabled the Franco-German agreement regarding Morocco to be published simultaneously with the royal visit. There can be no real doubt that the nations of Western Europe sincerely desire the continuance of peace. If it were left in the hands of the people themselves and of those who rely on the support of popular sentiment, the task would be of easier performance. The very revision of feeling which has followed upon the published account of the understanding arrived at shows that the differences were really superficial, and that there was a strong undercurrent ready to rise to the surface.

As has already been noted, it is altogether remarkable that the Franco-British entente, itself one of the matters that widened the breach between the British and German nations, has now assisted in eliminating a danger point that has more than once assumed a minatory aspect. If the European peoples can only get rid of the notion that cordial relationship between two powers does not necessarily mean hostile designs on others, but rather seeks to include others within its sphere of influence, a long step will be made towards a genuine international comity. This our King seems to have accomplished, if only the lead he has given is followed, and if certainly will be, so far as the leaders of British opinion are concerned.

CANADA AND THE IMPERIAL RELATIONSHIP.

While it is possible to agree with much that was said by Mr. John S. Ewart in his address to the Peterboro Canadian Club, the general form and manner of it is not so readily approved. Although an advocate of a readjustment of the relationship between the mother country and the self-governing states of the empire, he apparently assumes that there has been no process of change and that Canada to-day stands where it did in that respect half a century ago. No doubt there has been no specific regularization in advance of difficulties which might conceivably rise over the foreign policy of the imperial government, but to anticipate the course of events has never been the British practice, either in its own affairs or in those of the empire. Vast constitutional developments have come about almost without observation, and only when they were accomplished have they been officially recognized. That may be wholly illogical and indefensible in theory, but in practice it has carried the United Kingdom thru a series of political revolutions which could not otherwise have been attained without serious internal disturbances.

Why should Canadians be asked to assume that the imperial government will ever require them to be involved in war, either with the United States or with France? Notwithstanding occasional sharp quarrels, there has

LARGE RESULTS.

The Net Premium Income of the Manufacturers Life during 1908 amounted to

\$2,119,583.57

an increase over 1907 of \$107,610.04.

The total Income amounted to

\$2,577,890.18

an increase over 1907 of \$144,776.03.

Such results tell their own story of the wonderful progress made by this Company, which recently entered on its 22nd year in business.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Head Office:—Toronto, Canada.

been no war with either country for nearly one hundred years. Friendship with both is becoming increasingly a settled habit in imperial politics, and every year makes the risk of war more improbable. In neither case is the existing entente cordiale a mere diplomatic achievement. It has been the result of national forces and a growing popular recognition that as free nations standing for democratic principles they have much in common.

Causes of disagreement are being steadily eliminated, for years they have stood together not for temporary purposes, but on the basis of a genuine accord of international policy. Were modern British governments meditating aggressive designs or were they less dominated by the desire to ensure worldwide peace, there might be occasion for disquietude. But in every part of the world the influence of the empire is being thrown on the side of peace, and with this there can be no quarrel on the part of Canada.

Mr. Ewart himself notes that the propriety of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal at the imperial conference to pledge Canadian support in a British-European war has never been disputed or doubted. If that is so, and as that declaration really covers any war, not necessarily European, the advisability of providing in advance for all conceivable complications does not appear to be necessary, even if it were possible. The World has repeatedly indicated its view that the ultimate readjustment of the imperial relationship must come as a natural growth and cannot be forced along any artificial channel. Great advances have already been made and it is now clearly recognized that the empire will become more and more a co-partnership of free, equal and autonomous British peoples. That, of course, means co-operation for common purposes and for common defence and the stability of the voluntary determination of each nation to act in union. No hard and fast pre-arrangement can ensure this any more than the absence of such an arrangement can prevent it. Mutual but individual action after consultation appears to be the only way to be the only safe policy to pursue at this stage of the imperial development, and it is that now being followed.

TRAVELERS' READY REFERENCE.

(Trains Leave Toronto Daily.)

For Montreal—7.30 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.15 p.m. The 9 a.m. has parlor-library-café car to Montreal, and through Boston sleeper. The 8.30 and 10.15 p.m. trains carry Pullman sleepers. For London, Detroit and Chicago—

8 a.m., 4.40 p.m. and 11 p.m., carrying Pullman sleepers. The 8 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. have parlor-library-café cars. For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York—

9 a.m., 4.05 and 6.10 p.m., carrying café or buffet-library-parlor cars. The 6.10 p.m. has Pullman sleeper to New York.

Remember the Grand Trunk is the only double-track route to above points and a double-track line contributes to safety. Secure tickets and make reservations at city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, Phone Main 4299.

Trouble at His Finger Ends.

Yesterday afternoon, while at work at the McCann-Knox Milling Company, Thos. Ross, of Nassau-street, had the top of his right thumb amputated. This is the second thumb he has lost, and he is minus the tops of two fingers.

Drink all the Porter you like. But drink the Porter that "likes you"—

O'Keefe's

SPECIAL EXTRA MILD PORTER

Never makes you bilious—because it's pure and old.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Osgoode Hall, Feb. 16, 1909.

Motions set down for single court for Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Gervais v. Long.

2. and 3. Burfield v. Medonte.

4. McBrady v. Irvine.

5. Canada Plac Co. v. McGregor.

6. Martin v. St. Catharines.

7. Imperial Bank v. Forbes.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Hyde v. Starr (to be continued).

2. Re Fitzsimmons Estate.

3. McMaster v. Workman.

4. Cliff v. Norris.

5. Farmers' Bank v. Blou.

6. McClellan v. Simpson.

Peremptory list for non-jury assize court on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at city hall at 10.30 a.m.:

139. Cowie v. Cowie.

140. Jarvis v. Cowie.

141. Hogerud v. Monielth.

142. Chanters v. Big Cities.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, Master.

Lindsay v. Currie, on order for the examination of defendant for discovery.

P. E. Hodgins, K.C., for plaintiff.

Judgment (L.). One of the defendants is resident out of the jurisdiction, and must be examined by the commission. The other is a member of the house of commons, and is now in session. It was suggested that he be examined by the court at the residence of the plaintiff. It does not, however, seem that the decision in Cox v. Prior (1899), 18 P.R. 492, has ever been questioned, and a similar order should be made in this case.

Re the rules of the house was argued since 1892, and that defendant would be affected by the decision.

Costs in the examination on a Saturday, the penalty for want of attendance. By having the examination on a Saturday, the plaintiff is quite willing to have the matter arranged to suit the reasonable convenience of the defendant.

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EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Something Unusually Interesting Every Hour of the Exposition

YOU can't imagine until you come and see the demonstrations how intensely interesting it is to watch the different machines and manufacturing devices in operation—and no matter what hour of the day you come you'll find the exposition in full swing, and, if you want to view the different exhibits at your leisure, come in the morning when the crowd is not so great. Everything free to see—a guide book tells location of each demonstration, and The Exposition Daily News, issued from the Main Floor, gives interesting news of the exhibits.

Clothing Prices That Will Save Men Money

NAVY BLUE WORSTED SERGE SUIT \$10.50—An imported material of smooth twill finish, excellent for wear, fast indigo dyed; cut in three-button, single and double-breasted sack shapes, and strongly lined with Italian cloth; sizes 36 to 44; price 10.50

A DRESSY CHESTERFIELD OVERCOAT AT \$10.95—Is made from pure wool materials—Oxford grey and black meltons and chevrons, of English manufacture, heavy weight, 46 inches long, with broad lapels and velvet collar, hand-worked buttonholes, collar hand-padded and felled by hand, best of linings and trimmings, sizes 34 to 44; price 10.95

February Trouser Sale Prices

We're keeping each stock well supplied with the reinforcements

and all the while keeping the goods up to the highest standard

—It's opportunity time for men.

Nice Worsted Trousers, striped pat-Heavy Tweeds, striped patterns; February Sale price 2.00

Heavy English Hairline Tweed, side Better Quality Tweed Trousers; February Sale price 1.00

and hip pocket; February Sale price 2.00

Solid Worsted Trousers, English fabrics; February Sale price \$2.29 and \$2.49.

Choice Worsted Trousers, 5 pockets; February Sale price \$2.69 and \$3.29.

BOYS' SUITS OF ALL-WOOL IMPORTED MATERIALS—There's a value offering that should excite interest. Three-piece and two-piece suits, in dark brown and olive shades, double breasted coat, strong Italian body 3.79

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

Men's Neglige Shirts .75

Just arrived, a shipment of new Neglige Shirts, the popular style for Spring; made from fine shirting materials in the latest patterns, separate or attached cuffs; a varied assortment of new color combinations, sizes 14 to 18; price75

Imported Cuffs .10

Men's Imported Cuffs, band shape, English make, sizes 9 1-2 to 11 1-2; special value, per pair10

Out Go Men's Undershirts

Scotch wool and fleece lined; these are balances left over from our regular stock; there being shirts only in the lot, compels us to clear them out far below their regular price. Of course, your size isn't here in both kinds,