

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1850.

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Will pay for The Sunday World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain, or the United States.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6.

IT IS MOST "REGRETTABLE."

The Methodist book committee, in its report upon the purchase of the Beverley House site and the deals and transactions leading up to the same, says:

"We are convinced that such a dual relation as principal and agent and as vendors and solicitors being occupied by the same persons is regrettable."

The World ventures to go further and say that it would be indeed most "regrettable" if upon the facts found by the Book Room committee no action be taken beyond the expression of a "vain regret." The money made by this syndicate belongs in equity to the aged ministers and others who are entitled to share in the profits of the Book Room to which purpose they are specifically dedicated. The World, micro than "regrets" it deplores the apparent apathy of the committee.

True, the committee could not in the case of the solicitors deal with them as it were under consideration at Osgoode Hall, either by the courts or by the benchers of the Law Society. But the committee was authorized to express the view of the church in relation to the sacredness of trust funds and the solemn obligations which rest upon those charged with their administration. If only "regret" is expressed when personal profit is made by trustees at the expense of the beneficiaries of funds devoted to church and charity, what will be the attitude of the church towards business men? We will arrive at that pass where not even a perfunctory "regret" will be expressed when trustees are found to have been trafficking for personal gain in the property of the trust.

We have always understood that those standing in a trust relation should not directly or indirectly deal or bargain with those they represent or make any personal gain or profit from their trust relation. The moral sense of the community frowns upon the illicit commission.

The Book Room committee, among other things, reports:

"We do not think there was any deliberate intention to mislead the book committee as to the ownership of the property. We think it, however, unfortunate that full disclosure of the nature of the vendors was not made to the book committee, especially in view of the intimate relations of Messrs. Bond, Briggs, and Frost with the Book Room."

But the committee appears to think that the parties involved are absolved from serious blame by the statement that they did not intend to do anything wrong. We regret that a standard so elastic finds favor; it is not the standard by which the courts of law are guided. The trustee is absolutely forbidden to purchase sell or otherwise traffic in the trust estate for his personal benefit. No matter how innocent such a transaction may be, it is in the language of Chancellor Kent, recorded by the courts as being "poisonous in its consequences."

We join with the Book Room committee in "regretting" the occurrence which it has been investigating; even more we regret the failure of the committee to condemn in unqualified terms the action of the solicitors and others occupying a trust relation in dealing with and making a profit out of the Beverley House site transaction. Not only should restitution have been demanded, but the attitude of the church should have been expressed in much the same language as was used by an eminent judge when recently declaring void an indirect purchase of that property by the trustees for his own use. He said:

"This court has frequently declared with emphasis the disapproval of such schemes and devices by which trustees may seek to enrich themselves by the use of property committed to their hands for administration in the interests of beneficiaries whose rights should be guarded with scrupulous fidelity."

EXPRESS COMPANIES AND PARCEL POST.

One of the ironies produced by the establishment of the parcel post in the United States, is the serious attempt now made by the express companies to reduce the cost of living thru encouraging direct service between the producer and the consumer. This illustrates the point which has already been brought home to the people of Southern Ontario thru the operation of the government hydro-electric system. Not only has it provided light and power at greatly reduced prices, but it has compelled privately owned and operated companies to meet those

prices. The result is that every consumer benefits, but many do not yet realize what they owe to the institution of a public competitive monopoly.

Secure in their financial monopoly the express companies of the United States believed, and acted on the belief, that they could exploit the people to the utmost of their power. It took years of oppression to bring home to the ordinary citizen the fact that the remedy was waiting at his elbow. Now that it has come in the shape of a parcel post he finds that the express companies are prepared to eliminate the middlemen if only they can continue to do a profitable business. This was the card they played to affect public opinion. Now that it has failed they themselves strive to do what they charged parcel post would effect. But parcel post will help not injure the rural storekeeper.

THE CASE OF MEXICO.

Mexico and the other states of Central America are now the turbulent regions of this continent. They reflect a past from which the states of South America have largely freed themselves. President Wilson's policy towards Mexico may be taken as based on his recognition that what has been accomplished in Argentina and the other republics of the south can be established in Mexico by sympathetic aid of the forces that incline to the side of a real constitutional government. He does not desire to embroil the United States in a war which would certainly be long and costly, both in money and in blood, but he is satisfied that patient and persistent effort will enable the Mexican people to gain a political leadership which will have regard more to the good of the state than to the reward of personal ambition.

The Argentine Republic has a very liberal constitution that encourages and protects foreign residents equally with its own citizens. It provides security for property, freedom of the press and of religion, and for complete equality before the law. Aliens enjoy all civil rights and have, indeed, the unwonted privilege of requiring their cases to be tried in the federal courts—by judges appointed by the national government. The fourteen provinces are autonomous, elect their own governors, legislatures and judges, and have full control of their local affairs. Some such system is needed in Mexico, and might have been instituted by President Diaz had he measured up to the height of his opportunity. President Wilson wants to find the man who will combine strength and patriotism.

NORTH ONTARIO MINERALS.

Ontario's mineral resources are being actively explored by the notice of the British investors. A recent number of The Investor's Chronicle, of London, contains a highly favorable article on the mining industries of Porcupine, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake, more particularly of Cobalt, where the prospects are declared never to have looked so bright. The activity in Northern Ontario, says the writer, who has been discussing Canadian general conditions and railways in previous articles, "is something to experience, and the confidence of directors and miners at Cobalt, Casey, and at Porcupine should reassure investors that their interests are being carefully developed." He adds that "the mineral riches of Northern Ontario are astounding and there is more to come. It is expected that the silver mines will obtain their greatest output below the thousand feet level."

MORE LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION. Today commences the fourth annual stock show at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, and in conjunction therewith The World publishes a supplement which in some measure will indicate the extent reached by the live stock industry in this city.

The World is firmly convinced that Toronto is destined to be a close competitor with Chicago for supremacy on this continent and may even surpass it. The show at the Union Stock Yards today and on Monday will well repay a visit, and as no charge is made the attendance should be large.

Canadians may well feel proud of the honors won at the recent Chicago exhibition. This is all well in its way, but what is wanted in Ontario and the other provinces is the raising of more live stock. That present prices are remunerative to the farmer is not questioned, but there is a disposition to sell off young stock to be later fattened at a profit by the American farmer.

The Ontario farmer should raise more feed, and if possible, allow his agricultural products to leave the farm on the hoof. Toronto will provide all the requisites for a remunerative market, and if the farmer will join forces by a larger production of stock this city and the rural community will be immensely benefited.

A SQUARE DEAL. It seems impossible to get it into the heads of the ruling classes that even-

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handed justice, or what is called "righteousness" in the New Testament, is the one thing needed to make people satisfied with the social order, with government, with life itself. The square deal, as it has been called, is a standard that appeals to the deepest consciousness in every man, and is confirmed and defined by his experience. In the old country the government has been giving itself an earthquake sensation by immorally one Irish agitator Larkin, and letting another Irish agitator, Carson, go free. Mrs. Pankhurst is treated similarly to Larkin, and her very numerous friends and supporters wonder why the people in authority make the distinction. Some people think it is good politics, but it isn't. It isn't good sense; it isn't good business; it has never come to very good in history, and people hiss it on the stage or in fiction.

We have it in Canada, as well as in Britain, and just as much in Toronto as in Dublin or London. We may not have Larkins and Carsons, or Pankhursts, but we have others who seem to regard themselves as being entitled to be judged by a different standard from their neighbors, and deal with them on liberal terms that they would admit should apply to the general mass. We do not think this desire to be given exceptional advantages is confined to any class. Some rich people desire it, but other rich people scorn it. Some poor people are willing to take any favor that comes their way. Others say with Whitman: "By God I ask nothing that all others may not have the equivalent of on the same terms."

A WAY TO CHEAP LAND.

Mr. J. Frank Beer, who has done such excellent work as president of the Toronto Housing Co., has been speaking in Cincinnati on "How to get cheap houses." In every city of any considerable size on the continent we might almost say, in the world—this problem is an urgent one. Toronto ought to be free from the reputation for overcrowding, but on the contrary, for lack of proper street car accommodation, and on account of the influence of down town property holders, the population is nearly twice as dense as in London, and practically equal to Paris, where steps are being taken to improve slum conditions. Mr. Beer pointed out in Cincinnati, as it still needs to be pointed out in Toronto, that cheap land is a prime consideration in cheap housing. It can only be obtained by rapid and cheap transportation to the suburbs. The present movement to purchase the street railway and operate it in the interest of those who need cheaper homes is being opposed by those who wish to prevent the escape of the population from the congestion which adds value to central property.

The Globe asks why we should pay a ransom for this. If a ransom were necessary we believe it ought to be paid. Nothing is asked but to take over the railway, manage it efficiently, pay the regular fares for a term of years, and the thing is done. To take it over, it is necessary to pay the railway company that part of the profits they might reasonably expect to make in the next eight years. To manage it efficiently, a commission must be appointed under the act authorizing the purchase. To pay the fares is a matter for the citizens, and they will be encouraged to pay their fares by having better cars to ride in, more of them, and new lines in every district requiring such service.

In this way the rapid and cheap transportation to the suburbs which Mr. Beer says is demanded for cheap housing, will be attained.

Fast radial lines must eventually be added to this, and Mr. Cousins' scheme for radial entrances, which some members of the harbor board have mistaken for a civic street car system, will assist their development in future. We agree with Mr. Arnold that there are excellent points in the plan as a radial entrance scheme, but it will have to be thought over in connection with more immediate necessities.

Mr. Beer also advocated the taxation of unimproved land more heavily than land bearing improvements. It would be quite sufficient in our opinion to make unimproved land bear an equal load with improved land, to stimulate its development for building sites.

VIENNA'S TRANSIT SERVICE.

In one of the interesting series of articles on town transit control, contributed by Mr. H. H. Gordon, a member of the London (England) County Council, to The Daily News and Leader of that city, he describes the municipal transit system in Vienna. The Austrian capital is unique in one respect, he remarks. Problems raised by a multiplicity of municipalities fringing on the city area have been avoided by the simple process of extending the jurisdiction of the city corporation so that the increase in population was continually accompanied by the provision of additional transit facilities. In this way congestion was avoided and the whole transit system arranged to meet the needs of the people. All instruments of general public transit, steam railways, omnibuses, street railways, are municipally owned and worked.

In view of some of the statements made in connection with the Toronto Street Railway situation it is not

without interest to note the statement that at busy times ten cars a minute pass along the Ring Strasse, in front of the houses of parliament. Outside the Ring the street railway system covers the whole city and suburbs and all tickets permit transfer from one route to another. Vienna has grown rapidly in population, but its corporation was wise enough to provide for the future. The area reserved for the fresh air reservoirs, gardens and playing fields for the increasing number of citizens, exceeds, we are told, the parks and open spaces all combined of Berlin, Paris and London. Vienna, too, has a very complete building plan, and Mr. Gordon's verdict is that in the layout of its streets and the Austrian capital stands supreme.

JUDGE SURPRISED AT GOOD TORONTO

Is Getting as Bad as Canal Street, New York, He Says.

"I don't know whether it is the morality department that is stirring these things up, or whether it is that the teaching of morals is lax, but the fact is that there is a tremendous increase in this kind of crime, and I am thoroughly sick of it," said Judge Morgan, in sentencing Patrick Flynn to sixty days on a charge of gross indecency preferred against him by a medical student attending the University of Toronto.

His honor said that since he had sat on the criminal bench he had been moved to strike out of the records of the City of Toronto, somewhat falsely characterized as "The Good," and at the amount of indecency that had developed in it. "It is getting as bad as Canal Street, Buffalo," he said.

One Way to Purchase Gifts.

Everyone has certain friends or relatives to whom they wish to give a more or less expensive gift, and yet find it inconvenient to make a large outlay at one time. The way some people are happily getting around this is by purchasing a Phonograph, Victrola, Piano, Player-Piano or other instrument at the R. S. Williams and Sons Company, Limited, at 145 Yonge Street, and by making a small payment down the gift will be delivered on Christmas Day and the giver can carry the balance in small monthly payments. A list of descriptions, ranging in price from 25 cents to \$1,500 can be seen at Williams' store.

BRANTFORD CHOSEN AS NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

Convention of Bricklayers and Stonemasons Concludes After Election of Officers.

(Special to The Toronto World) ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 5.—Brantford was chosen as the next convention city by the provincial conference of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, the tenth annual session of which was closed here this afternoon. Ottawa and Kingston were contenders. A handsome souvenir was voted to Joseph J. McLaughlin, the retiring president. The following officers were elected for the year: President, J. McLeod, Toronto; second vice-president, J. J. Burrage, Kitchener; third vice-president, J. J. Fowler, Kingston; third vice-president, Edwin Chamberlain, Collingwood.

WILL START TO BUILD ROAD TO PORT NELSON

Supplies and Contractors' Material Can Be Delivered All Thru Winter.

(Special to The Toronto World) OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Gangs of men will be sent out by the railway department this week to build a tote road to Port Nelson along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway. By this it will be possible to send in supplies and contractors' materials, all winter, and stage communication with Port Nelson will be kept up. At present the only communication is by dog trail.

Are You Going to Europe?

If you are contemplating a trip across the Atlantic you can get all the necessary information regarding steamship travel at the office of Messrs. A. F. Webster & Son, 63 Yonge Street, also all kinds of foreign money, drafts and travelers' cheques.

DECK HAND DROWNED IN CARDINAL CANAL

Arthur Cooper, an Englishman, Meets Death by Falling From Coping Into Water.

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 5.—While leaving the steam barge Whittaker, on which he was employed as a deck hand, Arthur Cooper slipped on the coping at the Cardinal Canal, and falling into the water was drowned before his companions could effect a rescue. Cooper was an Englishman, who had been in this country only a few months. Relatives on his home land have been notified of the tragedy.

GURTEIN V. PEDLAR PEOPLE—F. Aylesworth, for Security Trust Company of Detroit, moved for order for payment to the company of certain moneys in postoffice department at Windsor. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Order made.

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AT OSGOODE HALL

Dec. 6, 1913.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

George F. Shepley, K.C., was unanimously elected treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada by the benchers today, in the room and stead of Sir Aemilius Irving, K.C., deceased.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Monday, 8th inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Barton v. Shetkenko.

2. Lange v. Toronto and York Railway Co.

3. Blaise v. Bognalio.

4. Smith v. Tremaine.

5. Van Valkenburg v. Northern Navigation Co.

6. Chamberlain v. Toronto Railway Company.

7. Reid v. Munro.

8. Brantford v. Grand Valley Railway Co., do. v. Grand Valley Railway Co., do. v. Grand Valley Railway Co., to be spoken to.

9. Re Grand Valley Railway Co.

Domination Contravened Elections Act. Crawford v. Trux—A petition by James Crawford and James A. Garland of the Township of Brant, in County of Bruce, farmers, has been filed to set aside the election of Robert Crawford, a candidate for the division of commons for the electoral division of South Bruce. The petition contains the usual charges set out in printed forms and claims for 33 reasons that election should be adjudged to be void, or in alternative, that Wellington D. Carling, who was elected, is ineligible. The petition is filed by William H. Price, Home Life Building, Toronto, who paid the usual \$100 deposit.

Master's Chambers. Before George S. Holmstedt, K.C.

King v. Davy—Forsyth, for defendant, obtained enlargement of motion for one week.

Jackson v. Structural Steel Co.—R. H. Parmeter, for Structural Steel Co., moved to strike out paragraph of defence claiming indemnity from the plaintiff. Order made striking out paragraph claiming indemnity and defendant's motion to be at liberty within two days to deliver third party notice to co-defendants, the Structural Steel Co., who submit to appear in court to be tried two days thereafter, and third party subject to be tried same time as action, subject to direction of the court. Order made striking out paragraph claiming indemnity from the plaintiff. Plaintiff's costs of both applications in the cause.

Somers v. Somers—J. M. J. Polina, for plaintiff, moved for leave to discontinue. H. S. White, for defendant, asked enlargement. Enlarged until 9th inst.

Mitchener v. Sinclair—J. King, K.C., for defendant, moved for better affidavit on production. G. R. Roach, for plaintiff, Order made for production of papers relating to account of Pickard & Laidlaw Lumber Co., and any other papers in the cause, to be produced or referred to on her examination. Costs to defendant in the cause.

Calvert v. Provincial—G. T. Walsh, for plaintiff, moved for order to produce papers relating to account of Pickard & Laidlaw Lumber Co., and any other papers in the cause, to be produced or referred to on her examination. Costs to defendant in the cause.

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WOODEN pails and tubs are as much out of date as the sailing vessel or the first horseless carriage—and just as impractical.

Eddy's Fibreware

gives superior results—for less money.

Pails, tubs, dairy utensils, etc., made of this material are light, tight and durable. They have no hoops to drop off—no seams to crack. And they out-wear the wooden articles many times over.

Just as good as Eddy's Matches.

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GET THE WORLD EVERY MORNING

Early workers in the morning will now be able to secure a copy of The Morning World on their way to business as the police by-law has been amended to permit boys to read their papers on the street from 6 a.m.

Boys can make money by selling morning newspapers. It is healthful work, does not interfere with school duties or recreation after school hours.

No matter where you live, there is a convenient supply depot where you can secure copies of The Morning World, and there are plenty of good corners not at present covered.

Write or call the Circulation Department of The World.

Reference to master-in-ordinary.

Re Clark Infants—W. Proudfoot, K.C., for father on motion for order of infants. W. M. Hall, for mother. At request of parties motion enlarged one week.

Brown v. Gallagher—R. G. Agnew, for defendants, moved for order for directions as to trial of third party notice. A. Cohen for plaintiff, W. M. Hall, for third party. Question of liability as between third party and defendant to be tried at trial of action. Third party may take part in trial. Claim and defence to be filed today.