

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1912.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE COMING?
Is there danger of another grain blockade at the head of the lakes after the close of navigation?
The indications are that there will be such a blockade, unless the National Transcontinental is open for traffic from Winnipeg to Cochrane. If the grain this winter—as last—can find no other outlet than the single track of the Canadian Pacific between Port Arthur and Sudbury, the congestion of grain at the head of the lakes will be unavoidable. The crop of 1912 will be larger than the crop of 1911, yet no less than 1,200,000 bushels of the 1911 crop are under treatment at Port Arthur and will add to the burden of this year's transportation. There was much complaint last winter about the inability of the railway companies to haul the grain from interior points to the terminal elevators, but it is doubtful if any more grain could have been handled at Port Arthur and Fort William. The breakdown in Saskatchewan last winter is now generally attributed to lack of motive power rather than to car shortage. If twenty cars are placed on a siding, only two of them can be filled from a single elevator and none of them can be moved without motive power.
The opening of the new national all rail grain route, from Winnipeg via Cochrane to North Bay and Toronto would avert a blockade at Port Arthur, and some relief could also be afforded by the construction of elevators at Vancouver; but we are unable to agree with The Regina Leader in thinking that much relief will be obtained by having freight rates reduced from Saskatchewan points to Minneapolis and Duluth. The United States railways are facing a breakdown this fall in the matter of handling the crop in their own country. Even so conservative a newspaper as The New York Tribune in its editorial review of "Money and Business," says:
"The railroads are proving their faith in the abundant crop prospects by increasing equipment and facilities generally in anticipation of the autumn demands. Railroad men are acknowledging that a congestion will be almost unavoidable during the late months of the year if the indicated volume of manufacturing and crops is realized. During the week ending for ten thousand cars and three hundred locomotives were booked."
The Canadian railways will have to handle the Canadian crop unaided. This is not due to the defeat of reciprocity, as The Leader appears to think, but to physical conditions entirely apart from politics. With the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway the American farmer in the west will be more dependent upon Canadian railways than will be the Western Canadian farmer upon the railways of the United States.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC IN WELLAND.
Welland is to vote next Tuesday on a by-law for the issue of \$40,000 debentures for the cost of a hydro-electric plant. The Welland Telegraph is supporting the by-law, and The Welland Tribune is opposing it. It is necessary to add that The Tribune is a Liberal organ and The Globe objects to taking public questions out of politics.
If ever there was a non-political issue in Ontario, it is the hydro-electric policy, yet by carping criticism and opposition and by active support of the opponents of the hydro-electric scheme, the Liberal press has done all it can to embarrass or defeat it.
HAMILTON ABOOI
It would not take much manipulation of figures, in percentages or ratios, or by sums of the other methods familiar to expert statisticians, to prove that Hamilton is growing faster than Toronto. At all events, Hamilton is part of the general prosperity in Canada, and since the rejection of reciprocity, which has as a consequence or result the growth of the place has been quite remarkable. Hamilton has many positive advantages that it is unnecessary to minimize the attractions of other places when extolling it. Its site as a residential town is a beautiful one. As a manufacturing centre it has excellent railway facilities, and its shipping has splendid opportunities. The advent of hydro-electric power has been a considerable factor added to the inter-city offers to manufacturers. The Hamilton Spectator has just issued a fine supplement illustrating some of the more recent developments and pointing out future possibilities.
The population of Hamilton has rapidly risen in recent years to 85,000, and it is expected that the 100,000 mark will

be passed next year. For five years the average increase in assessment has been \$4,000,000. The increase in building permits for the last two years has been about \$2,000,000 a year. Thirty new industries in the last two years with an investment of over \$5,000,000 indicates solid expansion. The T. Eaton Co. are about to erect a six-story factory. Saving in freight on western shipments, wage considerations and other factors make Hamilton an attractive industrial centre.
Hamilton has the same corporation difficulties that Toronto has to struggle with in connection with electric light and power, and street car lines. If Hamilton had a municipal street car service, the city would exhibit the most phenomenal growth of any place in Canada. The advent of hydro power is rendering the power situation so serious, that Hamilton must own its own street railway.

CANADA'S OWN AFFAIR.
Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill will be welcome visitors not only because of their official positions, but because they are regarded as great statesmen and great men. No less cordial would be the welcome extended to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour or Mr. Bonar Law. There would be a welcome, certainly no less enthusiastic for Mr. Lloyd George.
It would be unfortunate, however, for the impression to gain ground that any of these distinguished publicists are coming here for the purpose of influencing either the government or parliament in deciding a question of Canadian policy. Canada is sovereign within her own sphere and must decide for herself what she will do in the matter of national and imperial defence and how she will do it. The responsibility for this decision must rest in the first instance upon the government, then upon parliament, and ultimately upon the people.

Perhaps The London Daily Mail is misinformed when it announces that the two British ministers are to arrive on a Dreadnought in time to take part in suggesting the policy of the Canadian Government in a matter involving Dreadnoughts. We imagine, on the contrary, that they will come and go without ostentation and with every desire to avoid interfering in affairs with whose administration they are not charged.
Our own Canadian ministers must assume undivided responsibility for whatever policy they may formulate. They are responsible to the parliament and to the people of Canada. Canadians must attend to their own business and not to the policies of the divisions among the churches. "The difficulties in the way of reunion ought to be faced and overcome."
It is hoped "to bring about a conference for the consideration of the touching faith and order." All Christian communions are to be asked to unite with one object, prayers for peace and unity of the church are added to the statement.
The commission of twenty-six included: Bishop Anderson, Chicago, president; Bishop Brown, Philadelphia, Rev. W. T. Manning, New York; Rev. Alex. Mann, Boston; Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert H. Gardiner, secretary, Gardiner, Maine.

SYSTEM IN CIVIC BUSINESS.
Park Commissioner Chambers has come along with a proposal that may become the nucleus of an important reform in city hall affairs. It is nothing more or less revolutionary than the suggestion that the heads of departments should know each other and what they are doing.
We have all seen the engineer's department come along and lay an asphalt pavement; two weeks later the waterworks department come around and rip it up and put down a water pipe; then the repair people come and mend the pavement, and next week the electric people come and rip it up again.
Mr. Chambers is more particularly interested in the parks and driveways, but a committee of the heads of departments could do much to obviate interlarding and to facilitate the despatch of various activities on the city program.
Town planning is just as necessary as house planning or business planning, or planning for any sort of campaign. The old city system is to lumber along and muddle thru any old way that happens.

COUNCIL METHODS TO BLAME.
Accident Mayor Church vouchsafed the information that the waterworks intake mess was the greatest black eye public ownership had received in a long time. Mr. Church knows very well that public ownership had nothing to do with it. The city councils which have refused again and again to carry out the recommendations of the engineers, in the past are responsible for the trouble in the first place. It is not the fault of a hobbled horse that it cannot trot. The wonder is under public ownership that with the present system of government any progress or success is possible at all. Any concern that attempted to carry on its business as the city does, would be bankrupt in a week. Let The Globe and The Telegram put the city hall system in control of their business if they are skeptical. Give public ownership half a chance, with a commonsense business system, and the people will be saved ten to twenty per cent. of their taxes.

ONE WAY OUT.
The Montreal Star is inclined to believe that the removal from the federal arena, of the delicate and important marriage question may in the end work out satisfactorily. The matter now being relegated to the field of provincial legislation, such legislation is to be hoped for as will enable any two persons, competent in the eyes of the law to marry, to be married under legal sanctions which cannot be challenged by anyone anywhere in Canada. At present some doubt exists as to the validity of marriage between two Ro-

man Catholics in the Province of Quebec, not solemnized by a priest of their own church. In one case a Quebec judge even went so far as to argue that a marriage performed by a Protestant minister might be invalid if one of the contracting parties was a Roman Catholic.
Under the decisions a case might arise where persons baptized as Catholics, but not in close communion with the church, would find themselves unable to marry, although entirely competent from a secular standpoint to enter into the marriage contract.
Such a condition of affairs is an anomalous one and should be corrected by provincial legislation. We have no right to assume that either the government or the people of Quebec are indisposed to pass such legislation. A statute permitting a civil marriage would offend the conscience of no one and would relieve all citizens of the province from any disabilities based merely upon religious tenets, under which they may now be laboring.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when prime minister of Canada, announced that he would not hesitate to facilitate divorces by establishing divorce courts, if there was any general demand from the public for such legislation, and notwithstanding his own personal views as a Roman Catholic upon the subject. In the same spirit Sir Lomer Gouin may meet the reasonable demand from many people in Quebec for a final marriage act.
Such action upon his part might obviate the necessity for appealing to the imperial parliament for a change in the British North America Act, or to the Dominion Parliament for amendments to the criminal code, designed to prevent ecclesiastical interference with marriages that are objectionable only because of some religious tenet or decree.

Calgary is organizing a Progressive Municipal League with a view to regenerating the city government. It is not a matter of politics or wealth, but of good citizenship, is the view taken by one of the promoters. Calgary does well to start early before the system gets its roots in the vitals of the city as it has in Toronto.
GENERAL CHURCH UNION.
The joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has issued an official statement setting out the objects of the commission and the "plan of work." It is stated that "it has come more and more plainly to be seen that a disunited Christendom cannot effectually fulfill the will of Christ." It is concluded that in view of the divisions among the churches "the difficulties in the way of reunion ought to be faced and overcome."
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LADY COOK.
Lady Cook, formerly known as Tennyson, still continues her work in aid of the cause of women, and in the rights of women, after 70 years of age. Her lecture on "The Need of Revising Morals and Laws," at the Royal Albert Hall, before an audience of 7000, has had a wide circulation in penny pamphlet form, and a sixpenny biography of Lady Cook herself, with a selection from her essays, is announced.

WHAT ABOUT IT?
Toronto Star: The opinion is expressed by The World that something will have to be done about the British North America Act if this country is not to fall into that state of permanent subjection to a written constitution which is the source of trouble, if not danger, to the United States.
The B. N. A. Act and the decisions by the judicial committee of the privy council permit the raising of our national flag to an extent that cannot be endured. We are not to have a uniform marriage law establishing the validity of a marriage contract everywhere throughout the Dominion. We are not to have a single business constitution fails to say that we are to have it, or we are not to have it, because a court sitting in London is unable to see that the constitution says that we are to have it.
Owing to an interference from Rome, Italy, and owing to an interpretation of law from London, England, we are to have marriage laws in this country which will cause no end of trouble to generations of unborn Canadians. If this country is to play its part in the world it must, straight out, in the face of this kind without too much regard for old-world interferences and interpretations.
The people of this country have no illusion about the British North America Act. There is nothing imperiously sacred about it. It was, in its origin, an act as perfect as the information of the time and the difficulties of the occasion permitted. But we see no reason why the nine million Canadians of tomorrow should have a document unimproved in those respects in which experience shows that it needed to be improved.
That the people to-day may have that freedom of action which is necessary to successful self-government, Canadians must not let the constitution be expensive and living things, and not a dried parchment.
The desire is to be governed from an animated parliament, and not from the cemetery where past generations lie buried.

Crushed Under Iron Bars.
MONTREAL, July 31.—W. T. Yule, an employee of the Canada Car Works at St. Boniface, was crushed to death this morning when a pile of iron bars fell on him.



EMPIRE

NAVY PLUG

Chewing Tobacco

A highgrade chew for those who want something better than usual.
"Empire Navy Plug" is an exceptionally choice chewing tobacco—rich, tasty and lasting.
You are sure to like "Empire Navy Plug".
ALL LIVE DEALERS HAVE IT—ASK YOURS.

THE EYE IS THE GREAT EDUCATOR
First Knowledge Comes Thru the Eye, and We Prefer Seeing Things to Reading About Them.
Children should not be required to learn thru the ears at an age when they ought to be learning only thru the eyes.
The eye is the greatest means of education. No animal except man has any other education except that which is gained thru the eyes.
The World is presenting to its readers an "eye-teaching" Bible which contains more than 600 pictures applying directly to the verses which they accompany. Hereafter the word "illustrated" as applied to a Bible, meant merely a few colored pictures of the scenes described in the Bible, meant merely a few colored pictures of the scenes described in the Bible, meant merely a few colored pictures of the scenes described in the Bible.

WILL TOUR THE NORTH
Associated Boards of Trade Leave for New Ontario on August 13th.
A trip to Northern Ontario on August 15 has been planned by the associated boards of trade of the province, which promises to be the most successful yet undertaken by this body, judging by the large number of applications for tickets. Special provision has been made for sleeping and dining cars by the Grand Trunk and Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railways, over whose lines the party will travel. To be received on the itinerary, on the way up Cobalt, Haliburton, New Liskeard and Cochrane will be visited. From the last named point short runs will be made east and west over the new National Transcontinental line. Return will be made by way of Porcupine, Matheson, and Englehart.

BEAT ALL RECORDS
Tremendous Amount of Business at Local Customs House.
That all records in custom receipts at this port have been broken this year was the statement of an official yesterday. The July receipts showed an increase of \$250,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts amounted to \$1,600,000, which is the largest gain for any one port in one month in Canada. For the first month of this year there was a gain over corresponding periods of \$1,000,000.

BUILDING DOWN-TOWN STATIONS
Convenient Location of Canadian Northern Depot at Belleville.
This is an age of speed. Surely you have noticed how everybody rushes at the first street car. It doesn't seem to matter that it is crowded and that another only partly filled is following; the people want to get there. They rail at the straps, but attach themselves thereto just the same. It is habit.
Like the wise people they are, the men who are building new railways today consider as a first necessity the construction of a central station in every good-sized community. This is what the Canadian Northern Ontario is doing. Take the City of Belleville for instance. When the C. N. R. were building through to Ottawa and Montreal they decided to locate their Belleville station as close to the business hotel and residential districts as possible. Accordingly, a modern and commodious station was reared down by the city park, within a stone's throw of the city centre. It is a pleasure to travel to Belleville over this line. The passenger all the way from Toronto enjoys the comforts of cool, luxurious equipment. Every need of the traveler is supplied. He alights at the beautiful old city on a station platform where the cool lake breezes blow. The lake and bay are within easy view, and, after that, the short walk uptown is pure pleasure.
Toronto people who are going to Belleville in the near future would be well advised to inquire at the city ticket office, corner King and Toronto streets, about this route. There is a solid vestibule train leaving Toronto Union Station at 9:30 a.m. and another at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. On both the evening every day except Sunday, a car is carried. And there is a special train, which leaves the city at 2:00 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Surely a convenient service this. There is new scenery on the way down, too, and if you want to enjoy your next trip to Belleville you had better go over the Canadian Northern to Belleville.

More Money for Intake.
Having been informed by the acting city treasurer that all the money standing to the city's credit for the intake repair work, amounting to \$24,000, had been appropriated, the board of control yesterday morning voted an additional \$25,000 to carry on the work. Controller Foster objected to this expenditure, claiming that a report should be secured first. He was overruled, however, by the rest of the board.

On the Holiday
It will be an excellent outing, and at the same time profitable, to spend part of the day selecting city home sites or an investment in Scarborough. There are a number of wooded, ravine and hillside lots, all of which have an excellent view of the lake. The Kingston Road car takes you direct to the site. Call at C. White & Co.'s information, Main 2495.

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Colonial Investment Co. v. McKinley—O. H. King for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for a final order of foreclosure. Order made.
Weir v. Stewart—G. H. Sedgewick for plaintiff; Duggan for defendant. Motion by plaintiff, who is out of jurisdiction, for costs. Order made.
Standard Diamond Drilling Co. v. Dominion Diamond Drilling Co.—Plaintiff for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for substitution of service. Order made for service on C. W. Baker, secretary of the company, care of Baker, by registered letter. Time for posting such letters or last of them. Costs in the cause.
Macdonald v. Baumfeld—Beatty for plaintiff; Parkinson for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 603, against defendant, Caroline Augusta Baumfeld. Judgment as asked. Re Standard Gold Mines, Limited—J. R. Root for plaintiff; Parkinson, plaintiff, for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for leave to serve petition for winding up order, substitutionally by service on C. W. Beatty, secretary-treasurer, and T. O. Lyall, president, both in Montreal. Order made.

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Before Kelly, J.
Rex v. Marcinko—D. D. Grierson for defendant; J. R. Cartwright, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by defendant, on consent, for an order setting aside and quashing a conviction under section 225 of the criminal code for keeping a disorderly house. Judgment: I think there was evidence in the case, and the conclusion of guilt, and on which the conviction was based, and on that ground I am of opinion that the conviction should be set aside. If the magistrate had the power to make the amendment, the defendant's objection is not well taken, but if it has not, this, and I therefore, if necessary, now amend the conviction, by making it 270, including costs. The conviction being so amended, I dismiss the defendant's application, but without costs.

Trial
Before Kelly, J.
Maple City Oil and Gas Co. v. Charlton—W. N. Tiley for plaintiff; O. S. Lewis, K.C., and W. G. Richards (Chatham) for defendant company. Defendants. An action by plaintiff for possession of certain lands and to recover proceeds of such property by authorizing the assignment of the accounts to certain advances. There is a further view arising out of the facts of the case that, in our opinion, precludes the defendants' recovery. The bank in fact did not sell the paper or receive the money on such sale. The various transactions were carried thru by the company. Payments were made to the company and then the accounts which had been assigned by the company to the bank were paid out of the money so received. In other words the bank has never received any part of the proceeds of the paper on account of or by means of the warehouse receipts. In our opinion the defendant is estopped from making claim now to the proceeds of the sulphite which he himself directed in another channel and by which it was lost to the bank. Appeal dismissed with costs.

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Colonial Realty Co. v. Evertson—Stuart for plaintiff; A. L. Malone for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 603. Motion dismissed. Costs in cause to defendant.
Ramsey v. Toronto Railway Co.—Langmuir (McCarthy) for plaintiff; defendants; no one for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for an order for a commission to examine a witness in Glasgow, also for letters rogatory. Order made.
Provincial Steel v. Huron Construction Co.—O. H. King for plaintiff; J. R. Root for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 603. Enlarged sine die at plaintiff's request, to allow of cross-examination on defendant's motion. To be resumed on 48 hours' notice to defendant's solicitor, and then to be forced on if defendant's solicitor out of town.

Colonial Investment Co. v. McKinley—O. H. King for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for a final order of foreclosure. Order made.
Weir v. Stewart—G. H. Sedgewick for plaintiff; Duggan for defendant. Motion by plaintiff, who is out of jurisdiction, for costs. Order made.
Standard Diamond Drilling Co. v. Dominion Diamond Drilling Co.—Plaintiff for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for substitution of service. Order made for service on C. W. Baker, secretary of the company, care of Baker, by registered letter. Time for posting such letters or last of them. Costs in the cause.
Macdonald v. Baumfeld—Beatty for plaintiff; Parkinson for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C. R. 603, against defendant, Caroline Augusta Baumfeld. Judgment as asked. Re Standard Gold Mines, Limited—J. R. Root for plaintiff; Parkinson, plaintiff, for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for leave to serve petition for winding up order, substitutionally by service on C. W. Beatty, secretary-treasurer, and T. O. Lyall, president, both in Montreal. Order made.

Judges' Chambers.
Before Kelly, J.
Rex v. Marcinko—D. D. Grierson for defendant; J. R. Cartwright, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by defendant, on consent, for an order setting aside and quashing a conviction under section 225 of the criminal code for keeping a disorderly house. Judgment: I think there was evidence in the case, and the conclusion of guilt, and on which the conviction was based, and on that ground I am of opinion that the conviction should be set aside. If the magistrate had the power to make the amendment, the defendant's objection is not well taken, but if it has not, this, and I therefore, if necessary, now amend the conviction, by making it 270, including costs. The conviction being so amended, I dismiss the defendant's application, but without costs.

Trial
Before Kelly, J.
Maple City Oil and Gas Co. v. Charlton—W. N. Tiley for plaintiff; O. S. Lewis, K.C., and W. G. Richards (Chatham) for defendant company. Defendants. An action by plaintiff for possession of certain lands and to recover proceeds of such property by authorizing the assignment of the accounts to certain advances. There is a further view arising out of the facts of the case that, in our opinion, precludes the defendants' recovery. The bank in fact did not sell the paper or receive the money on such sale. The various transactions were carried thru by the company. Payments were made to the company and then the accounts which had been assigned by the company to the bank were paid out of the money so received. In other words the bank has never received any part of the proceeds of the paper on account of or by means of the warehouse receipts. In our opinion the defendant is estopped from making claim now to the proceeds of the sulphite which he himself directed in another channel and by which it was lost to the bank. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Girl in Fur: "She that tall young man?" Girl: "Friend." "What about him?" Girl in Fur: "He buys his engagement rings in quantities to get them cheaper."

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Plaintiffs are entitled to their costs of the action.

Divisional Court.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., Britton, J., Riddell, J.
McNair v. Collins—J. H. Moss, K.C., for defendant. McGe. Young, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court, in the case of Prince Edward of April 12, 1912. An action by plaintiff for damages for the shooting of his dog, by defendant, which defendant alleged had been done under provisions of a certain by-law. At trial judgment was given in favor of plaintiff for \$100 and costs. Appeal dismissed with costs. Riddell, J. dissenting and thinking that the appeal should be allowed, and in view of the perfectly reasonable suspicions of the defendants as to the dog and the absence of any improper conduct on their part, either before or after the beginning of the trial, he thinks they should have their costs both in this court and the court below.

Before Clute, J.; Sutherland, J.; Lennox, J.
Quebec Bank v. Craig—J. Bicknell K.C., and H. W. Mickle for defendant. F. E. Hodgins, K.C., and C. A. Thompson for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of Riddell, J., of Feb. 14, 1912. An action by plaintiff for \$500 and costs, and interest, claimed to be due by defendant on two promissory notes made by him in plaintiff's favor. Defendant alleged that the notes were made by him as surety for the principal debtor, the Imperial Paper Mills, that plaintiff had never received any part of the proceeds of the paper on account of or by means of the warehouse receipts. In our opinion the defendant is estopped from making claim now to the proceeds of the sulphite which he himself directed in another channel and by which it was lost to the bank. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Girl in Fur: "She that tall young man?" Girl: "Friend." "What about him?" Girl in Fur: "He buys his engagement rings in quantities to get them cheaper."