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TORONTO SPEAKS TO-NIGHT.

The first missionary of municipalized Niagara power will expound the case for cheap electricity under government control to a public meeting of Toronto citizens in the Association Hall to-night. Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., was to have been the principal speaker, but he is ill in bed, and the Hon. Adam Beck will be his substitute.

Mr. Beck, by a remarkable concourse of circumstances, has become the man of the day in Ontario affairs. Two years' constant investigation into the possibility of Niagara Falls becoming the economic servant of the province has convinced Mr. Beck that only thru public ownership of the great heritage between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario can this province secure the continuation of her primacy among the self-governing constituents of the Dominion.

His experience in business, the logic of proven statistics, and the modern trend of commerce and affairs generally, have made Mr. Beck an advocate of public ownership. He is the last man to become obsessed of a mere theory. The work of the municipal power commission and of the hydro-electric commission would transform the most devoted theorist into a practical handler of practical questions.

No harder, colder, business proposition has been propounded to a whole people or indeed to any body of shrewd and critical shareholders, than that which has been presented to the people of Ontario by the municipal power commission, of which Mr. Beck is the most prominent member. Criticisms of it there may be. Refutation of its conclusions is impossible. It has been put forth by men who know what they are talking about; who are prepared to stand by their conclusions, and who are willing to stake their reputations upon its feasibility in practice.

All the men, women and children in the City of Toronto would like their dwelling places to be illuminated by electricity. Everything which brings that possibility nearer is worth something to the city. Those whose houses are at present illuminated without the aid of matches, are equally as interested as those who read by gaslight and lamp. For electricity to-day is dear, and they wish it were cheap.

The case for inexpensive electricity is not in need of defence. The Ontario government, which has the power to secure cheap current for the average consumer, shows signs of being satisfied with the burden of legislation it has already undertaken for this session.

The government possibly is not as well informed upon the power question as it ought to be. It is up to the citizens to bring the problem to the government's attention in the most positive fashion, so that, without further loss of time, (which means loss of money) steps will be taken to carry into effect the recommendations of the municipal power commission.

An opportunity is afforded to all citizens by to-night's meeting in Association Hall to declare their view upon this, the most important question which has arisen in the public life of Ontario for many years.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN.

That there is no finality in politics—British or any other—is again being demonstrated by the movements of public opinion in the United Kingdom. Although it is not necessary to attribute the huge majority piled up by the present government to faith in its constructive policy, which, indeed, was the electoral issue, it would be futile to deny that the country was ripe for a further advance on the democratic road. The question is not whether old methods and systems require reform but what these reforms are to be and how far they are to go.

Signs are not lacking that the United Kingdom is on the eve of an era of constitutional changes, and the point of interest is whether they will tend. Decentralization is the order of the day, and the process is accompanied by a remarkable outburst of nationalism among the Celtic peoples—

at least of Ireland and Wales—who are striving hard to resuscitate their ancient languages and literatures and reimburse them with the elixir of life and expression. With that effort conducted on proper lines, there can be no quarrel. Britain has learned the lesson that national spirit is helpful not harmful to imperial loyalty.

Scotland has remained in great measure untouched by the demand for home rule, a term conveying a favorable as well as a sinister interpretation. This is no doubt owing to the fact that, in substance if not in form, she already, to all intents and purposes, possesses and exercises the right of self-government. Certainly there are Scottish questions in the background, which will, when they become practical, involve party issues. But for the most part Scotsmen are left severely alone to settle their abstruse domestic concerns as they list. A Canadian bill was welcomed for the relief it brings to the remainder of the house of commons, few of whom are rash enough to intrude and never do so with impunity.

Nothing is more significant these days than the change which has passed over Irish politics. Perhaps the tension during the stormy days of Parnell was too severe to maintain itself unbroken, but making every allowance for this, it must be confessed the Irish Nationalists are not the ardent revolutionists they were 20 years ago. Much certainty has been given Ireland in the way of land reform, which, in the Green Isle as in Russia, was of more immediate importance to the peasantry than enlarged political power. The Nationalists, too, appear to have realized that self-government of the kind they look for, if it ever comes at all, will be given by easy stages, the cautious manner peculiar to British traditions. They will now take what they can get, and if it is not enough they will ask for more.

Wales, curiously enough, may get a measure of devolution earlier than either Ireland or Scotland. A proposal has been made to establish a Welsh national council of education, which will to all intents enjoy legislative autonomy. Wales will be made independent of the English department of education. If Mr. Lloyd-George and his followers have their way, the scheme which he has under consideration will enable the people of Wales to settle the school question as they please, and the mere suspicion that such a plan is in contemplation has already set the antagonists in the educational controversy by the ears. Yet there is plenty to be said for the Welsh side of the case. The difficulty will be to reconcile the conflicting interests, and Mr. Lloyd-George came to grief himself over the details of a somewhat similar attempt a short time ago. Devolution in some form is inevitable, since national feeling is now thoroughly aroused and has the sympathy of the present government.

HILL'S TRANSCONTINENTAL

At last the redoubtable president of the Great Northern has declared his intentions toward Canada. A letter to the Winnipeg Board of Trade announces his plans for a Canadian railway from Montreal to the Pacific coast; and one of his henchmen says that within sixty days contracts for the construction of 4000 miles of line in the western provinces will be let.

The eastern half of the line will parallel the C.P.R. The western portions of it will have feeders north and south, and will connect with the American sections of the Great Northern at seven points along the forty-ninth parallel. Mr. Hill is not asking legislative bodies for any bonus. He will pay for his right of way like any business man. He will construct the road on the best engineering principles as to gradients, even as he has done in the United States. He is perfectly confident that he will come out on the right side of his profit and loss account in a very short time.

Such is a good constructionist's faith in Canada. Such will be works in western Canada. Such is the final seal and testimony to the incalculable value of the lands of which a Liberal leader once said that the railway business arising from them would not pay for the grease consumed by the rolling stock of a single railroad.

Three potential effects of the Hill program are worth instant notice: (1) Its effect on prairie land values. (2) The political effect of his not asking for bonuses. (3) The effect on our relationships with the United States.

In eastern Canada we only partially realize the stupendous changes produced in the west by the railroad building of the last five or six years. Land, which a decade ago could not find customers at any price, is now in many localities, from \$15 to \$20 an acre. Millions of acres are being kept out of cultivation by speculators. Far too much land has been collared by bogus homesteaders, who have sold their rights to bona fide settlers, under the false pretence that they legally owned the land. It is practically impossible to obtain good, free land near the railways. By the time the Great Northern system is completed the whole of the arable country will be within comparatively easy access of the cars.

The Dominion government, which has prevented the new provinces controlling their own lands, must consider, if it has not already done so, whether free grants of land should not now be stopped, and the public revenue correspondingly enhanced. To do this might conceivably check the flow of

immigration. That is scarcely likely to happen to an appreciable extent, for with increased marketing facilities the settler of to-day who buys land at a reasonable price is in a much better case than the settler of twenty years ago, who had the pick of the townships for nothing.

NO MORE SUBSIDIES.

Canadian railroad magnates will be horror-stricken to learn that their fellow-countryman of the Great Northern is not asking the government of his native country for subsidies. To build a railroad without a subsidy is unthinkable to some of our patriotic financiers. They have become so accustomed to nourishment from the national exchequer, that they appear to regard the continuation of the treatment as vital to the success of a new enterprise. The invasion of the Great Northern will not harm them in the least. President Hill is not so foolish as to build lines thru a country which cannot support them. Every increase of railroad mileage in the west has augmented the business of every mile already built.

If the Great Northern increases traffic while it diminishes demands for public subsidies, it will be a notable adjunct to healthy commerce and healthy politics in Canada. Governments which dispense bonuses will become things of the past, and future builders of the national prosperity will have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that their undertakings flourish absolutely on their merits, and not upon bonuses which, in some cases, are merely the forerunners of watered capital.

It is possible for croakers to discern in President Hill's scheme a menace to our national pride, because it will enlarge western communication with the United States, and will greatly facilitate the export of Canadian wheat to the middle west. American newspaper correspondents who have not yet learned that Canada is not sighing for absorption by the United States, may see in the Great Northern extension a large sign that the Americanization of Canada is proceeding apace. They will overlook the fact that the Great Northern is to be a Canadian transcontinental system, and will exaggerate the importance of the new connections with the United States railroad which will be established.

It has been obvious for years that the Americans must buy large quantities of Canadian hard wheat to mill with their inferior qualities. The demand for Canadian wheat will grow, to the advantage of Canada. A high export duty may have to be put upon that wheat. The market for it will be such that it can bear taxation.

The overlapping of America-owned and Canadian railway systems will tend to establish a greater community of interest between the two nations. But the advantages of living under the Canadian flag have already induced thousands of Americans to become naturalized British subjects. There need be no fear that the loyalty of the new country to the old crown and government will be jeopardized by the welcome incursion of the Great Northern Railway. The few Canadian minds which have turned toward annexation have only done so when times were hard. President Hill's advent is one of the fruits of prosperous times. It will contribute to further prosperity. It will tend to the enlargement of Canada, and not to the greater glorification of the Star Spangled Banner.

SOMETHING IMPERIAL IN SHOWS.

The first Toronto automobile show was a great success. The second, which opened last night, has a unique opportunity to prove that the first would have done more for the industry in Canada if it had included cars made on the other side of the Atlantic.

Except as our own convenience may be served, the United States is a foreigner's country, farther removed than the lands of our origin. Salt water is no real divide. We have made it the servant of unification. The impalpable boundary line between dominion and republic is commercially more of a barrier than thousands of leagues of tempestuous sea.

The thirty-three and one-third per cent. preference to British imported goods makes quite a difference in the cost of a first-class automobile. The case for the British cars, which have come to Toronto overland in special trains from St. John, is undeniably good from the point of view of inter-British trade. In the last resort they will be judged on their intrinsic merits as machines. Those who have put them on exhibition show their faith by their works. Being shrewd men they must only look for reward according to works. Inspection is the first duty of the critic of imported cars. The Mutual-street Rink contains the most remarkable collection of British machinery ever put on show in one place in Canada. It is a unique exhibition of England up-to-date—a rare commendation.

GERMANY AND CORPORATION MANAGEMENT.

Among the greater evils attending the modern developments of private corporations none is more inimical to the public interest than overcapitalization, due to stock watering. In the case of an ordinary trading company subjected to strong competition the temptation to handicap itself in this way is not of moment, but when monopolies, either natural or created by means of combinations, are in question

TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

a resort to stock watering is inevitable and is only limited by the gullibility of investors. Overcapitalization necessarily results in the imposition of rates and prices far exceeding those legitimately called for by actual capital expenditure. The people directly suffer in this way and indirectly by the formation of huge vested interests distributed largely among "innocent shareholders" who are utilized to buttress the plea of spoliation always heard when the burden becomes too great to be borne, and efforts are made to rid the community of an incubus which a wiser policy would never have permitted to be placed upon its shoulders. This same practice of stock watering leads to the payment of extravagant salaries and to numerous other abuses which are now attracting widespread attention and severe censure.

In connection with an address recently delivered by President Elliot of Harvard University on "The Ethics of Corporate Management," Eugene E. Prussing of the Chicago bar has written an instructive letter to The Chicago Legal News on the German method of treating this vexed question of capital increases. He says that the twin evils of overcapitalization and extravagant salaries

'have been made the subjects of strict statutory regulation in Germany, ever since the great "swindling promoters' panic" of 1873. The capitalization of corporations has become a judicial proceeding there. The promoters are required to apply to the county court, which appoints appraisers or commissioners to determine the proper capitalization or increase of capital of a corporation. Evidence is taken as to the amount of money paid in or to be paid in for the corporate purposes or of the value of property to be conveyed to the company, and its earning power. A state's attorney represents the public interest in the proceedings and protects it with the usual German thoroughness.

A decree of the courts is entered finally, and upon this the incorporation is permitted to proceed. A violation of the decree by the promoters or corporate officials is severely punished. Since the enactment of this law, the incorporation in Germany has been rare, and not until nearly thirty years later did any important violation of the law in this respect become public. This was the great Mail Drilling Corporation swindle of 1901. It promptly resulted in the punishment, extradition or suicide of the participants in it.

"The law has been found to work most excellently, and, while Germany is not absolutely free from corporate mismanagement, it is nevertheless true that official misconduct in corporations is rare and the average German public has become more and more wary of investments for the surplus capital of the people. The high ability of German corporation managers has made profits reasonably certain and dividends are usually satisfactory. The country suffers, however, from the use of down, but the common sense of the directors, who receive only their expenses before that, are entitled to a moderate percentage of the remaining net earnings, and the officers to a like percentage. The then remaining net profit is subject to the vote of the stockholders for dividends for other corporate purposes. Directors are never permitted to declare or fix the amount of the dividends."

If these admirable provisions or others of like import and effect had been in force in Canada, the problems

TELLS BY

THEIR SLEEP

"I can tell by my little ones' sleep when a cold is coming on," said a mother when speaking of the advance symptoms of colds in children. "They toss about, are restless, their breathing is heavy and there are symptoms of night sweats. The next morning I start with Scott's Emulsion. The chances are that in a day or two they are all over it. Their rest is again peaceful and the breathing normal."

Here's a suggestion for all mothers. Scott's Emulsion always has been almost magical in its action when used as the ounce of prevention. Nothing seems to overcome child weakness quite so effectively and quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

connected with the telephone, electric power, mining, street railway and other monopolistic propositions would have worn a very different aspect. An amendment of the company law on such lines would be an important public boon. The simple fact is that if monopolistic corporations and combinations are not brought under control, the political situation of the country will rapidly become intolerable, if indeed it has not already reached that stage. As Canada expands, facilities for overcapitalization and its attendant evils increase and multiply to the last injury of the nation. Nothing can be expected from the present Dominion government, unless the people, who are the sufferers, show themselves determined upon early and drastic reforms.

LIMIT OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

Editor World: I noticed that Mr. Maclean tried to get the government to include the express companies in the matter of government control. He is on the right track. The following, I think, will prove that something should be done to regulate the cost of express.

I am connected with a company here, who brought from Akron, Ohio, a casting, or piece of machinery, and the charges on it were \$38. The same week the manager of the company went from Toronto to Akron, Cleveland, and to Wellsville, Ohio, and back, and his expenses for everything were only \$28. The casting was carried about 200 miles in an ordinary express car. The manager traveled 720 miles in a first-class coach and paid hotel and other bills.

Why the difference? It must surely have cost less to carry the casting in an express car than it did a passenger in a first-class car, to say nothing of hotel and other charges, and a difference in haul of 460 miles.

H. C. F.
Toronto, April 3, 1906.

OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday.

April 15.—Master's chambers—Young v. Hyslop Bros.—Cartwright, master.
Trial court—Smith v. Smith.—The Chancellor. Joseph v. Anderson—Britton, J.
Divisional court—Booth v. Canadian Pacific Railway—Meredith, C.J., and C.P. Britton and Arthur J.J. Macdonald, JJ.
Announcements for To-Day.

Master's chambers—Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.
Judge's chambers—The Hon. Chief Justice Mulock, at 11 a.m.
Divisional court—Peremptory list for 11 a.m.—Chambers v. Jaffray, Wood v. London Street Railway, Merchants' Bank and Bank of Montreal, Gignac v. Toronto, Rex v. Anderson.

DRACONIAN CODE FOR CANOEISTS.

Editor World: Toronto has lost two fine young men. Let us turn the accident into some good.

Learn to swim first, and canoe afterward. After you learn how to balance and paddle a canoe, then learn to empty it and climb into it. Boat-renters should not be permitted to rent canoes to those who cannot swim.

People who can swim should learn the further art of life-saving. If one person takes a person in a canoe, and that person cannot swim, and an accident occurs, then the person who, in case of a drowning, save himself but not be permitted to save others, should be sentenced for a mild term for manslaughter.

This is nothing but justice. What would the law do with me if I asked a non-swimmer for a canoe ride and returned without my guest, with all the evidence of a struggle in the water? I am not, but I never venture out into the icy lake in a canoe, swim or no swim.

G. H. Corsan.
775 West Queen-street.

CANADA LOSES DOOR TRADE.

Fine Article Not Good Enough for South Africans.

Ottawa, April 9.—(Special.)—British wheat men are here opposing the lowering of grain grades as suggested in Manitoba. They argue that such action would result in a lot of inferior grain being mixed with grain of good quality, and that Yankee dealers are responsible for the agitation.

Information has been received from Canada's South African commercial agent that the Canadian pine doors have been rejected at Cape Town in favor of the United States article, which had been proven superior in quality at the price. A Cape Town firm stated that a short time ago they had disposed of ten thousand pine doors annually, but the demand had ceased entirely on account of the poor quality.

South Africa annually imports \$200,000 worth of golden syrup, the bulk of which comes from Great Britain. The attention of Canadian producers is drawn to the fact that they would have the advantage in ocean freights to the amount of \$3 per ton, and should be able to secure the bulk of the trade.

HERE'S A WARNING NOTE.

School Children's Teeth Said to Be in Alarming State.

"The decay of the teeth of the rising generation is alarmingly on the increase."

This is the burden of petitions which the Ontario government has been freely receiving. Public school teachers, citizens, dental societies, and other bodies have combined in the sounding of a warning note.

It is claimed that out of several thousand public school children examined, only 5 per cent. were found to have sound teeth, the average number of decayed permanent teeth being 6, while nearly 20 per cent. of these decayed teeth were past saving. It is asserted that the ignorance of parents as to which teeth are permanent is the cause of widespread neglect of teeth with serious injury to health as a result. It is asked that school children's teeth be regularly inspected.

HIS HEAD SEVERED.

Brantford Workman is Killed by a Yard Engine.

Brantford, April 9.—(Special.)—George Blanche, an employee of the Brantford Carriage Company, was killed instantly by a Grating Trunk yard engine while returning from work.

He was coming down the track and was overtaken by the engine which struck him.

The engine ran over him, completely severing his head from the body.

An inquest was held to-night.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

—STORE CLOSING DAILY AT 5 P.M.—

LOOK SHARP AFTER THESE GOOD

Clothing Investments

WHEN good chances like these come one's way, it behooves a man to look alive and act quickly. Do it.

Colored Shirts, negligee or laundried bosoms, separate or attached cuffs, fine Scotch zephyr and fancy American cloths of fine openwork effect, sizes 14 to 17½, for..... \$0

Underwear, shirts and drawers, merino and balbriggan, pink, blue, fawn, black and natural shades, excellent in fit and finish, sizes 34 to 46, going to-morrow at, each garment..... \$7

Black Sateen Shirts, with neckbands, double stitched seams, good roomy bodies, a capital shirt for the mechanic, sizes 14 to 18, bought at a low figure to clear the factory, hence this unusual price..... \$37

Great Buying in Easter neckwear, splendid collection of new greys, light plaids and fancy patterns in all the popular shapes, this we consider the best 25c value ever offered, each..... \$25

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

WANTS IT HURRIED.

Fitzpatrick's Intimation to Sabbath Observance Bill Committee.

Ottawa, April 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Daniel, St. John, N.B., was appointed chairman of the special committee on the Sabbath observance bill, which met this morning.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick intimated that he was very anxious that the proceedings of the committee should not be protracted, and in view of the fact that the bill had already received its second reading in the house, one or two meetings of the committee would be sufficient.

Thursday, April 19, was fixed for the first meeting, when the objections and claims of interested parties will be heard in reference to the bill.

Duncan Ross, M.P., Cariboo, wanted to know if the bill would interfere with running smelters on Sunday—if so, he would bring a deputation from the west to be heard.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick answered that this was a matter of opinion that could be considered at the next meeting of the committee. He hoped that the committee would be able to complete its work in two sittings.

Messrs. Ames and Fringie thought it would require more than two meetings of the committee to hear all those who are desirous of making representations. It is understood that the committee will endeavor to have the majority of those interested in the bill put their suggestions forward in writing.

Among those present to-day were Rev. J. Shearer, on behalf of the Lord's Day Alliance, and Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, representing the railway companies.

The Safety of a Double Track

When coupled with a first-class well-ballasted roadbed, enables the traveler to enjoy a day's ride, or sleep comfortably in a Pullman at night. It is a common remark on the Grand Trunk Toronto-Montreal line, "I slept like a top." "What a smooth road," and you generally find trains, especially the "International Limited," run in a few minutes ahead of time. Although four sleepers are run on night train Toronto to Montreal, it is necessary to reserve in advance, and this should be done at city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

For Easter Choosing a Gift.

It matters not whether you have one or a dozen persons on your Easter gift list, our purple-and-gold booklet, "For Easter Giving" will make selections pleasurable and easy.

Here are two or three random suggestions.

No. 80721—Book Mark and Letter Opener, Sterling Silver, \$1.00.
No. 80722—Cross, Sterling Silver, Heavily Gold Plated, with Enamel Centre, \$0.80.
No. 80718—Napkin Ring, Sterling Silver, \$1.00.

Elsewhere in the paper we refer to Diamonds and other Gift Articles.

Ryrie Bros Limited

134-136 Yonge St.

Immigrants Ask Relief.

The city relief officer had several applications yesterday from the newly-arrived immigrants for assistance. One woman made her way to 75 Wellesley-street, where she expected to find her sister and her son. They had removed to Collingwood, but the occupants of the house took them in. In the morning they were given a ticket to Collingwood.

Weak Lungs

It is the old story of a weak throat, a tendency to weak lungs in the family. You no sooner get rid of your old cold than a new one takes its place. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up this taking-cold habit. It strengthens, heals. Ask your doctor, the very next time you see him, what he thinks of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for weak lungs.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.