

The Toronto World

STOP THE DRIFT.

Returns of the homesteading in the west last year indicate a total of 39,081 entries, covering 6,222,969 acres. Of these homesteaders 4028 were from Ontario. This number is exceeded only by the United States, whence came 10,522, and England 5649. The drift from Ontario to the west is creating an acute situation in the province in regard to population. It is expected that the settlement returns for the present year will show an improvement in the number of immigrants settling in Ontario, but so far these substitutes have not equalled the number of Ontario's own sons who have gone prairie-wards.

Hamilton has attained a population of 67,000 according to the figures just made up by the assessment department. But The Hamilton Herald declares that the city is merely marking time, and cites the figures for the past five years to show that in the past year the increase is practically nothing. Toronto, it is true, continues to increase. At one time Toronto was thought to be robbing the rural districts of their population, but the urban increase in Toronto is almost entirely from overseas.

PROTECTION AND EMIGRATION.

Among the incidental controversies arising in the course of the tariff reform movement in Great Britain is one that concerns the comparative prosperity in that country and in Germany. Columns of statistics have been published and as commonly happens expert handlers of figures have had no difficulty in deducing and proving to their own individual satisfaction diametrically opposite conclusions. There is one table, however, about which there is no doubt, and, so far as it goes, testifies to happier German conditions. It is that relating to the volume of emigration. In 1908 the emigrants from Germany numbered only 19,890, or 11,816 fewer than in 1907, and thus, for the first time since 1871, when the German Empire was founded, the number has fallen below 20,000.

During the economic disturbance that followed the Franco-German war emigration from Germany increased rapidly until in 1881 it reached 202,900. Protection for German industries was adopted in 1879 and the revival of trade that followed it made itself felt in 1882, when the number of emigrants began to fall and decreased steadily until 1892, when an average of 100,000 was reached. In 1894 there was a phenomenal drop to 40,964. From 1897 to 1907 the yearly mean average was 27,526, or 0.47 per cent. of the population. In 1908 the volume of German emigration represented only 3.1 per 100,000 of the population, while in 1906, the last year available, British emigration totaled 325,137, or 74.5 per 100,000 of the inhabitants.

From being chiefly an agricultural community Germany, during these thirty years, has shown a steady drift of its population towards manufactures and now approaches much more closely to the economic position of Great Britain than it did in 1879. The population has increased much more rapidly than that of Britain, but its industrial development has more than kept pace with it, and evidently there has been no considerable incentive towards seeking new homes outside the Fatherland. Germany's industrial and commercial history is a standing and incontrovertible proof that a protective policy has its uses and can be made a factor of great value in national expansion. Coupled with German thoroughness in educational and scientific methods it has made the empire a formidable rival in neutral markets and the question for the United Kingdom is whether the protection of its home market may not assist in providing and maintaining more constant employment for its toilers.

COMMON SENSE IN POLICE METHODS.

On January 1, 1908, the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the initiative of Fred Kohler, its chief of police, adopted a new policy with regard to the treatment and arrest of persons accused of minor offences. Prior to that date the Cleveland police had followed the course prevalent all over the continent and ran everyone

In no matter what the charge and irrespective of whether or not real grounds for the arrest existed. After many years of observation and study the chief failed to see that these wholesale arrests effected any good, but became increasingly convinced that they did harm. From repeated questioning of these minor offenders it struck him that many of them had erred thru thoughtlessness, natural passion or the spirit of frolic and mischief and that the first duty of a policeman was to study the cases and to exercise discretion. Many persons, he noticed, who committed minor offences, escaped detection or were not exposed and that their escape neither hurt them nor society—on the contrary it was of advantage to both.

In an address delivered by Mr. Kohler at the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held at Buffalo some little time ago, he outlined the nature and effect of the new policy adopted in Cleveland. Before it was put in operation he personally met each division of his department and in an informal way discussed how far it should be carried. They realized first of all that to make it a success a kindly feeling was essential and after going over every violation of the law or police ordinances from various points of view it was determined that the following considerations should govern the actions of the Cleveland force:

1. Juveniles were never to be placed in prison, but were to be taken home or the parents sent for and the offenders turned over to them for parental correction.

2. The members of the force were to use their kindly efforts in easing the friction and ill-temper between man and man wherever and whenever it made itself manifest.

3. That the best policeman is the one who manages the offender with the least show or display of authority.

4. That some men fall thru some unfortunate circumstance and are not criminal at heart and should be treated accordingly, in which case the best results might be accomplished by a well applied reprimand.

5. Officers should have sufficient evidence of a competent character to secure conviction before even considering the imprisonment of a person on any charge whatever.

6. Any apparent violators who were not known to be of good character and reputation were to be accompanied to the precinct station, where the matter would be carefully enquired into by the officer in-charge and the proper action as specified by the common-sense policy, taken.

Immediately after this policy went into force gratifying results were shown and after seventeen months of severe test Mr. Kohler, without hesitation, claimed a great improvement in the performance of police work and that it carried out the now-accepted theory that the greatest aim of the law was the prevention of crime and the correction and reformation—not the vindictive punishment—of the offender. The Cleveland experiment is interesting and is very much on the lines followed by the principal British cities where the record of a police constable is judged not from the number of his arrests, but from the order prevailing on his beat. Here in Toronto there is undoubtedly too much laxity in accepting and laying criminal charges in connection with disputes which should properly come before the civil court. A more enlightened police policy would result as favorably for the public interest as that of Cleveland has done.

TAKES CARBOLIC ACID

In Mistake for Medicine, But Woman Will Recover.

Mrs. Wm. J. Hammetton, of 425 West Adelaide-street, took carbolic acid at her home yesterday afternoon. It is said she took it in mistake for medicine. Her son George, aged 15, said she had words with one of the boarders at dinner.

Not Enough Union Jack.

At the first meeting for the season of St. George's Society, several speakers referred to recent "flag incidents," and complained that the Union Jack was not flown as it should be on public holidays, and other national occasions. There was too much staidness to visitors from across the line.

The King's birthday, Nov. 9, will be celebrated by a monster smoker. Efforts will be made to make the monthly meetings more interesting. Eminent men in arts, literature and politics will be invited to deliver lectures.

Harry Thaw, Good Samaritan.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Oct. 3.—A telegram was received here Saturday signed Harry K. Thaw, transferring \$250 for the release of Howard Nesbitt, brother of Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, on bail. On the receipt of the message Nesbitt was released from custody pending the appeal of his case. He was arrested a few days ago as a vagrant, and under suspicion of theft.

AT OSGOOD HALL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Monday, 4th Inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Re Ewing estate. 2. Douglas v. Greenberg. 3. Peterson Lake v. Nova Scotia. 4. Re Cough estate. 5. Re Dale and Blanshard. 6. Scully v. Bank of Toronto. 7. Re Frances Jones, a lunatic.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, 4th Inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Seitchfield v. Evans. 2. Young v. Cashion. 3. Titchmarsh v. McConnell. 4. Holland v. Frank. 5. McCraig v. L.O.F. 6. Forrest v. Turnbull.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Monday, 4th Inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. McKinnon v. Harris (1st). 2. Tait v. Tait (1st). 3. Townshend v. Huntley v. Township of March, et al (1st). 4. Pringle v. Hutson (1st). 5. Smith v. Hill (1st).

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master. Colwell Development Syndicate v. Mitchell.—R. C. H. Cassels, for defendant, on motion for additional security for costs to amount of \$2500. D. D. McPherson, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Judgment: Of the large amount asked for, nearly \$8000 is for execution of commission to survey, and for copies of the evidence, the examination lasting 24 days and depositions running to nearly 3700 folios. There is a reasonable doubt as to whether this very unusual length was necessary, and whether it could not have been avoided by accepting offer of plaintiffs counsel to have the accounts and vouchers examined by an accountant. Defendant in any event is only entitled to half of the usual time in his hands \$5000 to account to plaintiffs' assignors, who are not parties. If assignors are willing to be added as plaintiffs or agree to be liable for costs, there is no necessity for security, but if no such arrangement can be made then the plaintiff must give further security in the usual time in bond for \$2000 and pay \$1800 into court.

Trust Corporation v. Lee.—Fitzgerald (Worrell & Co.), for plaintiffs, moved for order vacating in part certificate of its pendence. Order made.

Re J. L. White, for executors, moved for administration order. Order made, with reference to the estate in ordinary.

Whitely v. Lecky.—F. B. Mackelcan, for defendant, moved for order extending time for service of third party notice. Order made.

Mercer v. Devlin Silver (2 actions).—J. Mitchell, for plaintiff, moved on consent for an order appointing J. M. O'Meara of Elk Lake special examiner herein. Order made.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Hutchinson, C. J. The King v. Rudolph.—J. R. MacKenzie, for defendant, on motion for certiorari to the judge of the county court of Bruce. No order. Contra, judgment: Let certiorari go.

ATLANTIC LINER CAPTAIN NOW WOULD LEARN A LITTLE LAW.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3.—Captain Imman Seably, commander of the White Star Line steamer Republic, when she was sunk last February by the Italian steamer Florida, has entered the University of Michigan as a freshman law student. He is 50 years old. The collision and the litigation which has followed to determine the responsibility for the disaster has attracted the attention of admiralty law and its opportunities.

President Fallieres Criticized.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The opposition press has inaugurated a bitter campaign against President Fallieres for his neglect to attend the funeral at Versailles this week of the four army officers, who lost their lives in the destruction of the dirigible balloon Republic Sept. 25.

Local Option Field Days.

The Dominion Alliance held a local option field day on Sunday in the churches of Kincardine and Sarnia. On Sunday next meetings will be held in Oakville, Plenton, Smith's Falls, Thamesville and Merrickville.

MANIFESTATIONS OF GOD CAN ONLY BE RIGHTEOUS

Evil Has No Real Existence, Assertion of C. C. Eaton to Christian Science Meeting.

Whether Christian Science is increasing the number of its followers in Toronto or not, evidence that curiosity as to the doctrines of Mrs. Eddy is growing locally was afforded in the large gathering in the Royal Alexandra theatre yesterday afternoon, to listen to Clarence C. Eaton, C.S.B., of Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Eaton proved to be a fluent speaker, replete of voice and polished of style. His exposition was able, and owed much of its strength to the fact that almost every sentence gave direct support to the statement of the fundamental principle of Christian Science that evil and disease have none other than a fancied existence. In concluding the speaker admonished his hearers not to believe "lies circulated concerning Mrs. Eddy by those who write only to injure her."

Teachings of Christian Science. Christian Science, he said, advanced to the solution of the perplexing problems of life by discarding all mortal speculation, theories and superstition about God. It demonstrates that He is supreme in intelligence, wisdom, power, justice, love and mercy, and therefore includes the consciousness of absolute and infinite good. It declares that God is the conscious, energizing, governing, sustaining presence of the universe, whose law means the perfection and harmonious operation of all things. He is infinite love; hence He is compassionate, tender, comforting and true.

Admitting the omnipotence of God, then logically all power is His to intelligently serve His purpose, and hence must be good in its very nature, and all its manifestations can only be righteous. Moreover, He is good, and His power must always be desirable, and His chief and only end the procurement of health, harmony and peace. Evil can, therefore, have no real existence or power, the student of a scientific Christianity recognizes the prevalence of the lawless reign of fear, sensuality, discord, disease and death, which has desolated many generations.

In Accord With Bible. The teaching of Christian Science, he claimed, was in exact accord with the spiritual import and application of the Bible. It sustained the divinity of Christ and gave an added significance to prayer. Spiritual healing he declared to be an essential part of Christianity, and the power of the gospel was derelict in their duty, in that while they would heal sin by preaching they stultify themselves by neglecting to heal the sick by practice. Christian Science was not mesmerism. Hypnotism was un-Christian in its application and might be devilish in its results. There was nothing bordering on the spectacular, no playing on the emotions in Christian Science.

He paid a strong tribute to Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, who he declared had suffered patiently the persecution of mortals. The promises of Christian Science were to abolish forever the belief in evil, sickness, death and hell. It supplied the satisfying and sustaining bread of life, and not the hypocritical stone of ecclesiasticism. It had already accomplished much on behalf of the good of the world.

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EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS Right Headwear for Hunters

We don't expect luxury on a hunting trip, but comfort we MAY have. The right hat makes for comfort. And a fine assortment of fresh new goods has just rolled in here now, offering hunters the best of choice in RIGHT HEADWEAR. Corduroy or corduroy and leather, rounded and flat crowns, turn bands for the cold weather you'll meet with. And the prices at 59c 85c 1.00



The newest is a fawn corduroy, with imitation tie top; in this form the cap may be worn anywhere; when wanted for the hunt, turn half the crown over from one side to the other, hook it down in front, and you have an entirely RED crown—the regulation hunting hat. The price 1.00

is... T. EATON CO LIMITED CANADA "Eaton's" Boots Are Goodyear Welted. Price \$3.00

G.P.R. WELL DISPOSED TOWARDS SMOKE BYLAW

But Employes Complain That Company Uses It to Prevent Their Advance.

A peculiar feature in the working out of the city's smoke prevention bylaw is that while apparently very unpopular with the Grand Trunk officials, the executive heads of the C. P. R. appear cordially disposed towards it, and the resentment is confined to the firemen of the latter railway.

Some of the men are very bitter in their complaints, and there is talk among them of petitioning the city to abolish the bylaw so far as it applies to locomotives, but they are restrained from doing so by fear of their own officials.

The source of the grievance is that the company has inspectors, whose duty it is to report any instance in which a locomotive in the local yards discharges "dense or opaque" smoke for a period of six minutes in any given hour. The result of such reports is that the fireman gets a demerit mark which means a setback for his promotional aspirations.

The city's inspector only gives a portion of his time to observing the puffings of the locomotives, and the fact that he reported only 12 inspections of both C.P.R. and G.T.R. engines from Aug. 9 to Sept. 20, doesn't indicate any doggedly vindictive pursuit such as Grand Trunk officials hint at. Since the beginning of the year, however, the C.P.R.'s own inspectors have made 127 inspections, covering 49 engines, or an average of 15 a month, and the firemen don't relish their zeal.

What Mr. Harris Says. Property Commissioner Harris, who is designated the "smoke bylaw man," doesn't agree with the view that the enactment is as a club which misuses

the railways and smites the hapless employes. He says that no fireman need ever get a black mark if he works systematically. If, however, he throws in half a dozen big shovelfuls of coal and then proceeds to enjoy a smoke, the inspector may pounce on him.

The C. P. R.'s attitude is markedly different from that of the Grand Trunk. The railways won a joint victory over the city when the railway commission declined to lay the onus of inspection on the companies, but the C.P.R. politely informed the civic authorities that it believed the bylaw fair and workable and would co-operate with the city by appointing its own inspectors.

The city has had little to complain of so far as smoke nuisance from C.P.R. locomotives is concerned. In no case has there been a resort to law. Mr. Harris objected to the smoke belching from the plant at West Toronto, and the railway wrote him advising him of an appropriation to equip the furnaces so as to comply with the law.

Bylaw Here to Stay. As to any suggestion of repealing the law, Mr. Harris intimated that it would hardly be considered. He said it would mean a menace to health and property from the West Toronto yards to the Don along the whole southern section of the city. Before the bylaw became operative, that section was frequently overhung with a dense smoky pall, due chiefly to the locomotives, and that the improvement had been very noticeable.

Mr. Harris referred to the proposal now before the Chicago civic authorities to compel all steam railways to electrify their systems within eight miles of the city hall by Jan. 1, 1912, for the purpose of getting rid of the smoke nuisance. If the ordinance carries, it will mean that the railways must expend \$150,000,000.

Stratford's Population. STRATFORD, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Stratford's assessment figures for 1909 show an increase in population of 230, making a total of 14,778. The increase in the total taxable property is \$540,965, making the total \$7,176,215, and the advance in the total valuation of real property is \$455,645, bringing the total up to \$7,631,860.

Most Men Use Coffee For Breakfast

and are interested in the kind of coffee they get. Michie's finest blend of Java and Mocha coffee is in a class by itself—money cannot buy better. IT IS A BREAKFAST NECESSITY

MICHIE & CO., Ltd., 7 King St. W., Toronto

THE VOKES HARDWARE COMPANY

40 QUEEN E. Limited

WASN'T SORRY, GOES TO JAIL

Five Months' Sentence for Hitting Man With a Stone

KINGSTON, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—An important real estate deal has been put thru, whereby the store at the corner of Brock and King-streets, occupied for years by Henry Wade, druggist, was sold to the Bank of Toronto, establishing a branch. J. B. McLeod, druggist, has a lease for three years. Meantime the bank is located on Princess-street.

Prof. Paul Denys, Belleville, has assumed charge of the organ at St. Mary's Cathedral, in place of Mr. Miller, resigned. The report of Jailer Corbett shows a total of 192 prisoners for the year. The daily cost per prisoner for rations was 10 1-2 cents.

FATAL FALL FROM TREE

Farmer's Son Breaks Back in Two Places.

BLENHEIM, Oct. 3.—Milton, the 20-year-old son of J. T. McPherson, a farmer near here, stopped to climb a hickory-nut tree on his way home from the back farm yesterday afternoon, and fell 40 feet to the ground. He was discovered that his spine had been fractured in two places and dislocated. His hope is entertained for his recovery.

PETERBORO IS GROWING.

PETERBORO, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Peterboro's population is 16,902, and the total assessment \$8,822,218. The increase in population over last year is 416. The assessment last year was \$8,591,118.

Bible Class Federation. At a largely attended meeting of the Toronto Adult Bible Class Federation, in Bloor-street Presbyterian Church, the following officers were elected: Chairman, W. S. Kirkland, M.A.; First Vice-chairman, J. S. Roberts; Second Vice-chairman, W. E. Tresidder; Secretary, A. E. Hardy; Treasurer, Miss A. Moffatt; Councillors, Rev. George J. Miller, Rev. John Pollock, Rev. Frank Welch, J. A. Jackson, Rev. J. C. Robertson, S. T. Bartlett and B. W. Merrill.

Farmer Drops Dead. PICTON, Oct. 3.—George Robbins, a well-known farmer of this county, dropped dead on the street Saturday. Deceased was about 60 years of age.

"Old Chum" Cigarettes Equal in quality to the well-known pipe-tobacco and specially blended for cigarette smoking TEN FOR TEN CENTS