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Rebelling Fourth Year Meds. Declare They'll Attend McGill

Students at Toronto University Will Desert Their Alma Mater If Faculty Increases Clinical Charges—Deep Dissatisfaction Existing in College Halls.

An incident unprecedented in the history of Toronto University occurred in one of the lecture rooms at the medical college yesterday afternoon. Scores of fourth year students, at the close of a meeting held among themselves, as students, rose to their feet and enthusiastically gave the yell of McGill University. It was not a joke. On many occasions in times past the different faculties have been at odds over sports and kindred matters causing inter-collegiate rivalry, but never has any animadversion been shown heretofore towards the alma mater as an institution of learning.

There is trouble brewing at Variety and the medical college is booked as the centre of hostilities. The possibility of an increase in hospital fees, which the students claim is unjust, has caused all the dissatisfaction, and it was the management of the Sick Children's Hospital that precipitated the latest course of events.

For the privilege of allowing clinics to be held in the wards, the university gives an annual grant to St. Michael's Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital. Clinics are also held in the Hospital for Sick Children, but no grant is given to this institution as to the other two and that's why the sick has come from the H.S.C. As it is a charitable institution, the management of this hospital claim a grant similar to that given to the other two hospitals. Money is needed and it appears anything but unjust that the hospital should claim remuneration for giving clinical privileges equal to that of these other two city hospitals.

Consequently, the faculty of Toronto University have received notification that unless something is paid to them, students will no longer be allowed in the wards. Among the powers that be at the university this request has not been received with favor. The faculty, it appears, do not take kindly to the idea of making any such contribution, and it has gone around that if there are any extra payments to be made, the students will be allowed to make them.

But apparently the students will not agree to any such proposition. After the matter had been discussed by the faculty, it is stated that Dean Clark had a talk with the president of the Medical Students' Society and suggested that if a cash contribution of \$1200 was subscribed from among the students and presented to the hospital it would tide over the ill-feeling for the present at any rate, and the difficulty would continue a principle.

In consequence, a special meeting was called yesterday by the fourth year medics to discuss the dean's suggestion, with the result that unanimous disapproval of such a procedure was expressed. The students do not object to the amount of money that is involved, but on the question of principle. They agree, every one of them, that the Sick Children's Hospital is a very worthy institution and that the suggestion to make a Christmas gift from the students to the hospital would be unanimously approved of.

But under the present circumstances and at the present time the medics incline to regard a cash donation to the H.S.C. as in the nature of a "bribe," and they won't agree to it. They claim that the university calendar advertisement clinics at the Sick Children's Hospital as well as the other hospitals, at the specified sum of \$150 for fees per annum. They claim further that when that fee is paid, the contract is closed with the university, and if any further charge is made by any of the hospitals, the university should foot the bill.

The result of yesterday's meeting was a unanimous decision to pay no extra fees whatever, and let the faculty take action. **Won't Stand for Injustice.** While it was admitted on all sides that Toronto University Medical College was an excellent institution, the students felt that they were not bound to it, if injustice was being done them. Other universities are offering degrees in medicine just as good as Toronto's, and they won't accept of it. They claim that the university calendar advertisement clinics at the Sick Children's Hospital as well as the other hospitals, at the specified sum of \$150 for fees per annum. They claim further that when that fee is paid, the contract is closed with the university, and if any further charge is made by any of the hospitals, the university should foot the bill.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the suggestion that the entire class of fourth year students proceed to McGill University to finish their professional training. If the medical faculty persists in demanding extra fees for clinical instruction at any hospital in Toronto.

Royalty's Garden Party

DELHI, India, Dec. 13.—(Can. Press)—A royal garden party was held at the fort this afternoon, King George and Queen Mary being given a great ovation by the 7000 guests as they walked thru the grounds. Later in the afternoon their majesties, wearing their crowns and coronation robes, appeared in a screened balcony on the wall of the fort, formerly used by the mogul. The emperor and empress remained seated on golden thrones, while for an hour and a half a long train of religious and other native processions passed in review.

PRINCESS LOUISE IMPERILED IN SHIPWRECK

Steamer Delhi Struck Rock Off Northwest Coast of Africa, and Rescue of Passengers Was Feat of Heroism—Duke of Fife Showed Gallantry.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 12.—(Can. Press)—Princess Louise Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland and sister of King George V., and her daughters, had a thrilling experience to-day when the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Delhi, on which they were voyaging to Egypt, struck the reefs off Cape Spartel, the northwest extremity of Africa. While being taken ashore by the long-boat of the British armored cruiser, Duke of Edinburgh, they were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat, one of the daughters having a narrow escape from drowning. She was rescued by a sailor and carried to land with the others, all suffering severely from the bitter cold.

Enveloped in Fog. The Delhi struck at one o'clock in the morning in a thick fog. Immediately all the passengers hurried from their staterooms half dressed and put on life preservers. Water poured steadily into the cabins, while enormous seas, sometimes mast-high, broke over the vessel. Signals of distress were sent out by wireless, and the first warship to arrive was the French cruiser Friant.

It was long past daylight before the Friant's steam launch was able to come alongside the Delhi. In the meantime preparations were made aboard the stranded steamer to send the women and children ashore. One of the boats of the Delhi was lowered and filled with passengers. The launch succeeded in getting this in tow and then steamed to the British cruiser, Duke of Edinburgh, where the frightened woman and children were safely taken aboard.

Panic Was Averted. The cruiser Duke of Edinburgh with thirty-eight of the rescued passengers from the Delhi, arrived here to-night. It was expected that the royal party would reach Gibraltar aboard the battleship London, but latest reports state that they had decided to remain for the night at Tangier, where they are housed in the British legation.

One of the women passengers, in describing the wreck, said that there was not the slightest panic after the vessel struck. The passengers were summoned to dress and go on deck, but were assured that there was little danger. Arriving on deck they found the fog dense and the seas beating heavily against the ship. There was little confusion or excitement. They remained assembled on deck until 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Friant's boats, after considerable exertions, succeeded

HYDRO SOON TO BE A GREAT BOON TO FARMERS

Hon. Adam Beck Impresses Great Practical Utility at Winter Fair Public Meeting—Gratifying Increase in Fat Stock.

GUELPH, Dec. 12.—(Special)—With the entries larger than ever before, and with increased accommodation, all that was necessary to make the winter fair of 1911 the greatest in its history was for the attendance figures to be larger than those for any previous year and this bids fair to be the result. The attendance figures for yesterday were 547, being an increase of 2105 over 1910, when there were only 342 on the first day of the fair. To-day the station platforms were black with people when the trains discharged their passengers, and an enormous crowd thronged the buildings all day long.

In the evening a big public meeting was held in the city hall, over 1200 people being in attendance. Hon. J. S. Duff, minister of agriculture, who acted as chairman, in a brief address, stated that this year the show was the best ever held in the Dominion, the attendance being greatly in excess of other years.

Hydro Power on Farms. Hon. Adam Beck followed, dealing with the hydro-electric power question as regards the supplying of electricity for use on the farms of the province. He gave a heart to heart talk with exhibitors from the rural districts and described the many ways in which it was used in Europe, especially in Germany, in many sections of which it was used on every farm, and showed how the farmers of Ontario would be benefited by its installation, as it was the intention of the government to extend main lines thru other parts of the province form which municipalities and

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TRADE GROWING WITH BRITAIN BUT NOT SO FAST AS WITH U.S.

Canada's Exports to Mother Country Show Shrinkage But Imports Are Greater—Balance of Trade With U.S. Continues to Pick Up in Latter's Favor.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—(Special)—The section of the annual report of the department of trade and commerce dealing with trade between Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany has been issued. The report shows that during the fiscal year, which closed on March 31 last, Canada's total trade with Great Britain amounted to \$247,551,912 as against \$245,313,994 for 1910. A considerable increase in imports of British goods, and a decrease in exports to Great Britain are shown.

The total imports amounted to \$110,386,801 as compared with \$95,679,877 in 1910. Exports last year amounted to \$136,065,111 as against \$149,634,107. **British Trade With the U.S.** Canada's total trade with the United States for the same twelve months reached a total of \$913,813,003, as compared with \$832,221,327 in the previous year. Both imports and exports increased, the former from \$230,070,540 in 1910 to \$294,415,202 in 1911, and the latter from \$113,150,778 in 1910 to \$119,398,801 in 1911. The duty collected on imports from Great Britain amounted to \$20,756,811, and on imports from the United States \$37,854,728.

Buying German Goods. The figures of trade with Germany show a slight increase, the total for the year being \$12,750,216 as compared with \$10,459,455 for 1910. The imports of German goods amounted to \$10,057,199 as compared with \$7,958,264 in 1910. The figures show that while Canada bought more largely from Germany, the increase in exports from Canada to Germany was very slight, the figures being \$2,501,191 for 1910, and \$2,693,017 for 1911.

Trade with France increased both ways. The imports amounted to \$11,755,408 in 1911, as compared with \$10,179,908 in 1910, and the exports \$2,782,002 in 1911, as against \$2,640,648 in 1910. **Total Trade Growing.** Canada's total trade in 1911 amounted to \$789,443,995 as compared with \$698,211,221 in the previous year, and the duty collected increased from \$63,709,707 in 1910, to \$72,935,639 in 1911. The exports as well as imports of coin and bullion show very large increases, the imports being \$6,017,589 in 1910, and \$10,206,210 in 1911, and the exports \$2,594,536 in 1910, and \$7,196,155 in 1911.



GERMANY TO STRENGTHEN NAVY ARMY TAKES SECOND PLACE

Recent Acute Crisis in Morocco Makes Public Interest Keen In Forthcoming Program—General Military Bill To Be Deferred for Several Years.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—(Can. Press)—The possibility that measures for strengthening the navy or the army or both will be submitted to the next Reichstag, which is to be elected on Jan. 12, 1912, as a result of the international crisis of last summer, is arousing the most intense interest in the press and among the public. Until now not the slightest indication of the government's intention in the matter has been evoked. According to an apparently authoritative statement, which appears in the Boersen Zeitung to-day, however, the navy and not the army is to be the chief beneficiary of the new program. The army at the same time will figure in the appropriations asked for. These were included in the last budget, but the minister of war withdrew them out of consideration for the financial condition of the empire.

Navy Comes First. In connection with the published report that a new military bill which will add two entire corps to the army, is to be introduced instead of increasing the navy program (a statement which The Boersen Zeitung calls semi-official), the newspaper remarks that the remark in this sense is false. The building up of the navy is regarded in authoritative circles as more urgent and the reorganization of the army will be taken up only after what is necessary for the navy has been accomplished. A general military bill is not to be expected for several years. In the meantime the ministry of war will probably seek minor appropriations.

The statement of The Boersen Zeitung does not mention the nature of these appropriations, but it is believed that they concern aviation and the provision of more machine guns.

THE CROAKERS! Toronto has suddenly put up a flock of croakers. They say the city has come to her limit. The assessment commissioner declares that the city will buy land two years hence for less than it brings now—a nice knock for the city that supports him. As a matter of fact, there is no more progressive and thriving city on the American continent to-day than Toronto and her suburbs.

Yet these men say the city is about to stop growing! And we are only beginning to find ourselves. We have one transcontinental terminal here, that of the Canadian Pacific; within two years at most the Grand Trunk will be running trains from Edmonton to Toronto, and so the Canadian Northern; and our railway business will be double of today. The Canadian Northern plans great car and engine shops in Toronto, its headquarters. The Canadian Pacific has 10,000 acres on its Montreal payroll, and these 10,000 support 40,000 others. We are planning new stations, we are shouting for new freight yards, the merchants have so much business that the railways cannot handle their stuff! Chairman Mabee is here to help away the congestion!

The citizens will have a chance of saying at the coming civic elections whether they belong to the "Wee Yorkites," who take their inspiration from Muddy York, or whether they are "Twentieth-Century Torontonians." The Telegram has more than doubled its building and plant, and The World is following suit. Does that mean the end of Toronto? The development of New Ontario on Whitney's new lines will put two hundred thousand more people in Toronto! And yet they croak!

THE WEE YORKITES. Assessment Commissioner Forman: "The time to buy parks is two years hence, when the unhealthy land boom will inevitably collapse." Senator Jeffrey, proprietor of The Globe: "They [the city officials] know that the pace at the city hall [tubes, viaducts, etc.] just now is too swift to last." Don't be a Wee Yorkite.

Sir Donald Leaving. Sir Donald and Lady Mann will leave to-night for California, where they will spend the winter.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS. A very large and unique display of Persian Lamb jackets may be seen today in Dineen's showrooms. There are nearly five hundred new designs, made from the last marketing of this splendid fur in Leipzig. Very fine skins of sharply curled, glossy fur. Something indeed in quality and price that you may not run across again in many a day.

GROWING

CHILD'S HEART ON OUTSIDE OF BODY

Unusually Rare Case at Sick Children's Hospital—Little Two-Day-Old Girl's Abnormally Placed Organ Beating Lustily—Has a Chance of Life.

One of the most remarkable freaks of nature imaginable is to be seen at the present moment in the Sick Children's Hospital. A tiny baby girl, two days old, lies in a little white cot with its heart beating like any ordinary child, but with this difference, that the heart is outside the thorax instead of inside. There is neither skin nor bone to protect the vital organ, which is hanging out on the chest wall.

Sleeping peacefully in its little bed, is this diminutive marvel, quite unconscious of the sensation and comment it is creating. For all day long it has been intently watched and discussed by medical minds ranging from the open-eyed student to the various professions.

In fact, yesterday afternoon some of the clinicians became so interested that a nurse was despatched with the little enigma to the university, where its condition was thoroughly examined. By the aid of an ingenious mechanism its heart-beat was registered. A glass bell was placed over its heart and connected by a rubber tube to a lever which graphically recorded on a revolving drum, covered with smoked paper, even the most minute movements of the ectopic organ.

It is beating, about 100 times a minute, and quite strongly, too. One can readily determine the force of the beat because the whole thing can be held in one's hand, as it lies exposed without covering of any nature. Moreover, one can see the blood rush into the chambers, watch them fill up, then when the heart contracts the blood is forced into the arteries to be distributed thru the body. The child appears quite healthy and

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A Touching Picture

Don't forget that the Christmas number of The Sunday World will be out on Saturday evening next. It is check full of good things and reasonable things. You should read "Two Christmas Eves in Toronto—a Study in Contrast," by Margaret Bell, with illustrations by Lillian Scott. It is a touching picture of the inequalities of modern city life, which strike all the more when the season brings round again the glad festival of rejoicing and "good will towards men."

Protestant Clergy's Rights. "We contend that a Protestant clergyman has the right to celebrate marriage in the case of two Catholics," explained Mr. Wainwright. On the other hand many reasons against such a contention have received judicial sanction. The principle on which court rulings were based is that, under the old law, a Protestant minister did not have such a right, and that under the existing code, they cannot be said to possess such a right. It is, therefore incumbent upon me to prove that, under the old law, the marriage of two Catholics solemnized before a Protestant clergyman was not illegal.

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LAW IS IN ERROR MRS. HEBERT'S ARGUMENT

Extraordinary Mistake Has Crept Into Quebec Jurisprudence Respecting Validity of Marriages, Says Counsel—Mutual Consent is Determining Factor of Marriage Legality.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—(Can. Press)—That under the Roman law, French law, British common law, and under the law prevailing in the Province of Quebec before the cession of 1760, the one great essential for the validity of the marriage was the mutual consent of the contracting parties; that Catholic priests officiating at marriages in the province prior and subsequent to the cession acted simply as officers or witnesses on behalf of the state in the matter, and that, consequently, all attempts to read into existing statutes exclusive powers for Catholic clergymen to officiate at the marriages of Catholics could not be based on the contention that such exclusive privilege existed prior to the promulgation of the present civil code—such was to-day the burden of a lengthy address delivered before the practice court by Arnold Wainwright, counsel for Mrs. Hebert, in the marriage annulment case. His address occupied the whole afternoon session and will be resumed to-morrow.

Hebert's Contentions. According to the attorneys for Mrs. Hebert, the position of Hebert is that, taking into account the ancient practice existing in Quebec prior to the time when the French colony came under the dominion of the British throne, the marriage of Catholics, to be valid, had of necessity to be contracted before the parish priest or bishop. Hence, if it could be proven that such was not the case, the position assumed by Hebert in the matter would become automatically untenable. As it was it was a decree of the Council of Trent, as well as an ordinance of the French state, issued in 1687, that Catholics had of necessity to be married before their parish priest or bishop; all that had to be proven was that neither the decree nor the ordinance had ever been in effect in French Canada before the cession. This counsel endeavored to do.

Quebec Law at Fault? Incidentally, as the position Messrs. Cousins and Wainwright are taking is in contradiction to existing jurisprudence as enunciated in judgments of Justice Jette and Lemieux, in two famous cases, they admitted that the task of confronting them was no small one, and, in this admission, they were confirmed by an expression of opinion from Mr. Justice Charbonneau, presiding at the hearing. That an extraordinary error had crept into the jurisprudence of the province, as exemplified in the rulings above referred to, was the view taken by Mr. Wainwright.

Protestant Clergy's Rights. "We contend that a Protestant clergyman has the right to celebrate marriage in the case of two Catholics," explained Mr. Wainwright. On the other hand many reasons against such a contention have received judicial sanction. The principle on which court rulings were based is that, under the old law, a Protestant minister did not have such a right, and that under the existing code, they cannot be said to possess such a right. It is, therefore incumbent upon me to prove that, under the old law, the marriage of two Catholics solemnized before a Protestant clergyman was not illegal.

"In doing this I will prove that the marriage in the present instance cannot be attacked, and thus an extraordinary error which has crept into the jurisprudence of the province will be set aside."

Hangs on Mutual Consent. Proceeding Mr. Wainwright said the general fundamental principle underlying the law of marriage, was that the one great essential was the common consent of the two contracting parties. By a process of gradual evolution the necessity of some outward formalities, was made imperative, but simply to be admitted as proof of the existing contract. There was no need of any authorities on the point, as under the Roman law the common consent of the two parties was not only a sign of marriage, but was of the very essence of marriage, in fact the consent constituted marriage.

No "Onerous Penalties." The rights granted Catholics under

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