



Will Father Stay Home?

...sometimes, but not... morning, when... selling good worsted... worth from fifteen... dollars, for ten... five. New diagonal... and herringbone mater... three-button single... d. All sizes 36 to 42... 95.

More Things for Father.

...pairs of Men's Sus... s, put up in prett... has boxes. Thursd... box 33c.

Men's Sweater Vests

...rib knit; some with... mostly grey, with... green or navy trim... Regular \$1.50... y 98c.



Wanted to End His Life

Richard Burmond Took Poison After He Had Been Arrested. Prevented from jumping over the Sherbourne-st. ravine bridge by Police...

of Knowledge

...want to "look... one of these excel... onaries, Webster's... the latest comple... tive dictionary, with... ve appendix; thou... illustrations, colored... bound in sheep... thumb index.

the Walls Up Christmas

...End Lots to be closed... less than 1/2 Price. ...Parlor and Dining-room... pers, clean-up of good... ds, greens, browns, blue... and greys. Regular... ay, 21c. ...Bedroom and Shower... in light colorings, plate... floral assorted colorings... c. Thursday, 11c. (Fifth Floor.)

1100 PER FOOT. Best situation, Avenue-Road Hill, lot 8x17 1/2, high-class residences surround. ing. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 88 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel.

PROBS: S. to W. and N.W. winds; mild, with light falls of snow or rain.

STILL STRONG ON TARIFF REFORM

Whenever a Unionist Government Comes in it Will Be Enacted, Declares Austen Chamberlain.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable). LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Morning Post's outburst yesterday against the decision to refer tariff reform to the people whenever the Unionists attained power, caused many chuckles in ministerial circles, where Balfour's dramatic announcement has always been regarded as such a successful attempt to "dish" tariff reformers, as strategy to win the elections. It is again pointed out that Joseph Chamberlain's letters and telegrams to Canadians practically ceased immediately after Balfour gave the pledge at the Albert Hall. The ministerial press has no hesitation in declaring that the opposition leader has given mortal offence to the most effective portion of his battalion. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Buxton, said, "I make you a frank confession. The idea of submitting tariff reform to a referendum, was no part of the original plan of the Unionist party. I tell you frankly that like the rest of my colleagues, I had no original idea of suggesting that a referendum should be applied to the budget. I should not myself have made the proposal. When, however, Mr. Balfour made it at the beginning of the election, I accepted the ground which he chose for the Unionist party to fight upon. I said: "Be it so." With all its objections, I am not afraid of taking tariff reform directly to the judgment of the people. If we do not win now, but win later on or whenever the Unionist party wins, tariff reform will be put in effect by a Unionist government put in power, tariff reform, whether it is put to a referendum or not, will be put on the statute book, or the Unionist government will go out."

POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The results in the general elections announced to-night leave the position of the rival parties unchanged. This is as follows: GOVERNMENT COALITION—Liberals, 223; Nationalists, 62; Independent Nationalists, 3; Labour-Kos 25.—Total, 313.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Rushcliffe)—Left Jones (Lab.) 5183; Coningsby Disraeli (U.) 6589. Liberal majority 1406. Unchanged. Previous majority, 284. RENFREWSHIRE W.—Left Jones (Lab.) 6296; H. Meachan (U.) 6982. Liberal majority 686. Unchanged. Previous majority, 281. YORKSHIRE W. (Otley)—J. H. Duncan (Lab.) 6101; W. W. Thompson (U.) 6292. Liberal majority 1190. Unchanged. Previous majority, 1901.

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SENATE ON ITS DIGNITY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The senate refuses to be investigated by the public accounts committee. This morning, when the committee met, it was announced that the senate had refused to give to the auditor-general the vouchers for certain expenditures which the committee wanted to look into.

A \$21,000 ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Furs and ginseng worth \$21,627 were stolen early today from the store of S. Silberman & Sons, on the south side, the thieves carrying the plunder away in a wagon. The loot consisted of 4200 mink skins, 100 weasel skins and 83 pounds of ginseng.

GOOD ROADS ORATOR.

All who are interested in good roads should hear George Diehl of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the best authorities in America, who will address a board of trade luncheon at McConkey's at 1 o'clock to-day. Tickets may be had of Secretary Morley.

A New Musical Comedy.

To those who have seen and heard Victor Moore's "Kid Burns" in "5 Minutes from Broadway" and "The Talk of New York," his appearance next Monday night at the Princess Theatre, in his new musical comedy, "The Happiest Night of His Life," will be looked forward to with much interest.

Toronto World

FOURTEEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 15 1910—FOURTEEN PAGES

9 Eastern Towns Unite for Power

New Union of Municipalities Will Ask Hydro-Electric Commission to Quote Prices for Supply of 5300 Horse-Power.

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 14.—(Special).—Many of the leading centres in eastern Ontario are moving in a determined manner to secure hydro-electric power thru the hydro-electric commission. An agitation was started some time ago by Ald. R. F. Elliott of Kingston, chairman of the light, heat and power department of that city, to bring together municipal representatives to organize a union. In response to invitations a meeting was convened here today, over which he presided, and at which upwards of 40 mayors, councillors and Reeves were present. P. W. Sotman, chief engineer of the hydro-electric commission, was in attendance. An expression of opinion taken showed that eastern Ontario wants cheap power as soon as possible, and nine municipalities represented totaled a block of 5300 horsepower, which could be conveniently handled. These were Morrisburg, Iroquois, Cardinal, Prescott, Lyn, Athens, Brockville, Kingston and Napanee. A union of municipalities was organized for co-operation, with power to add to their number. Ald. Elliott is the president, and William Shearer, Brockville, the secretary, who will open up correspondence with the commission for a price on 5300 horsepower as a start.

STANDARD SIZE FOR BRICK MANUFACTURERS WANT IT

Canadian Clay Products' Association in Session Here—No Attempt to Regulate Prices.

Standardization of the size of bricks is an important question which will come to-day before the Canadian Clay Products' Association, which yesterday opened its eighth annual convention at the Prince George. There are about 100 delegates in attendance, representing the trade thruout Canada. Some members have come from as far away as Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The proposal for uniform size of bricks is said to have a twofold object: one is to standardize the size of bricks, and the other is that some brickmakers consider that they are at a disadvantage because competitors supply larger bricks. Most of the bricks made are 2 1/8 inches wide and 1 1/8 inches high, and 2 3/8 inches thick, but some makers add a small fraction of an inch to the measurements. Members of the organization declare that they do not attempt in any way to regulate prices. They claim also that, despite the great demand for bricks because of building activity, there has been no material advance in the price in the past few years. The trade, they say, is generally prosperous, and while few new factories have sprung up in the past year, the output of all has considerably increased. A committee was appointed to press upon the Dominion Government the need of a technical school for clay-workers. Some of the members of the delegation which will wait on the commission on technical education are: President William McCredie, Lyons, Ont.; George Crain, Beamsville; J. S. McCannell, Milton; S. J. Fox, M.L.A., Lindsay; and B. E. Bechtel, Waterloo. In his address yesterday, Mr. McCredie said he had no doubt such a school would soon be established. He said that, owing to a scarcity of labor in many places, brick and tile makers had not been able to keep their customers supplied.

PREFERS HER NEW COMPANION

Owen Sound Woman, Who Elopes, Says She'll Stick to Him. An officer has come from Owen Sound to take back Mrs. Lavina Lockhardt and her new companion, who were arrested on their arrival here from Owen Sound Tuesday night, having eloped. The woman's husband denies that they had any quarrel, but says he had given her money to buy Christmas presents at noon, and she had gone down town with him, only to return home and leave with Moden, abandoning her four young children. Yesterday the woman declared that both of them might be put in jail now, she will still stick to Moden, who she says is a native of England. He may be deported.

CONTESTANT FOR MAYORALTY

Robert Buiet Noble to Enter the Lists With Geary. Mayor Geary is not to be re-elected by acclamation after all. Robert Buiet Noble has entered the fight. Mr. Noble is known for the extreme radicalism of his views on civic reform. He is also an old campaigner, the up-to-date success has kept out of his reach by quite a wide margin. He sprang into prominence in 1907 when he opposed the Socialist James Lindala in opposing the re-election of Mayor Coatsworth. He polled 1337 votes. Next year he ran for councillor and the count dropped to 745, but a second effort in 1909 brought him 1308. Last January he tried the mayoralty race again, but apparently some of his following was discouraged or over-confident was ruinous. Anyway, he polled just 102 votes.

LINDSAY BANK TRIAL BEGINS

Trio of Ex-Employes of Farmers' Bank Accused of Conspiracy to Injure That Institution.

LINDSAY, Dec. 14.—(Special).—Charged with conspiracy to defraud and injure the Farmers' Bank of Canada, A. B. McGill, former manager, and J. L. Coulter and J. J. Fleury, ex-employees, were brought to trial today before Judge Harding in the sessions court. M. K. Cowan, K.C., is counsel for the defence, and N. F. Davidson K. C. is prosecutor, with H. H. Dewart, K.C., assisting. It is alleged that the defendants conspired to have funds withdrawn by depositors of the Farmers' Bank for deposit in another bank. J. G. Fitzgibbon, chief inspector and chief accountant of the Farmers' Bank, was the only witness to-day. McGill went to work with the bank in April, 1907. Fleury started with the bank in March, 1908, while Coulter began in July, 1907. Their resignations had come as a surprise. He also told of the 15-day rule as to the withdrawal of deposits. To Mr. Cowan, witness corrected a statement he had made at the previous enquiry, that a writ for \$100,000 had been issued against the bank by New York State parties. It had only been threatened. To Mr. Cowan, witness stated that \$500,000 Farmers' Bank stock had been taken up at \$100 a share before 1907, and in 1907, \$500,000 more had been taken up at \$125 a share. All the stock was subscribed for at \$125 at the end of 1908. Everything in connection with the resignations of McGill, Coulter and Fleury was done orderly. Fleury was to get \$80 for the year, but he was not wanted for the year, and was let go. McGill got a salary of \$1200 a year. Coulter left on July 4. Witness could find no fault for them seeking positions elsewhere.

U. S. DEFENCELESS AGAINST INVADERS

Startling State of Unpreparedness Disclosed in Report of War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A sensational report from the war department, showing how the country is inadequately protected against invasion, was sent to the house to-day as a secret document, and after a number of conferences and hurried telephone messages, was returned to the war department on the ground that the house could not receive a secret report. The report points out that there is a woeful inadequacy of men, of guns and of ammunition, that the army should be reorganized and a council of national defence, with a secretary of war at its head, should be created by congress. Gen. Wood, in his testimony before the house military committee to-day, talked confidentially of the need that congress take immediate action to guard against any possible trouble from Japan or China. Representative McLaughlin of California, the author of the resolution which brought about this official exposition of the weakness of the military defence, said to-day: "A foreign country could land 200,000 troops on the Pacific coast in 30 days, and the only intimation of trouble would be their blowing up of the mountain passes, thus preventing any communication with the east. In the three states west of the Rocky Mountains—California, Oregon and Washington—we have 3000 regular troops and 5000 of state militia. The best military authorities say that it would take years to dislodge foreign troops if they ever secured a foothold under these conditions, and that it would cost the United States a billion of dollars."

MRS. EDDY'S ESTATE AMOUNTED TO \$1,500,000

A Million Left to Mother Church in Boston—Free Instruction for Indigent Scientists. CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 14.—For the purpose of more effectively promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me," Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, in her will filed here to-day, makes the mother church in Boston her residuary legatee, after various other bequests are paid. Conservative estimates of the value of the estate place it at approximately \$1,500,000, of which about \$1,000,000 will pass under the residuary clause. Among the bequests is one of \$100,000 to the Christian Science board of directors, to be held in trust for the purpose of providing free instruction for "indigent, well-educated, worthy Christian Scientists of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and to aid them hereafter, until they can maintain themselves in some department of Christian Science." In addition to the previous gifts made to her son George W. Gover of Lead, S.D., \$10,000 is given to him, and to each of his five children. Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, her adopted son, gets \$5,000; Calvin A. Frye, 20,000, and there are several bequests of \$100 to \$200 to relatives and to attendants of the Eddy household. Mrs. Eddy directs that an indentured servant of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York, shall be cancelled from her estate, and bequeaths her "crown of diamonds" breast pin to Mrs. Augusta E. Steetson of New York. Henry M. Baker is appointed sole executor, without sureties. There is an absolute gift of \$50,000 to the mother church, besides the \$100,000 trust educational gift. In the first codicil, \$5000 is given to Laura E. Sargent who was Mrs. Eddy's attendant at her home.

WHAT THAT NOISE WAS

Locomotive Whistle Out of Kitter Excited the City. "What are the whistles blowing for?" asked Anxious One, afraid. "I do not know; I do not know," the telephone boy said. "I've heard that query till I'm tired, no chance I've had to find out what the racket is about, but case your troubled mind, no car's attacked, no war declared, nor accident in kind. "What if you'll read about it in the morning." It was caused by a peculiar accident to the outbound C.P.R. Winnipeg express, which is due to leave the Union Station at 10:10 o'clock. The train was late and as it whistled for the whistle caught, the valve of the whistle caught. The train ran on with the whistle full blast. At the West Toronto yards the engine was taken off and a new one put on. During that time the telephone central, police department and newspaper offices were inundated with telephone enquiries from it, seemed, all parts of the city.

TWELVE LOST THEIR LIVES

Only One Rescued Alive From Mine Disaster in Virginia. NORTON, Va., Dec. 14.—As a result of an explosion in the mine of the Bend Coal Co., at Greene, six miles east of here, this morning, 12 men have lost their lives. Thirteen were in the mine at the time of the explosion, and only two escaped, one of whom died shortly after being taken out.

NOT CARTER DRUG COMPANY.

Thru a confusion of names it was reported that the Carter Drug Co. had been fined for illegal sale of liquor. Cochran, Ont., whereas it was a druggist of that name at Cochrane, and not the Carter Drug Co. of Toronto.

AT THE FESTIVE BOARD



WAITER LEITCH, to Waiting Public: Yes, sir, serve you in a couple of weeks, sir.

HOLLINGER GOLD MINES, LTD., STOCK MEETS WITH A FAVORABLE RECEPTION.

The first big flotation in Porcupine came to the surface yesterday, and so far as it was offered it went with a rush. For over a year now Messrs. McMartin & Timmins and their associates, who were so successful in Cobalt with La Rose, have been investigating and developing a number of claims they had in the new gold camp; and as a matter of fact for many months now work has been steadily carried on by a considerable gang of men under the charge of competent engineers. From the very start the results were extraordinary, and the mining public not only of Ontario but in the States and in England have been more than interested at what they heard and the statements made by some of the most conservative engineers in the world. A three stamp mill has been on the property now for some months and has been steadily producing gold more than sufficient, it is believed, to have paid all the running expenses for the developing of the property up to date. Gold has been found all over. For some days it has been understood among the brokers that the new flotation, to be known as the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, would be out about Dec. 15, and many of their clients in Toronto, Montreal and New York had placed orders for the shares. The stock opened on the Toronto market at \$4.00, but the buying was so keen that an advance was made to \$4.70 per share before the close of the morning exchange. Some speculative realizing of profits during the afternoon weakened the price of the shares to \$4.55. The Hollinger Company has a capitalization of \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 remains in the treasury of the company. The shares have a par value of \$5.00. Four claims in Porcupine are owned by the Hollinger Company, and marvelous gold showings have been discovered on each of the properties. Local brokers report that numerous enquiries have already been received from London and New York in connection with this company, and it is thought that the stock will be attractive to British investors. Upwards of four thousand shares of the stock were dealt in on the Toronto markets, and transactions of considerable dimensions were also reported on the Montreal exchange and the New York curb. The stock has not yet been listed, but the later taken in the shares would seem to show that this is going to be one of the big active mining securities in several of the stock markets as did in 1909 about four years ago. The directors of the Hollinger Company are: N. A. Timmins, president; John McMartin, vice-president; L. H. Timmins, Duncan McMartin and D. A. Dunlap, treasurer.

PREVENTED TENDERS FROM ONTARIO FIRMS

Specifications for Ontario Steamer Were Such That It Could Not Be Sent Thru Canals. OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—(Special).—An extraordinary piece of work on the part of the department of marine and fisheries was revealed at the meeting of the public accounts committee of the commons to-day. The effect of a little deal manipulated in 1908 was that Ontario ship building forms were prevented from tendering for the government steamer Earl Grey, which was built that year. The original plans on which the steamer was to be constructed, and for which tenders were to be called, were slightly altered, and the dimensions of the boat increased to two feet longer and one foot broader. Thus the boat, when completed, would be unable to pass thru the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. The tenders called for delivery at Charlottetown, N.B., and so the Ontario firms were placed in the position that, supposing they built the vessel, they could not deliver it. When the Ontario firm discovered this, they made strong representations to the minister of marine and fisheries. Two of those who complained were the Poison Iron Works of Toronto and the Collingwood Ship Building Company, both of which firms had the experience of constructing vessels capable of negotiating the fields. Another queer matter in connection with this business was that the tenders were signed by the deputy minister of the department on Feb. 19, 1908, and tenders had to be in by March 9, thus leaving only twenty days to get the advertisements published in the English newspapers, specifications sent to England, and replies received from British ship builders, who had only a day or two in which to tender. Vickers Sons & Maxim got the contract, but it seemed odd to W. B. Northrup, Dr. Reid and Major J. A. Currie, members of the public accounts committee, that the Vickers firm should have representatives in Canada, and that Mr. Duguid, the employee of the department who passed upon the tenders, was an old employe of Vickers. Another striking fact brought out was that Vickers Sons & Maxim were allowed to lower their tender from \$103,500 to \$108,000. Several tenders were lower than theirs.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY

Body of H. Brinkman Found Beside the Tracks. The body of a man, apparently about 25 years old, and supposed, from a letter in his pocket from the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, to be H. Brinkman, an employe of the Northern Navigation Co., was found on the G. T. tracks on last evening east of York station, last evening. The skull was crushed, the victim having apparently been struck by a train while walking the tracks. The remains were taken to Cobbleck's undertaking rooms, East Toronto, where Coroner Courts of Agin, court will open an enquiry to-day. The letter was addressed to the Point Edward docks of the N. N. Co.

MAY DELAY CORONATION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The coronation may possibly have to be postponed owing to an interesting event in the royal family. From remarks dropped occasionally by Chairman Mabee of the Dominion Railway Board yesterday it would appear that Toronto's chances of getting a reasonable flat rate from the Bell Telephone Co. for the whole city are not altogether remote. At least the big man showed sympathy. In the first place the company eagerly brushed aside the five specific complaints of "excessive and exorbitant charges," by offering a new schedule of \$40 for residence phones in all the recently annexed districts, including West Toronto, which is a substantial come-down from the present charge of \$50 and \$55, based on a charge of \$25 for every quarter-mile outside of the old city boundary. The company offered to do this for a year, leaving the present so-called city rate of \$30 for residence phones and \$25 for business phones, in vogue, during which time they will prepare a valuation on the whole local plant to enable the board to decide upon a flat rate for the whole city. They claimed, however, that this new flat rate for the new territory must be in excess of the present city rate, which Corporation Counsel Drayton is demanding. They also claimed that it would cost them between \$25,000 and \$40,000 to secure proper valuation, and their books were in such a shape that it would take years. Business at the Junction. In reply to Commissioner McLean, Mr. Dunstan said that in the outside districts, including the Junction, the company has 697 business subscribers, 430 residence subscribers, 250000 private branch exchanges and 66 extension sets. Mr. Drayton—"I think I am right in saying that your extra mileage received from these outside phones amounts to \$225 a year." Mr. Dunstan—"Approximately that is correct, exclusive of the Junction, where we get some \$4000 a year." Chairman Mabee—"Take the city hall as a central point, how many miles east from that point do your city rates extend?" Mr. Dunstan said the city rates extend about 3 1/2 miles east, 3 1/2 miles west and two miles north of the city hall. There was an "extra mileage" charge for his telephone. Mr. Dunstan told the commissioners that the general phone rate in ward seven will not be changed—only those having the city connection. Chairman Mabee—"Then all the West Toronto phones will not be on the Toronto exchange. If I want to call up a man in the Junction I must pay for his telephone or I may have to pay the toll." Mr. Dunstan—"Of five cents, yes, sir, that is the situation exactly." Chairman Mabee—"Dunstan, he is a gas doesn't pay more than another man who uses another man; a man who uses water doesn't pay more because he is farther away from the water than another man; another man who uses gas doesn't pay more because he is farther away from the gas-house than another man; a man who uses electricity doesn't pay more than another because he is a further distance from the distributing centre; why should he pay more for his telephone?" "Well," replied Mr. Dunstan, "in these cases they have a tap off the main line, while with the telephone, each has a wire into the exchange." "How does your line differ from a gas trunk line?" "The telephone line that a man uses is not a short spur from his house to a trunk line, but a line to the nearest central exchange, and, unfortunately, these are all long lines and entail a great expense of construction." Losing Money in Toronto. Later on after Mr. Dunstan had been endeavoring to explain, in answer to leading questions from Lawrence MacFarlane, the company's Montreal solicitor, that it cost three per cent. more per line to operate the system in 1903, and that should show that the cost of operating hadn't been diminished by the growth of business, Chairman Mabee interposed rather sarcastically: "If you keep on growing, in seven or eight years you'll be losing a lot of money." Manager Dunstan reviewed the increase of subscribers since 1881, when there were 400 instruments in Toronto. At the end of 1891, there were 2100; in 1901, 5105; in 1909, 25,016; in 1910, 25,169. On account of improved methods, amount of wire employed per subscriber had doubled in 1909 to what was required in 1903. In 1908 the average daily calls per line was 2.5 now it is 3.0. Wages had increased 67 per cent. since 1888, and 23 per cent. over 1902. Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.

FURS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

What to give for a Xmas gift, is a proposition that is occupying the minds of most people these days. There is no cause for worry, however, as anything in furs will prove an acceptable gift. The Dineen offering of rare and imported Canadian furs affords you an unlimited choice. It includes high-grade fur-lined coats for men and women. Russian Sable and Seal, from Stoles, Ruffs, Caps, Muffs, etc., made from Persian Lamb, Seal, Fox, Mink and various other skins. The designs come straight from New York and every garment is made by Dineen artists. Only superior linings are used. A choice from this reputable stock will please both the recipient and the giver. Write for our special catalogue on furs.

OFFICES TO RENT

Quebec Bank Building, singly or en suite; newly remodelled. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 88 King St. East - Toronto.

30TH YEAR.

PHONE RATES FOR SECTIONS OUTSIDE LOWER

City Rates Unchanged — Bell Company Makes Unexpected Offer Before Railway Board, But Chairman Mabee Can't See Why There's Discrimination at All.

From remarks dropped occasionally by Chairman Mabee of the Dominion Railway Board yesterday it would appear that Toronto's chances of getting a reasonable flat rate from the Bell Telephone Co. for the whole city are not altogether remote. At least the big man showed sympathy. In the first place the company eagerly brushed aside the five specific complaints of "excessive and exorbitant charges," by offering a new schedule of \$40 for residence phones in all the recently annexed districts, including West Toronto, which is a substantial come-down from the present charge of \$50 and \$55, based on a charge of \$25 for every quarter-mile outside of the old city boundary. The company offered to do this for a year, leaving the present so-called city rate of \$30 for residence phones and \$25 for business phones, in vogue, during which time they will prepare a valuation on the whole local plant to enable the board to decide upon a flat rate for the whole city. They claimed, however, that this new flat rate for the new territory must be in excess of the present city rate, which Corporation Counsel Drayton is demanding. They also claimed that it would cost them between \$25,000 and \$40,000 to secure proper valuation, and their books were in such a shape that it would take years. Business at the Junction. In reply to Commissioner McLean, Mr. Dunstan said that in the outside districts, including the Junction, the company has 697 business subscribers, 430 residence subscribers, 250000 private branch exchanges and 66 extension sets. Mr. Drayton—"I think I am right in saying that your extra mileage received from these outside phones amounts to \$225 a year." Mr. Dunstan—"Approximately that is correct, exclusive of the Junction, where we get some \$4000 a year." Chairman Mabee—"Take the city hall as a central point, how many miles east from that point do your city rates extend?" Mr. Dunstan said the city rates extend about 3 1/2 miles east, 3 1/2 miles west and two miles north of the city hall. There was an "extra mileage" charge for his telephone. Mr. Dunstan told the commissioners that the general phone rate in ward seven will not be changed—only those having the city connection. Chairman Mabee—"Then all the West Toronto phones will not be on the Toronto exchange. If I want to call up a man in the Junction I must pay for his telephone or I may have to pay the toll." Mr. Dunstan—"Of five cents, yes, sir, that is the situation exactly." Chairman Mabee—"Dunstan, he is a gas doesn't pay more than another man who uses another man; a man who uses water doesn't pay more because he is farther away from the water than another man; another man who uses gas doesn't pay more because he is farther away from the gas-house than another man; a man who uses electricity doesn't pay more than another because he is a further distance from the distributing centre; why should he pay more for his telephone?" "Well," replied Mr. Dunstan, "in these cases they have a tap off the main line, while with the telephone, each has a wire into the exchange." "How does your line differ from a gas trunk line?" "The telephone line that a man uses is not a short spur from his house to a trunk line, but a line to the nearest central exchange, and, unfortunately, these are all long lines and entail a great expense of construction." Losing Money in Toronto. Later on after Mr. Dunstan had been endeavoring to explain, in answer to leading questions from Lawrence MacFarlane, the company's Montreal solicitor, that it cost three per cent. more per line to operate the system in 1903, and that should show that the cost of operating hadn't been diminished by the growth of business, Chairman Mabee interposed rather sarcastically: "If you keep on growing, in seven or eight years you'll be losing a lot of money." Manager Dunstan reviewed the increase of subscribers since 1881, when there were 400 instruments in Toronto. At the end of 1891, there were 2100; in 1901, 5105; in 1909, 25,016; in 1910, 25,169. On account of improved methods, amount of wire employed per subscriber had doubled in 1909 to what was required in 1903. In 1908 the average daily calls per line was 2.5 now it is 3.0. Wages had increased 67 per cent. since 1888, and 23 per cent. over 1902. Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.