

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1912

PARALLEL STREET EXTENSION.

In deciding upon the extension of Teraulay-street the city council has, in connection with the parallel extension of Victoria-street, adopted a course alternative to the widening of Yonge-street. It is doubtful whether the result will be as satisfactory in the long run as a width of 100 or 120 feet on Yonge-street from King to College would have been, but with two parallel streets so close at hand, and proper traffic regulations, the congestion on Yonge-street need not be intolerable.

It goes without saying that the construction of the tube or underground railway on Teraulay-street should be carried on at the same time as the extension. Millions would have been saved to the citizens had this improvement been commenced now, and the citizens would have commenced it had the newspapers which opposed it fairly explained the whole situation. However, the citizens will have to pay the millions eventually and they will know whom to thank for the extra expense.

WATERWAYS AND WATER POWERS.

Whatever may have been deemed expedient before cheap hydro-electric power became the vital necessity it now is, no hesitation should be shown now in accepting the plain duty of conserving public rights in the water resources of the Dominion. Nor is it one whit less important to lay down the principle that the internal waterways of the country shall be constructed and operated by the state in the national interest. The time has passed for the entrustment of public enterprises to private companies, and it is becoming always more clearly apparent that government control provides no true alternative to straight public ownership. Application has just been made for renewal of the charter granted in 1884 to the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, conferring what is virtually exclusive control of all undeveloped water powers on the area it covers. This opportunity should be taken to reconsider this important matter and reclaim for the Dominion its full freedom of action in the development and disposal of hydro-electric power in the district affected, and in the construction and operation of the ship canal if and when that provision is deemed to be expedient in the public interest.

IRELAND'S REAL DIFFICULTY.

Says The Telegram: "The anti-home rule city and province may not know their own business as well as The Toronto World knows it." Which is a fair sample of the way in which The Telegram misrepresents or misreads a plain statement.

The World has not been concerned to tell Belfast what it should do. But it has tried to explain to numerous enquirers why Belfast acts as it does, and not as other parts of the British Empire in a like case have done. Why can Protestants and Catholics in Toronto live peacefully together and co-operate in politics, and not in Belfast? Why can Protestants and Catholics live peacefully together in Montreal and co-operate in politics and not in Dublin? It may be said that to a small extent they do. Why they do not to a greater extent is the point to be explained.

We believe the misunderstandings fostered by English politicians, and the efforts of partisan newspapers to maintain prejudices, are largely the causes. The Telegram itself in the article we have quoted adds its weight on the side of separation. English people seem to enjoy egging on the two Paddies to a fight. If one quarter the effort had been made to bring about peace there has been expended in setting Ulster and Munster by the ears, Ireland today would have been as united as Scotland. But Scotland isn't united, some one will object. No country is entirely united internally, but Scotland is united against England, just as Canada is united against the United States. Ireland is not a unity to outsiders, and the outsiders, since the time of Henry II, have kept stirring up strife in Ireland.

The Telegram misrepresents the whole situation in Ireland by suggesting that taking Montreal out of the Province of Quebec, or taking Toronto out of the Province of Ontario, represents the case in which Belfast finds itself. Nothing could be more misleading.

If it were proposed for the first time to erect Quebec into a province and give it a local legislature, which means home rule, and Montreal rebelled and

said she would fight first, that would be a parallel. Or if Ontario were getting a legislature for the first time and Ottawa declared she would never consent to be ruled by Protestant Toronto, it would more nearly represent the situation. There are far more Catholics proportionately in Belfast than there are Protestants in Montreal, and Toronto is much more of a Protestant town than Belfast. Nor is the proportion in numbers merely. There are wealthy and influential Catholics in Belfast, and the greatest Protestant employer of labor and one of the wealthiest men, Lord Pirrie, head of the Harland & Wolff shipyards, is a home ruler. As far as that goes, all the greatest home rule leaders have been Protestants, and it was the Protestant north that protested most against the union in the first place. Irishmen will never settle the matter with their coats off and their fists up, but as this is the characteristic attitude of The Telegram, not much sympathy can be expected from it for other methods.

The World believes that the Irish people would get along very well if their leaders would endeavor to lead them away from ignorance and prejudice, and teach them something of the facts. They have nothing to fear of each other. Indeed any North of Ireland Orangeman will undertake at any moment to fight six Papists. Ulster Protestants cannot therefore fear the actual four-to-one odds. But lest The Telegram take this seriously, let us say we are addressing Irishmen who appreciate a joke.

But for The Telegram itself, we might point out that very little has been done to make the two Irish hosts acquainted with the grounds of their separation. How often do we hear, for example, that William III. fought the Battle of the Boyne as the ally of the Pope and with the Pope's benediction, and that William fought for the freedom of the Catholics as well as Protestants? If that were made clear to both parties would it not lead to a better understanding?

And how many Protestants are aware that the Bible, as treasured by Orangemen, published in 1611, is the New Testament simply a version of the Douai Testament published in 1582, 29 years previously; and that the Douai version of the Old Testament was published in 1609, two years before the authorized version?

An immense amount of misunderstanding exists over the whole Irish question. It is not altogether a religious difficulty. The chief bitterness has been economic. In Munster and Leinster, with occasional exceptions, Catholics and Protestants dwell together on the best of terms. In Ulster there is an armed neutrality largely the result of the temperament of the people. Their leaders tell them not to listen to the other side. When they find themselves in danger of hearing the other side they resort to violence. What else could be expected? The Telegram well understands the bitterness of having to listen to the other side of an argument. It is much easier to howl down the arguments. But when North of Ireland people come to Canada and see home rule in operation they marvel at what that staunch Protestant, Standish O'Grady, calls the "fatal enchantment" that keeps Ireland at war with herself.

GOVERNOR WILSON AND THE INTERESTS.

In the current issue of Mr. W. J. Bryan's weekly, The Commoner, a front page article deals with the break between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly. It justifies the governor's action in frankly stating that Colonel Harvey's support was a liability instead of an asset and calls on the latter to recognize the situation and face it like a man. Whenever, says The Commoner, it became apparent that Governor Wilson was a progressive Democrat, the predatory interests were shocked and their anger has grown hotter and hotter every day. "The masses on the other hand were attracted and his political strength today is in exact proportion to the confidence that they have in him." In publishing his former utterances in the hope of alienating his new-found friends, The Commoner holds that his opponents "forget that former utterances only prove the extent of the change, while the venom of his adversaries removes all doubt as to the reality of the change." Unless the situation in the Democratic party is cleared and as a two-thirds vote of the convention is necessary for a nomination it is quite in the cards that some dark horse will carry the Democratic colors in the presidential race.

All who agree with The Telegram are authorities. The rest are barbarians or wops.

The Telegram is always laboring under the delusion that what it takes for a smart answer is an argument. It seems to think that the result of a political election can affect the standards of art. Under the circumstances The Telegram must not be surprised if its opinion is regarded as no better than that of anybody else. Its painful deference to precedents when it can find any in support of its own view is hardly consistent with its superciliousness when the authorities are against it.

O'Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE



They copy our bottles and our labels—but they can't copy our Ale. See that every bottle bears the Crown Stoppers above—and you will be sure to get the genuine O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Ale.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

From the report and annual statement presented to the shareholders of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, appearing elsewhere in this issue of The World, it will be seen that the net profits for the year ending Dec. 31 last, after all deductions, amounted to \$747,453.87. This sum with \$41,758.73 brought forward from previous account made a total of \$789,212.60, available for distribution. Of this amount the dividend of 8 per cent. absorbed \$480,000, there was transferred to reserve fund \$250,000 and the balance of \$58,212.60 was carried forward at credit of profit and loss account.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president, Mr. W. G. Goodenham, referred to the fact that the reserve fund now stands at \$2,550,000, while in addition the unappropriated profits have increased by the sum of \$17,453.87. The collections during the year had, he said, been exceedingly good, as was evidenced by the fact that the receipts from mortgages alone for the year ended Dec. 31, amounted to \$5,669,512.61 or \$663,000.00 above 1910, although the returns from the western crops were later than usual.

It was also satisfactory to hear from him that no properties remained on hand at any of the company's offices at the close of the year.

In other respects Mr. Goodenham's interesting address bore testimony to the general prosperity of the country. The demand for money was great, that the company had not been able to accept all the good business offered, and that, so far as can be seen, will continue for many years to come. Mr. Goodenham was enabled to declare that the operations of the company have been every reason to be gratified with the progress of the company and the ability of the management.

HUNDRED PER CENT. INCREASE.

One Montreal Industrial Modestly Reports a Large Increase.

Dr. R. E. Guy Smith, president of the Holland Varnish Company, says that their secretary-treasurer's annual report shows a splendid increase in business for the past year. As compared with the previous year, before the merger with the Thorp Varnish Company, the increase in the sale of "DYKE" Varnishes and the other products of the company, developed an increase of over 100 per cent. "Our sales for the first year after the amalgamation have exceeded the high anticipations of our directors," said Dr. Smith, "and we have not yet completed our organization. This coming year we hope to introduce our varnishes into the western and eastern provinces. Thus far we have confined our work to Ontario and Quebec."

SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

MALTA, Jan. 27.—After a three days stay here, the British steamer yacht Medina, with King George and Queen Mary on board, left today for England. Their majesties are en route home from the Durburgh and Queen ships and shore batteries fired a royal salute in farewell as the Medina steamed out of the harbor.

In view of the activity of Italian battleships near Maltese waters, precautions were taken to prevent any interference from this source. The Medina is due at Portsmouth Feb. 4.

TO REPEAL NAVAL BILL?

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Le Devoir has a sensational article saying that a Nationalist member of the house of commons will move at a very early date that the naval bill adopted by the Laurier government, be repealed.

Le Devoir does not give the member's name, who is alleged to have stated that as the government moves too slowly he will move for the repeal himself and will not consent to have his resolution stand till next session.

At Osgoode Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jan. 27.
 Motions set down for single court for Monday 29th inst. at 11 a.m.:
 1—Nicholson v. Nicholson.
 2—Laur v. Ottawa Cobalt.
 3—Miller v. Sutherland.
 4—Colonial v. McKinley.
 5—Re Swayze Estate.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday 29th inst. at 11 a.m.:
 1—Horswell v. Campbell.
 2—Stipes v. Hamilton.
 3—Re Dale Estate.
 4—McKinley v. Graham.
 5—Levy v. Epstein.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C. Master.
 Re Middleton and A. O. U. W.—A. G. F. Lawrence, for the society. Motion by the society for an order giving leave to serve notice of motion on a claimant in the State of New York. Order made.
 Curry v. Penrose—Le Sueur (Curry & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for the delivery out of court of the writ of summons filed for purpose of amendment. Order made.
 Reynolds v. Foster—Factor (Curry & Co.) for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent for an order vacating certificate of its pendens. Order made.
 Beaton v. Hutchinson—J. S. Fairly, for defendant. H. S. White, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order giving leave to take photographic copies of documents referred to in plaintiff's affidavit on production. Order made for a deposit of documents with the clerk of records and writs not later than Feb. 1 prox, and otherwise ordered as in Lewis v. Lonsbury, 2 Q.B. 181.

Batho v. Zimmer Vacuum—E. G. Long, for defendants. O. H. King, for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for an order for particulars of statement of claim. Order made.
 Britnell v. Oakley—F. J. Dunbar, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order discharging the certificate of its pendens. Order made.

Bank of Hamilton v. Ward—J. S. Oslar, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order renewing writ of summons for one year from this date. Order made.

Stitt v. Chalmers—A. R. Chalmers, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order discharging the certificate of its pendens. Order made.

Quebec Bank v. Sovereign Bank (actions 1 and 2)—W. J. Boland, for defendant. D. T. Symons, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order postponing trial. Reserved.

Hamilton v. Glasgow—O. H. King, for defendant. F. W. Carey, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order dismissing action for want of production. The affidavit having now been filed, motion dismissed with costs to defendant in any event.

VIADUCT COMMITTEE VISITS DOON VALLEY

No Division of Opinion on Construction of Main Portion From Danforth to Castle Frank.

The special committee appointed by the mayor met at the residence of J. Strachan Johnston Saturday afternoon and went over the ground covered by the different plans submitted for the Doon-street viaduct. Some of the eyes of the understanding would be opened. They would begin to figure out that the sum they expect to spend in converting the world's little over half a penny per soul. They must indeed think the heathen cheap when they reflect that the estimates on the work of the Rev. Billy Sunday a year after his meetings, show a cost of about six hundred dollars per soul, with doubts as to whether it be as the apostle said—"not according to knowledge." Rom. x. 2.)

Some, repudiating the creeds of the past as no longer tenable, fault the Bible with being the basis for those creeds and throw it away with the creeds. These are becoming agnostics, higher critics, evolutionists, spiritualists. And because of their worldly wisdom and social standing these higher critics are rapidly undermining all faith in the Bible as an inspired message from God to His people. They are sad, some saying in one direction and some in another—they have lost their chart of the ages and the great compass of divine truth in the depths of the sea of human wisdom, which, from the divine standpoint, is declared to be foolishness. Let us not take their course.

Let us, on the contrary, declare that the difficulty with the creeds of the past has been that they divided up the word of God amongst them, and that each creed has a certain amount of gold as well as a large accumulation of dross. It would be too serious an undertaking for finites to put all the creeds into a crucible and separate the gold from the dross. Let us take the easier, the simpler method, to which all Christian people should be willing to accede, namely, to wholly cast aside our creeds and go back to the word of God—to the Bible—to the utterances of Jesus and His apostles and prophets. Thus doing, many will find to their surprise that while the creeds have gathered precious jewels of truth from the Bible, they have given these false settings by which they misrepresent the truth which they profess to illuminate.

St. Paul's declaration is that the word of God is sufficient: that the man of God may be fully furnished. (II Tim. iii. 17.) His further suggestion is that we "rightly divide the word of truth," and that it is able to make us wise unto salvation. Let us then, in course and allow God's word to be its own interpreter—allow one passage to light upon another; and let us reject none of the divine testimony.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 28.—Miss Counter's case will prove of great interest to everyone troubled with sore throat, bronchitis or weak lungs.

When asked for a statement Miss Counter said: About seven years ago I contracted a heavy cold that settled on my lungs and resisted all treatment. After I had tried several doctors here and specialists in Detroit without benefit, I went to my druggist and asked him for the best remedy he had for cold on the lungs. He recommended Catarrhazone, which cured my cold in one week. It brought back my voice, my old trouble has been free since from all colds, coughs, and catarrhs of the throat. I am sure that Catarrhazone is the best remedy. It goes right to the sore spot, gives quick relief and makes a lasting cure.

Catarrhazone cures because its healing vapor is inhaled to the very places that are sore and inflamed.

To permanently cure your winter ill, your coughs, sneezing and catarrh, by Catarrhazone. Buy Catarrhazone from the druggist or by mail from the Catarrhazone company, 50c and \$1.00 at all dealers, or by mail from the Catarrhazone company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"SINGAPORE, Jan. 23.—Pastor Russell's text for to-day was, "Of a truth I perceived that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him." (Acts x. 34, 35.) A report of his address follows:

Never before have I seen so cosmopolitan a city as Singapore. The swarms of Chinese, Malays, Hindoos, Javanees, Siamese, Singalese, Burmese, Afghans, Madrasses, Tamils and many other nationalities are here intermingled by representatives of practically every nation in the world. Henceforth New York City must in my mind take second place as respects cosmopolitan population. The sight of these commingled peoples, only a few of whom know of, worship, or in any wise acknowledge "the Only True God, and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent," stirs my heart and my head as well. My head enquires respecting God's provision for the three-fourths of humanity who have never heard of Him and the salvation which He has provided in Christ.

We recognize the clear statements of the apostle that "Without faith it is impossible to please God." (Heb. xi. 6); and "How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard?" (Rom. x. 14) and also the commission: "The gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness, and then shall the end come." (Matt. xxiv. 14.) Properly enough we ask, "What kind of an end is coming, and what will it mean to the twelve hundred millions who know not God and the thousands of millions of their ancestors similarly ignorant of Him?"

A considerable class of very good people by their creeds tell us that if God had foreordained the heathen to salvation He would have seen to it that the gospel would be preached to them; and that their not hearing the gospel signifies that God "passed them by" as "non-elect"; that the "elect" are to be found only amongst those who have been favored of God and who accept that favor and are "sanctified by the Truth" and "made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." (Col. i. 12.)

Another class of people by their creeds, which no longer truly represent them, tell us that they believe as above, only that they add another condition, namely, that "the elect," in order to be of the "elect," must be brought to a knowledge of water baptism—complete immersion, and must obey this teaching.

Another theory held denies that there is any "election" in respect to the matter, and denies that any particular amount of water is necessary, altho it does recommend a little. This theory declares God's love for the heathen, but says that He made faith in Jesus' sacrificial death a condition of salvation and that the responsibility for the heathen's not knowing, and consequently their going to eternal torment, rests with Christians themselves. They say that God did His part in providing the Saviour and that the carrying of this knowledge is wholly dependent upon Christians. One would think that with this view few Christians would be able to sleep a single night after once assenting to such a responsibility and realizing how little they have done or have been able to do to meet the responsibility.

Some dear people, holding the views last mentioned, have started a "Moral and Religion Forward Movement." They propose to use about two million dollars starting the movement and thereby to collect a fund of thirty million dollars (six million pounds). Dear people! How I love them for their zeal, even tho' it be as the apostle said—"not according to knowledge." Rom. x. 2.)

If they could stand in Singapore's streets and journey with us a little the eyes of their understanding would be opened. They would begin to figure out that the sum they expect to spend in converting the world's little over half a penny per soul. They must indeed think the heathen cheap when they reflect that the estimates on the work of the Rev. Billy Sunday a year after his meetings, show a cost of about six hundred dollars per soul, with doubts as to whether it be as the apostle said—"not according to knowledge." Rom. x. 2.)

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Toronto's Big Auto Show.

R. M. Jaffray, the organizer of the Canadian National Automobile Exhibition, which is to be held in St. Lawrence Hall, Feb. 21, has just returned from Montreal, where he has been organizing a motor boat show to be held in that city, March 22.

Mr. Jaffray says that practically all the space in the arena has been let to the biggest Canadian and American manufacturers, and business records are expected to be broken.

The best proof of the quality of

Tuckett's CIGARETTES

is their popularity.

The smokers of Canada bought 30 million Tuckett cigarettes in 1909, came back in 1910 for 42 million, and made a new record with 55 million in 1911. These are fact-figures.

Various arguments will persuade men to try cigarettes.

Uniform quality is the only argument that makes men keep on smoking them.

And sales like these are possible only when every trial makes a constant user.

THREE VARIETIES

Tuckett's Club Virginias 15 cents for 10
 Tuckett's Special Turkish 15 cents for 10
 Tuckett's T. & B. 10 cents for 10

At nearly every store

TUCKETT'S, LIMITED
 HAMILTON, CANADA

MICHIE'S GLENERNAN SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of Pure Highland Malts
 BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND
 EXCLUSIVELY FOR

Michie & Co., Ltd., 7 King St. W.
 TORONTO

NO MORE LEVEL CROSSINGS

Must Be Banished Around Busy Cities, Says Chairman Mabce.

HAMILTON, Jan. 27.—The Dominion Railway Commission today refused to approve of the C.N.R. plans thru East Miamboro until the company files its plans showing the entrance into Hamilton.

This followed protests by the city and the Hamilton Waterloo and Guelph

Ask to be introduced
 to POLLY PRIM

Railway because the C.N.R. apparently proposes coming in over the latter's route. The farmers are kicking about level crossings.

"The railways may as well start to get rid of the level crossings around busy cities," said Chairman Mabce. "they don't parliament will, and compel every railway in Canada to abolish level crossings."

Waiters Protest.
 At the regular meeting of the Waiters' Union, Local No. 399, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the prohibition of Sunday lozoggaling.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER
 is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the secret, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No box-blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.