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Orders taken by all newsstands and postmasters or may be sent to The World, 45 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE COUNCIL AND DR. CRITCHTON.

The members of the Ontario Medical Council are, if not the men we think they are, if they are satisfied to do things by halves. Having deprived Dr. Critchton of the right to practice his profession and thereby earn a livelihood, it is up to them to do what they can to put that gentleman in the way of earning his livelihood in some other way.

Dr. Critchton has broken no law of this country. He is not a criminal. Even the criminal is not deprived of all right to practice his calling, as long as he does it honestly. Surely the members of the council are men enough to concede as much to Dr. Critchton.

Is justice a dead letter with them? Is their sense of what is right and fair and sane and reasonable so dwarfed or distorted that a man is to be hounded and beggared, if need be, to gratify the caprice of professional etiquette? Is a man to be ostracized by his brethren of the healing profession because he informs the public of a remedy which has been found to be useful in certain cases?

Is it medical standard or malice that is the motive? It looks very much to the average man as if it was malice. "Here's a man," we can almost hear the council say, "who has dared to defy our arbitrary ethical standard. So be it. He has committed no crime, but to matter. We will teach him a lesson he will never forget, even if we have to starve him in doing so."

Can it be that the practice of their profession has made the doctors callous alike to the mental as well as the physical sufferings of mankind?

U. S. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

In connection with the proposed reorganization of the technical high school of the city, a committee of the board of education was appointed to visit various towns and cities in the Eastern States for the purpose of examining into the nature and extent of the provision made in them for technical education. During the tour the committee was accompanied by Inspector Albert H. Leake, who, on the completion of its work, pursued the investigation for a week longer. The result of his personal inspection and enquiry have been embodied in a report submitted last week to the board of education.

As an appendix to the minister's own educational report for the last year.

In all sixteen schools of various types were visited—six in Philadelphia, four in New York and one in each of Springfield, Boston, Cambridge, Brooklyn and Williamston. The majority are state or public institutions, a few, however, being private undertakings, and the general impression derived from a perusal of Mr. Leake's compact and comprehensive report is that throughout the district covered technical education not only holds a prominent place, but is being increasingly recognized as a valuable and even necessary preparation for business life. Incidentally also it reveals the paramount importance of procuring a teaching staff inspired by real enthusiasm as well as qualified by expert knowledge. Some of the schools reported upon are remarkable for the manner in which the lack of proper equipment has been overcome through the energy and determination of the principal and his assistants.

As an example of the place education holds in some of the eastern cities, Springfield, Mass., is worth attention. It is said Mr. Leake, a city with a population of 75,000 and a tax rate of 16.2 mills on an assessed valuation of \$81,000,000. One-third of the total amount received from taxation is spent for educational purposes. A technical

high school, now being erected, is partly occupied, and will cost, inclusive of site and equipment, about \$350,000—this, adds Mr. Leake, is in a town not one quarter the size of Toronto. At present a school for boys only, provision is now being made for girls. When completed, the building, it is claimed, will be the largest and best equipped high school of this type in New England. The building includes an assembly hall, which the principals of all the schools visited declared to be necessary and advanced many arguments in support of their views.

Another of the latest type of manual training high schools as well as one of the largest, is that at Brooklyn, with 2200 students on the roll. Its rooms are numbered so that each number instantly locates the room—a. g., room 238 means second-floor, third corridor and sixth room on that corridor. Among the private institutions is the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, where the instructors are graduates of colleges or scientific schools and many of the technical instructors were educated in the institute. In the trade work the teachers are men who have gained prominence in their several trades. In this school in the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Mr. Leake observes, may be seen almost every department of practical education which has ever found a place in educational systems and each repays prolonged investigation.

Of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, New York, he remarks that it is probably the most interesting and successful effort that has been made in educational practice in the new world. The report explains shortly the nature of the organization in all the sixteen schools visited, and cannot but prove of invaluable service in the reconstruction of the Toronto Institution. In concluding his review Mr. Leake notes that Philadelphia has just appropriated a large sum of money for the establishment of a trade school as part of its general educational system and the tendency in the United States seems to be more and more in the direction of definite trade teaching.

ANOTHER BUNCO-STEERER.

The Ottawa Free Press is nothing if not partisan. It can see partisanship in a glass of water. It scents it in the Hydro-Power Commission. It affects to see a sinister influence in Cecil B. Smith, and it says:

And when these Hydro-Electric commissioners have succeeded in completing arrangements for the supply of electric power to the City of Ottawa, will we have any assurance that the kibosh will not be placed on the scheme by the cabinet or the Conservative majority in the legislature? The presenters of the scheme, the Whitney fellows, are such expert bluffers that they have to be watched in season and out of season. What they have proposed with the city for a while they are as likely as not to again place within the clutch of corporate monopoly.

It is in consonance with its role as special pleader for the electrical ring, for the Ottawa Free Press to fear that the Ontario cabinet, or the Conservative majority in the legislature, is not behind the Beck power policy. The method of the electrical ring is to throw doubt on everything that shapes for the good of the people as distinguished from the electrical ring. This is all very fine, but in the Ottawa instance, while one doubts as to the credentials of the power commissioners may arise, yet ten thousand facts of electrical ring rapacity stare the citizens in the eyes. As between the electrical ring and the power commission it is not a case of between the devil and the deep sea, but a case of between the devil you know and can expect no mercy from, and the deep sea, dredged, walled and charted, to the bidding of its masters, the people.

The Ottawa Free Press has placed itself on the side of the electrical ring and is in the same game with The Toronto Star, The Toronto Globe and other Ontario papers, to bunco the people. But the people are getting on that game, as these papers will see.

PERHAPS, SOME LIGHT.

The World reprints an article of this week's Catholic Register. It deals with W. F. Maclean, M.P., and the attitude of that gentleman and The World newspaper toward public ownership, and also the attitude of Liberals and Conservatives towards Mr. Maclean, and what is of real importance toward public ownership.

The article should be read outside of the personal reference, which may be the imaginings of the writer of it, for the light and the shadows it throws on the greatest question now up in Canada. It does indicate that a reconstruction of political parties—may be the advent of a new national party—is much nearer than some imagine.

The weakest part of The Register's diagnosis is that it ignores the splendid work that Hon. Mr. Whitney and his Conservative following have done in less than eighteen months for public ownership, and how little the Liberals have done in that time. Mr. Whitney today is the great apostle of public ownership and public rights, and is doing surprisingly good work on that line in the high position he holds.

Now can we agree with The Register that public ownership should mainly be confined to provincial policies. Mr. Maclean has helped the cause in

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any way it has been in the federal field more than in the provincial.

MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

The World desires to express its appreciation of the remarks made by Controller Hubbard at the meeting Wednesday of the Ontario Municipal Association, wherein he gave credit to this paper for vindicating the law and the people of Ontario, to a maximum passenger rate on the electric trolleys of two cents a mile. Mr. Hubbard regretted that the municipalities interested in this legislation had themselves failed to vindicate the law and had allowed an enterprising newspaper to do it.

This brings us back to the thing that The World is always insisting on—that there is no trouble for any municipality getting its rights as against a private franchise-holding corporation, provided the mayor, the council, and, most of all, the legal counsel of the municipality, are honest and devoted to the interest of the people; but the moment you get a mayor, an alderman or a legal adviser assisting at private conferences between a delinquent franchise-holding corporation and an outraged public, just so sure will you have an evasion of the law and a denial of the rights of the people, and on top of this, when you get a chloroformed press working in harmony with unfaithful public stewards, still greater outrages must be endured.

This lesson comes home to the biggest and the smallest municipal corporations in Canada, and it is up to Mayor Coatsworth and those associated with him, just as much as it is up to the council of the County of York to maintain the rights of the people they represent.

And, speaking of newspapers, it is all very well for The Globe of yesterday to indulge in a generality of this nature: "Eternal vigilance is the price of municipal, as of all liberty," but where The Globe falls down, in many instances is that it reserves its energy to enunciating platitudes of this kind and fails to attack the exact and individual assaults on municipal liberty, or if it does do something in this direction, it does it begrudgingly and after someone else has given it a lead.

Take also its article yesterday in regard to the distribution of electrical energy. If we can read The Globe's article to any purpose at all, it is that it is magnifying the task that is before the commission, and in that way trying to create a feeling of distrust. What The Globe ought to do is to strengthen the hands of the commission and to do its best to organize all the municipalities in this province to join in the movement for cheap municipal power and it also ought to be urging the municipality of Toronto especially, to join in the movement for cheap municipal power.

It ought also, instead of regretting that the street railway franchise has yet fifteen years to run, to recommend to its political friends, to all the citizens of Toronto, to demand at the next meeting of the legislature that the City of Toronto be empowered to recover its street railway franchise forthwith, and to believe it is now entitled to take over, as we believe it is now entitled to take over, the two companies that have a franchise for the distribution of electrical energy for light and power.

VIGOROUS VANCOUVER.

A Vancouver reader of The World objects to press despatches which have reference to Vancouver events being dated from Victoria. He points out that Vancouver has a population of over 50,000; three railways, does all the northern trade, has the finest port on the Pacific, "and," he adds, "the bank clearings show a larger increase the last three weeks than any other city in Canada."

LOOK AT YOUR SILVER.

Merchants are getting pernickety these days about the silver coins that are tendered them, and as a result the citizen has either to scrutinize carefully the change that he receives or take chances on having a smoothed or disfigured coin rejected. The tiniest hole or disfigurement will make a coin valueless to the man or merchant who wants to be particular. Sometimes the inability to have a coin accepted means considerable embarrassment to the one who proffers it. It may be all, or the greater part of, the ready money he has.

So, to be on the safe side, watch your change.

SPARK IGNITES A DWELLING
WOMAN PERISHES IN FLAMES

Had Gone Upstairs After Belongings—Two Others Are Rescued.

Cornwall, Aug. 30.—This morning at Maple Grove, a few miles west of Cornwall, Joseph Pitts' residence and barns were burned down and his daughter, Miss Aggie Pitts, lost her life. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from the kitchen chimney catching in the roof of the main part of the house, or blowing in thru an open window.

Breakfast was being prepared, and Mr. Pitts and his family were unconscious of their danger, when the dockmen from the Cornwall Canal, who had noticed the fire, arrived and informed them. At this time the whole upper part of the house was afire.

Mrs. Ronald McDonald, mother of Mrs. Judge Liddell of Cornwall, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Pitts, went upstairs, and was rescued only in the nick of time by her nephew, John Fletcher. It is thought that Miss Aggie Pitts also went upstairs after something and was overcome by the smoke. She was not missed for some little time, and then the whole interior of the house was a roaring furnace. She was about 50 years old.

The house and nearly all its contents were a total loss, and the fine barns, which contained the season's crop of a big farm, were also burnt. Both buildings were insured in the London Mutual.

\$50 EACH FOR HEROISM.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Harris the board of control yesterday voted to give \$50 each to Captain Wm. Fred Ward of the Island, Frank Ward, Fred Ward, Edwin Ward, John Montgomery, Tom McDonnell, Hector McRae, Wm. Ramsden, and Thomas Ramsden, the life-saving crew who saved the crew with the schooner Reuben Dowd.

Captain Goodwin has bought the wreck of the Dowd for \$1100.

MORE IMMIGRANTS COME.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The arrivals of immigrants at Quebec for July were 11,462 or 3460 more than for same month last year.

NEW WING TO COMMONS.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The department of public works will call for tenders for the construction of the new wing to the house of commons at once, and the foundation will be ready before winter sets in.

CITY SOLICITOR ILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—City Solicitor McVeity is critically ill. He sustained a sunstroke over a week ago, and has been confined to his home ever since. He has been delirious at times.

Owen Sound's Next Election.

Owen Sound, Aug. 30.—That the municipal contest at the close of the year between the local optimists and the liquor party will be hard-fought is indicated this week, when appeals were entered against the names of 285 voters, 225 by the liquor men and 43 by the temperance party. The matter of appealing against the names of voters has hitherto been regarded as a mere legal formality.

Personated Stratton.

J. R. Dunn, who posed as the Palmer House as Hon. J. R. Stratton, whose coachman he had been, and rolled up a bill he didn't pay. Yesterday he was given suspended sentence. He is on the Brantford fire department, and they want him back.

In the Field of Commerce.

In the field of commerce the world has not yet caught up with the advance in the use of the telephone. "There is more business done beneath the street than above it," said a telephone man. "While you are walking along the street thousands upon thousands of messages are vibrating on the wires beneath your feet."

"These messages carry financial agreements amounting to millions upon millions of dollars. The stock exchange could not do its business without the phone nowadays."

"Sales of all sorts are being made. Agreements affecting the life, health and prosperity of the people are being sent over the wires. Stories of life, death and love are being told. The story underground is one that is never fully told. Life pulsates there."

The value of the telephone to women is emphasized by the increased use of the instrument in department stores. A store in another city than New York has 2000 telephones in use and is about to put in 1000 more. That means that there is more than 3000,000 feet of telephone wires in use there amounting to something like 18,000 miles. There are 120 trunk lines alone in the shop and nearly 70,000 messages a day are received.

The largest number of telephones in any one shop, in New York is said to be something like 1800. A store with 2000 telephones means a larger business in one building than in scores of small cities of the country.

Use of Store Phones.

Moreover, the store phones are in use night and day. Some one in Atlantic City, for example, suddenly decides to return to town on the evening train. The house in town is bare of supplies. All that is necessary to do is to call up a certain store, place an order and the goods will be delivered when the family gets home next day.

The increasing number of store orders by telephone has made it valuable even to small merchants. George

USES OF THE TELEPHONE ARE MANY AND VARIED

Its Widespread Utilities Would Astound Its Inventor—Piano Tuned by Telephone.

They put on a wild western piece in a music hall show in London recently. A woman sat in front of a log cabin sewing. Soon there came into the clearing a man, carrying on his back a deer that he had shot. Then another man dashed in and shouted:

"The Indians are coming! We shall all be killed unless we get help!"

The whoops of the Indians were heard in the distance. The woman hurriedly got up and went inside the door, where she telephoned to a nearby fort. Far in the distance was heard the cracking sound of rifles. It came nearer and nearer. Indians rushed into the clearing and were shot down. Then the dust-colored soldiers rode in, and the cabin and all hands were saved.

The show tickled the Londoners, and they marveled at the extensive use of the telephones in the States. While the incident is not wholly true to life, it is not beyond the verge of possibility.

New uses for the telephone are being discovered constantly. It was only the other day that a case of piano tuning by telephone was reported. A woman would let only one man in New York touch her piano. The instrument had to be tuned at a certain hour. It was impossible for him to be there at that time.

It was arranged that he should listen to the tuning of the piano by his assistant thru the telephone and should tell the assistant exactly when he had tightened or loosened the wires satisfactorily. The plan worked satisfactorily.

Probably the most important military development of the telephone was made by the Japanese in the recent war with Russia. The Japanese conducted almost all their operations on the field of battle by telephone. Marshal Oyama never saw the battle of Mukden, and all the time he was from fifteen to twenty miles in the rear, and was deploying troops on a grand scale by use of the telephone.

Telephone in War.

Port Arthur was bombarded in the same way by the Japs. After months of endeavor they finally went up 205 Metre Hill. Six times had they tried to scale its bare, steep sides and were driven back with loss. The seventh time they stayed for a while.

The place was under the guns of Russian batteries on other hills. They never got back and then began to erect their mortar batteries in the valley behind the hill and entirely out of sight of all the rest of the world.

Half-way up the hill and out of the reach of all but one or two of the Russian batteries they dug out a bombproof. There the chief of artillery took his station. Telephone wires were strung to him from the battery below, and almost every building in the new town and most of those in the old town.

"Two hundred feet to the north; 150 to the south; shorten the range by fifty feet; a little to the right; a little to the left."

These were the orders the artillery chief gave, and hour by hour and day by day he smashed the ships and buildings until the town was battered to pieces. The wreckage was complete. The telephone made the victory of the Japs at Port Arthur possible.

All thru the war the Japs made similar use of the telephone. When the army was 100 miles north of Mukden Marshal Oyama and his staff sat in their offices in Mukden and superintended all the movements of troops and supplies by wire.

There were not 500 soldiers in Mukden, and never more than half a dozen could be seen at headquarters. A telephone switchboard did the business.

Up at the front each of the generals of the five armies had a similar system at work. The generals were from ten to fifteen miles behind their troops at the front. All over the country ran telephone wires, stretched on slender bamboo poles. The signal corps put them up almost as fast as men could walk.

The commanding general could talk with almost every regiment instantly. The system worked perfectly. The telephone has come to stay in warfare.

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