

The Toronto World

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Is The World's New Telephone Number.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1911.

REFORM OF TAXATION.

Sir James Whitney has one more great step to take to endear himself to Ontario and to write his name as the friend of all, even as he is now regarded as the friend of most. It is in the reform of taxation incidence. We believe Sir James has not given the question his own personal attention, but has been content to rely in this matter on the opinions of others. So much advance has been made in Britain and other countries in their policies of taxation, not to mention the tendency in other Canadian provinces and the colonies generally, that Ontario is decidedly behindhand in a matter in which the banner province ought to be foremost. Sir James ought to take up the question before the slow-moving opposition arrive at it, and make it an issue. Municipal opinion in Ontario is strongly in favor of a reform. The principle of taxing a man for making improvements on his property, and thus setting a premium on want of enterprise and idleness, is thoroughly bad, and we feel sure that Sir James would not attempt to defend it if he gave the question some study.

The St. John, N. B., Telegraph, commenting on Vancouver, illustrates what the Dominion feeling is from end to end. The whole country is alive to the necessity of exempting improvements and placing taxation where it belongs, on land values. The Telegraph says further:

The system has been established in Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Sumnerland, Nanaimo and Edmonton. These places get the principal part of their income from land taxes, a tax on liquor, which is a Dominion tax; a tax on dogs because they do not want dogs, and a tax on land because they do not want unused land. The second month after the law went into effect in Vancouver contracts were made by citizens for \$1,750,000 of new buildings. This in a city which has less than twice the population of St. John means something. Vancouver is rapidly drawing population from nearby American cities which collect their taxes in the old way, markedly from Seattle, which loses five families a week to the Canadian town.

THE HARBOR STAR.

Our local evening contemporary, The Star, persistently opposed the harbor improvement bylaw, one of its favorite arguments being that unless the Dominion was prepared to make a large grant in aid, the harbor should remain a city department. It was careful to point out that the federal government had shown no inclination of this kind and therefore called for the defeat of the bylaw. Now that the election has in unmistakable fashion declared in favor of commission administration irrespective of the action of the Dominion Government, The Star discovers that the election made it a condition that a federal grant should be made. Unless this is obtained, quoth The Star, the commission falls to the ground. Our contemporary twinkles excellently when it is in the vein.

VIADUCT VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Little jubilation over the defeat of the Bloor-street viaduct is shown by its opponents, indeed, has rather been conspicuous by its absence. This restraint is easily explained by the reduction of the advance majority to about a third of that cast last January, and the fact is a clear intimation that when next submitted it will carry easily despite the efforts of certain interests to prevent the proper development of the east end of the city. The Globe opines that 1911 should be a year of practical work, not for the launching of new projects. Unfortunately for its immediate connection, the Bloor-street viaduct is not a new project, but an old, and so plainly necessary that it has won its way, notwithstanding the unholy alliance of various city newspapers that spend the rest of their time in abusing each other. The viaduct proposal is not killed, not even scotched, and won't have long to wait to materialize.

SHOULD REMAIN PUBLIC ROAD.

Western grain growers ought assuredly to press their demand that the Hudson Bay Railway shall be not only constructed but operated by the Dominion or by a public commission. What they want is cheaper and quicker freight transportation to European ports, but that is precisely what it is not in the interest of any of the railway companies to give. To hand the Hudson Bay road over to company operation would defeat the very object which it is to secure. So long as it is a public road it will act as a curb on the companies, since any attempt to prevent its proper utilization could easily be met by its extension right into the grain-growing territory. Presumably the Dominion

Government is satisfied of the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route, and that being so, no more fatuous policy could be imagined than to deprive it of its public character. Talk of effective control over private operation after the experiences of the past is mere imbecility.

GERMANY AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

In an editorial yesterday on the new movement in German politics, The Globe remarked that "most of the contentions put forward by the Socialist debaters in parliament would be regarded in this country and in Britain as parts of a moderately Liberal propaganda." This coupling of Canadian and British Liberalism as practically identical is ridiculous. Take, for example, the position of Britain, and Germany also, in regard to state and municipal ownership of public services and utilities, which in both countries is a cardinal principle of their progressive parties, and is indeed supported by many who are classed as Conservatives. British preference for public ownership is too well-known to require notice—how strongly it is favored by the British Liberal party is exemplified by the fact that on one occasion The London Daily News doubted whether an opponent of it could be properly classed as a Liberal at all. In Germany state ownership is now further advanced, and civic ownership equally so. Out of fifty of the largest towns in that country, as given in the "Kommunales Jahrbuch" or "Municipal Year Book," forty-eight own their own water supply; fifty their gas supply; forty-two their electric supply; and twenty-three their street railways. Britain beats these figures considerably in street railways and slightly in electricity, in water and gas Germany leads. Compare the attitude of the German and British governments and legislatures in these matters with that of the present "Liberal" government and parliament in Canada, with their hostility to public ownership in all its forms.

PEOPLE AND LEGISLATURE.

Over in New Jersey State a struggle is now in progress which illustrates both the need of reform in the mode of electing United States senators and the cause of public discontent with the existing system. At the primary, when the Democrats of the state had their opportunity to indicate their preference for the party nominee for the senatorship, Mr. James E. Martin received roundly 48,000 out of the 70,000 votes cast. This expression of opinion would naturally be deemed decisive and readily accepted by the New Jersey Legislature. But despite the popular choice, Mr. James Smith, who failed to secure the confidence of the Democratic electors, is vigorously pushing his claim, and it is not by any means certain that his manipulation of the legislature will be unsuccessful.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, late president of Princeton University and governor-elect of the state, attracted a large measure of public attention during his electoral campaign on account of the high quality of his public addresses and his adherence to sound Democratic principle. Attempts have been made to line him up with the reactionary section of the party that is pressing for Mr. Smith's election, but he has absolutely refused to be used for that purpose. In a statement made last month he said:

I know that the people of New Jersey do not desire James Smith, to be sent again to the senate. If he should be, he will not go as their representative. The only means I have of knowing whether they desire to represent them is the recent primaries, where 48,000 Democratic voters, a majority, declared their preference for Mr. Martin of Union County. For me that vote is conclusive. I think it should be for every member of the legislature.

It will be interesting to learn whether every member of the legislature will see the position in that light. But what a system that is which permits legislatures to be manipulated to defeat the popular will!

WHAT FARMERS AND CONSUMERS NEED.

Editor World: It is a mistake to say that good roads will give us cheap fruits and vegetables by making it more easy for the farmer to get into the city with his goods when there is a bylaw in force practically prohibiting farmers from selling their products in less than wholesale quantities to the consumer. Merchants who have built suburban palaces, having succeeded in eliminating competition of farm products within city limits, evidently wish Toronto taxpayers to foot the bill for good roads for their autos. Another reason that would keep farmers off the road with their horses, no matter how good the roads were. The most urgent need of the times is public owned suburban car and express lines radiating in all directions from the city to the benefit of both the farmer and consumer, but which monopolists and combines do not wish to see.

LOCAL OPTION LOSES OUT.

The result of the local option campaign in Ontario on Jan. 2 is, in the opinion of those who have followed the matter closely, that the sentiment for the restriction of the liquor traffic through the Province of Ontario has been overruled and is now on the wane. As one man put it yesterday—and perhaps he was somewhat partisan—"The pendulum has begun to swing the other way. It has swung the other way in the United States. Last November in many states the question of prohibition was voted on and almost

invariably defeated. Even in our own country, in the Province of Saskatchewan, an effort was made to carry local option in December, but the people loved liberty more. And so it is all along the line, that where municipalities have rested under too grievous liquor restrictions they have taken a recent opportunity to strike a blow for liberty of action and conscience."

A scrutiny of the figures available indicates that hardly a place in the Province of Ontario of outstanding importance carried local option on Jan. 2. True, Alexandria, Bracebridge, Beaverton and Rodney voted for local option, but in Bracebridge there were only five votes over the 50 per cent. and in Beaverton there was only one vote. On the other hand, a large number of towns and communities defeated local option on a straight vote. This was true of at least twenty towns.

A strenuous campaign was put up in the County of Welland in favor of local option. The advocates of this sort of legislation were doubtless sincere, but in spite of all argument, in the County of Welland, seven places defeated local option on an even vote. Port Colborne defeated it by 110, Fort Erie by 101, Welland town by 14, Bertie by 59, Thorold by 46, Willoughby Township by 14, and the Township of Crowland by one vote over the necessary 50 per cent. to carry local option.

In Thorold Township local option was carried by two votes, but the fact that the disputed vote was not made out. There were two bylaws to be voted on in that municipality, but the ballots were made out so that they were voted "for" or "against the bylaw," and the wording should have been "for local option" or "against local option."

These facts seem to indicate that at a time, at least the tax and temperance reform is stayed. Casting about for a reason for this, it may be found in the fact that the people of the Province of Ontario object to the hasty action of the legislature, and that they don't wish to be dragged into total abstinence. It may result in a milder and more reasonable form of legislation, but for stronger alcoholic beverages. This would not be a bad scheme.

Local Option Results.

DEFEATED IN BURK'S FALLS.

BURK'S FALLS, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Burk's Falls in a straight vote beat the local option bylaw by 8 votes on Jan. 2. The vote was 104 against and 96 for.

BEAT THE BYLAW.

HUNTSVILLE, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—This town defeated local option on Jan. 2.

Falled in Mara. ATHERLY, Jan. 2.—The local option bylaw failed to carry in the Township of Mara on Monday, the voting being about even.

QUEBECKERS ATTENDED OPERA.

Didn't Take Archbishop's Pronouncement as a Positive Prohibition.

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—The eight-day visit of the Montreal Opera Company came to an end last night amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. The pronouncement of Archbishop Bevin has been very generally regarded in the light of a warning to the faithful to beware of accepting the morals portrayed in the various operas as a standard of their own action, rather than in the light of a positive instruction against attendance at the performances. This view was openly expressed by leading Catholic clergymen, who point out that his clergy could not have intended to make it a sin to do in Quebec what Archbishop Bevin's flock are doing in large numbers in Montreal, without any objection from clerical authority. Edmund Clement, the leading tenor of the Paris Opera Comique, a member of the Montreal Company, did not sing here in "Manon" owing to the expectation of clerical objection to the garb of the priesthood on the stage, but in "Carmen," he aroused the Quebecers to a remarkable pitch of enthusiasm.

The company proceeds to Ottawa, where Earl Grey has promised to attend all five of the performances. The Toronto engagement opens a week from next Monday.

FUSS AND FEATHERS. OH, NO!

Inauguration of Rhode Island Governor Rivals "Effete Monarchies."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—The present system of indirect election of U. S. senators was favored by Governor Aram J. Pothier, a French-Canadian, in his annual message, upon being inducted into office for a third time today.

With Governor Pothier there were also inaugurated the other state officers and the members of the general assembly, which attracts much interest this year because of the election of a senator to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich. The ceremonies incident to the inauguration bore all the picturesque of former times. Troopers with shouldered carbines patrolled the corridors of the state house. Following the swearing in of each officer, a deputy sheriff with sash, cockaded silk hat and mace, made official proclamation of the fact from the state house balcony, facing the city, and when Governor Pothier had been sworn in, a salute of 17 guns, boomed out the announcement.

The Future City. Light and energy will be conveyed by electricity. Petrol and oxygen will supply heat. Liquid air will keep up refrigeration in every larder. In addition to heat radiators there will be cold radiators. Troopers will enable each house to be kept at the required temperature. By this power it will be possible to provide in each house one or more health chambers closed by cloistered double windows and doors in which the overworked occupant on his return from town will find all the hygienic conditions which now he can obtain only by taking an annual holiday.

Thus speaks Eugene Howard, the noted municipal architect. Every prediction is based upon a scientific idea that is sure to be unfolded in the sweet by and by. And that will not be very far off either; perhaps inside of a century all these things will come to pass. The outlook is enough to make a man feel that he was born too soon.

RALPH NORTON'S ADVICE TO REVIVAL WORKERS

Great Evangelists Helpless Without Co-operation—Sunday Meetings.

Personal workers and others who are interested in the welfare of the coming Chapman-Alexander evangelistic campaign gathered in force in Carlton-street Methodist Church last night to hear the ways and means of work as expounded by Ralph C. Norton, one of the picked company of evangelists who are coming here from the United States.

Mr. Norton dwelt especially on the positive necessity of earnest personal work, emphasizing the point above all others. "Altho specially blessed, evangelists, like those who are coming, save their best work for you," he said. "They would be almost impotent without the efforts of the people." While he realized that personal work of this kind was often very disagreeable to sensitive people, it was work that must be done, and work that always repaid greatly for the effort. He showed that all thru the history of the churches it was these people who hesitated and looked for the chairman of the board of health to make an inspection of the schools. Plaintiff went to Myrtle street school, and while searching for the janitor, fell into the unguarded arms of a man, sustaining personal injuries, for which he sues.

Judgment: The chairman of the board of health testified that in his opinion there should have been a light and a chair across to protect the pit. The present and previous janitor had Dr. Lipsey called as a medical witness, who was also a member of the board of education, and the misfortune to fall into the pit once. I think the plaintiff is entitled to recover. The defendants have not succeeded in establishing contributory negligence. I have always a great difficulty in seeing the question of damages where results are of the neurasthenic character, because there is too much danger of an innocent and unconscious exaggeration of symptoms on the part of the claimant. Perhaps in this case I am not giving the plaintiff all that he is entitled to. Thirty days' stay.

Divisional Court. Before Meredith, C.J., Teetzel, J., Sutherland, J.

Re College of Physicians and Surgeons and Stinson, E. G. Foster, K.C., for Dr. Stinson, J. W. Curry, K.C., for the college. E. Bayly, K.C., for the crown. An appeal by Dr. Stinson from the order of Riddell, J., in chambers of Nov. 29, 1910. The order in question was made on a motion by Dr. Stinson for an order prohibiting the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and the discipline committee thereof from taking any further proceedings in the matter of a complaint against the doctor for performing criminal operations insofar as the same concerns the investigation or trial and imposition of any punishment or penalty therefor, and refused the prohibition asked. Judgment: On the argument we disposed of two of the grounds of appeal and expressed our agreement with the judge who made the order as to them; the third and main ground of appeal remains to be dealt with. Three contentions are made on behalf of appellant on this ground. We think the first two of these are not entitled to prevail. We have found more difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to the third contention. On the first blunder it strikes one that it would be unfair and contrary to the principles of British law that where the act which is charged involves guilt of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and also amounts to a crime, and the person charged has been acquitted of the crime, he should be liable to have his name erased from the register because he may on an enquiry by the council be found guilty of the act. We are not prepared to say that the conclusion of the judge who made the order is wrong. It may be that the appellant was acquitted not on the merits but on some technical ground. We are inclined to think also that the appellant's application as far as this last point is concerned, was premature. The fact of his acquittal, if an answer at all, is a defence to the charge that has been made against him, and should be presented to the tribunal, not the duty it is to make the enquiry. It would, we think, be improper to stop the enquiry at the threshold, and the court ought not to assume that if the acquittal were an answer to the charge the council would not give effect to the answer when it was made to appear that the acquittal had taken place. We have the less hesitation in affirming the order of Riddell, J., because the appellant is entitled to appeal from the decision of the council. As Riddell, J., has pointed out, the appellate court may be depended upon to see that no injustice is done to the appellant. Appeal dismissed with costs.

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Because She is a Woman. There is a conflict in Paris over the admission of Mme. Curie to the French Academy of Sciences. It has been the custom of this great woman, the leading scientist of the century. It might be supposed that science would not indulge a prejudice against a woman who has done more than any man of the age to elevate this department of knowledge.

Mme. Curie has done wonders. She has made a discovery that has changed the very foundations of chemistry and rivaled Huxley, Tyndall, Faraday in the extent and importance of her investigations. She has divided the atom and has found in the nucleus the most wonderful properties of matter, that have given to substance a new meaning and to all science a new vision.

And because she is a woman she cannot be admitted into the academy. Well, if that is the sort of institution the academy is, Mme. Curie is not a member of it. Her name will shine in history when the members of the academy have faded into oblivion—Columbus, O. State Journal.

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Of course the insanity allegation is comprehensible, but the other accusation, that the man was after the woman's money, is a new point entirely. The case was not decided at last accounts, but if the marriage is defeated because the man is after the old lady's money, there will be a meteoric change in our jurisprudence. But when one gets down to reasons, as Lincoln used to say, why isn't that a pretty good reason for preventing a marriage? Why should the law rule out so selfish a purpose? The public is interested in happy marriages—would that be one? When the man got the money what would become of the love. We pause for a reply.

AT OSGOOD HALL

Jan. 3, 1911.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Shaw v. Board of Education of St. Thomas—C. S. C. Leitch (St. Thomas), for plaintiff, T. W. Crothers, K.C., for defendant. The plaintiff is sanitary inspector and tenant officer in and for the City of St. Thomas. The bylaw appointing him provided that besides performing the several duties imposed upon the sanitary inspector by the Public Health Act, he shall at all times assist the medical health officer and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the board of health or its chairman, or by any resolution or bylaw of the council.

In early part of 1910, diphtheria was epidemic in the city, and plaintiff was instructed by the chairman of the board of health to make an inspection of the schools. Plaintiff went to Myrtle street school, and while searching for the janitor, fell into the unguarded arms of a man, sustaining personal injuries, for which he sues.

Judgment: The chairman of the board of health testified that in his opinion there should have been a light and a chair across to protect the pit. The present and previous janitor had Dr. Lipsey called as a medical witness, who was also a member of the board of education, and the misfortune to fall into the pit once. I think the plaintiff is entitled to recover. The defendants have not succeeded in establishing contributory negligence. I have always a great difficulty in seeing the question of damages where results are of the neurasthenic character, because there is too much danger of an innocent and unconscious exaggeration of symptoms on the part of the claimant. Perhaps in this case I am not giving the plaintiff all that he is entitled to. Thirty days' stay.

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The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

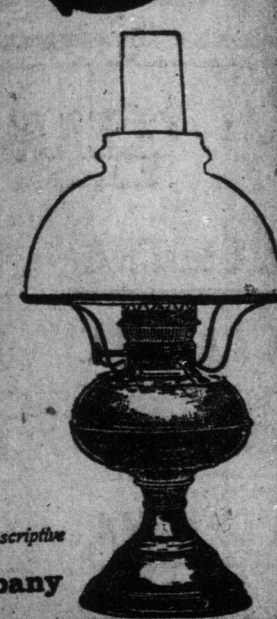
The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner, a strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.



Michie's Concord Wine is the Pure Juice of the First Pressing of the Finest Niagara Grapes.

This excellent product of the Canadian Vine is worthy of increasing consideration.

It closely resembles the wine of Portugal, and has the advantage of being quite inexpensive.

Price 40c bottle, \$1.50 gallon.

Like everything else there are various grades and qualities of Concord Wine. We have some that is cheaper, but there is none finer obtainable.

MICHIE & CO., Limited,

Wine Merchants,
7 KING STREET WEST
Established 76 Years

The Salvation Army

Associated with their Christmas Relief are giving a dinner to poor children in fourteen different centres of the city on Friday, December 30th, at 5.00 p. m. Over 2000 children will be thus assisted. Contributions in cash or goods to be sent to—

20 Albert Street, City

the amendment must be paid by them in any event. If they do not the appeal will be dismissed with costs. The election should be made in two weeks.

Work Will Proceed Thruout Winter Regardless of Storms.

Chairman Englehart of the T. and N. O. R. Commission said to The World yesterday that the stormy weather in the Porcupine region would not stop the construction work in the Porcupine extension. "Our men up there are not the kind of men to be stopped by three feet of snow or 40 degrees of frost," said the chairman of the commission, "and I don't suppose it will be as bad as that. The work may be slowed up somewhat by bad weather, but it will be proceeded with right thru the winter."

SIX NEW YORKERS MULED FOR CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE SHOP LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Six New Yorkers today in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, after pleas of guilty had been entered by them to the charge of conspiracy to violate the law against conducting bucket shops in the District of Columbia. Jail sentences of two years each were imposed upon three of the men, Richard E. Preusser, Leo Mayer and George Turner, but sentence was suspended on condition that they do not again engage in bucketshop business. The fines were paid promptly. E. S. Boggs, J. Robinson and Humphrey Owen were the other three men fined.

Heintzman & Co.'s New Warehouses. Make a point of calling at the new piano warehouses of Ye Olde Firm of Heintzman & Co., 193-195-197 Yonge-street—finest piano warehouses on continent.

NOT FOR MR. ATKINSON. No Deputation in His Behalf Received by Premier.

Sir James Whitney gave an emphatic denial yesterday to a story that a deputation of ladies and gentlemen had waited upon him to request the appointment of J. C. Atkinson as commissioner to preside over the Toronto juvenile court. "The deputation," said the premier, "called to see me in reference to the memorial to the heroes of 1812, and dealt with no other matter."

R. L. Borden's Address. "Some Problems of the Canadian People," will be the subject of an address by R. L. Borden before the Canadian Club on Thursday, Jan. 5.