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LET'S HAVE A BIG MEETING.

The member for South York is having a rather strenuous time these days. At one time he is up against the organized opposition, at another time the organized indifference of almost the entire house of commons. The great bulk of these members seems to be more concerned in side-tracking his propositions than in any other object. Nothing else occupies them. You would think that the majority of both parties had command from the electors to resist to the death any attempt to secure a better treatment for the people by the railways or any attempt to secure the due enforcement of law in this country. There is one clear-cut rallying cry that seems to be heard at Ottawa these days, and that is to fight the member for South York at every turn. Busy assisting these representative men in parliament are the bulk of the daily newspapers; they, too, are in the organization. If they can misrepresent the situation, if they can ignore the issues, if they can make ridicule out of them, they are only too anxious to join in the chase.

And yet the member for South York seems to be holding his own and making some headway and apparently receiving the commendation of almost the whole of the people of Canada in spite of press and politician.

In the meantime one thing is forcing itself upon the minds of the people of Canada, and that is that the men they have sent to parliament do not for some reason or other represent them. It will not take the people much longer to act upon this growing conviction, and to come to the decision that the representation in parliament must completely change, that the old methods and the old alliances must disappear, and that the best way to secure this end is by an almost complete infusion of new blood. The people have the cure, and they will find a way at the next opportunity of getting a parliament that is more in sympathy with public views.

One way to begin the work is for the public to hold meetings and to ask their representative men, and the newer and younger men who are ambitious, to say where they are on the newer issues; but as long as the public is humbugged by the men who misrepresent them and who studiously avoid coming before them to talk over the politics of the country, so long will this thing continue. Call a few meetings and see what a hunting of holes there will be.

A good big meeting in Massey Hall after the session, or better still, on a Saturday night, before the session is over, would be quite an eye-opener.

1707-1907.

Two hundred years ago to-day the treaty of union between England and Scotland was signed. It closed a long period of fierce contention and conflict which then threatened to take on a new lease of life, and the best statesmen of both countries recognized that it was imperatively necessary to end them forever. The accomplishment of their object, in face of the unpopularity of the proposal among the Scottish people, was not easy, nor were the methods commendable. But ratification was at last obtained by a vote of 110 to 69, and as Scottish Parliament parted for the last time and passed along the quiet High-street of Edinburgh, there came the pathetic and regretful comment: "There gangs the end o' an auld sang." Yet it also meant the beginning of a new and even more significant cycle of song.

Altho the terms of union were honorable to the smaller and weaker country, that had gained and kept its independence at large cost and thru many vicissitudes, the outlook could not but cause disquietude to Scotsmen who prized their nationality above

all material advantages. With the unrestricted freedom of trade and intercourse guaranteed by the treaty of union, it was natural to fear, however stringently the church and laws of Scotland were safeguarded, that the inevitable pressure of a wealthier, more advanced and more populous community would ultimately sap the nationality and efface the personality of the prier and weaker country. And in these days statesmen had not learned that ardent local patriotism was quite compatible with loyalty to a common flag. Yet it was the concessions made to Scottish national pride and temper that laid a better foundation for a true and sympathetic union of hearts than any merely paper agreement could have done.

For the feared disappearance of Scottish nationality did not come. The fact that Scotland was poor and her people regarded with aversion and a measure of contempt by her more prosperous and civilized neighbor, prevented the influx of Englishmen. But Scotsmen flooded into England, giving point to the able of Dr. Johnson, that every Scottish highway led, and every footstep pointed, southward. Still the plant of Scottish nationality might have proved less vigorous had it not been for the advent of Robert Burns, whose poetic genius alone would scarcely have made him Scotland's best loved son and the voice of her people. The poet's tongue, the patriot's soul were alike his. These together made him the darling of his countrymen and the inspiration of his country's continued independence. His work had an important political outcome, the fact that he had long for recognition and his moral was slow in being learned. Now local patriotism is no longer deemed a menace. Rather is it welcomed and fostered and the new imperial conception, which is its direct result, holds within it vast possibilities, not for the British empire only, but for the world.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Like the civil service the licensing authority ought to be not only independent of political influence, but beyond even the suspicion of it. More than almost any other board it ought to be strong and free and composed of men whose position, character and public spirit enable them to command respect and confidence. Such a board, even under adverse circumstances, might be trusted to administer the liquor laws with that courage and impartiality necessary for their efficient enforcement. But so long as it is so placed that the responsibility for the proper discharge of its duties is shared or controlled by any other authority—even the government itself—the door is opened—if not for actual interference—at least for its suggestion. But the public interest requires that power and responsibility should go together, and a situation which offers opportunity, either for the exercise of secret influence or of temptation to allow it weight, ought not to be permitted to continue.

It is said with some authority that the government contemplates a revision of the licensing law and the reconstitution of the board of administration in a form which will ensure its complete political independence. This surmise, The World hopes, is correct, and if so, Premier Whitney will add another to the many excellent measures which have already distinguished his government. As far as can be seen the weakness of the present system does not lie in the enforcement of the regulations governing the liquor trade, but in the method of granting licenses and in the consequent appearance of large unearned increments which are created by the action of the state, but from which the state does not benefit to the extent it ought. What the government is believed to contemplate is the assertion of the time limit of license and their offer by auction to the highest bidder, whose qualifications are satisfactory to the board. The proposal is one that has been frequently mooted, and no objection can be offered to it except that the increased revenue, which must necessarily follow, will make it more difficult to secure the abolition of the liquor traffic. This contention is not a valid answer to the argument that artificial values created by the state itself properly belong to the state, and it practically amounts to a reflection upon the electors, whose votes direct the policy of

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE.

I approve the formation of a public ownership league and am prepared to give the movement my earnest and personal support.

Name

Address

Friends of public ownership at Toronto Junction have taken up the movement in proper spirit. A requisition was circulated a couple of days ago, and there was no trouble in securing many signatures. It was presented to the mayor and arrangements have been made for a mass meeting in the council chamber on Friday night, March 15. Mayor Baird will preside, and there will be several speakers. The Toronto organization committee will attend the meeting, and assist with their advice in forming a Toronto Junction League.

J. W. Curry, ex-crown attorney, has kindly consented to take the place of Mr. D. C. Hossack, who was expected to give an address at the organization meeting of the South Toronto League in St. George's Hall on

the state. Besides, it is directly contradicted by the fact that the success of the local option movement is attended by a direct loss of revenue to each of the districts that have voted for its adoption.

The usual attempts are being made by the supporters of the late Liberal administration, to turn the existing situation to party advantage. Much capital is being made of the fact that with the change of government legal business in the licensing court, formerly altogether in the hands of Liberal lawyers, is now apparently a preserve for Conservative practitioners. But it may fairly, and must indeed necessarily, be presumed that he motive for the change of patronage was due to the experience gained by the trade during the regime of the same Liberal administration, the immaturity of whose record, in connection with the licensing system, the people are suaverly expected to assume. Inferential whitewashing of this sort is too ingenious for anything. During the Ross administration the system, like the civil service, was freely used to command power, and if the then premier betrayed some symptoms of an eighth hour repentance, it was too late to undo an evil which could at any moment have been suppressed. If recent events have satisfied Premier Whitney that the only safe and reliable line of policy is the entire separation of the licensing board from controversial politics, he will simply be doing what his predecessor ought to have done, and would have done, if the claim put forward by the organs of his party was founded on anything else than a desire to make a little sorely needed party capital.

THE DOMINION PERMANENT.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company was held in the company's offices yesterday with a good representation of shareholders. Hon. J. R. Stratton, president, presented the report of the directors. This showed a surplus of \$1,453,966.49, as against a surplus of \$1,453,428.42 the previous year. The net earnings, with the balance carried on from last year, amount to \$201,497.99. After deducting from this amount the interest on deposits and debentures, and writing off office furniture and paying dividends of \$69,582.08, there remained a balance of \$46,737.40, of which \$30,000 was added to the reserve fund, making it \$230,000, leaving a balance of \$16,737.40 for further distribution.

Mr. Stratton, in moving the adoption of the report, made reference to the standing and prospects of the company. He also referred to the outlook for profitable loaning operations in the Canadian Northwest, where railway extensions, followed by the erection of buildings and other farm improvements. This state of affairs would help materially to profitably employ the available funds of the company.

D. W. Karn of the Karn Piano and Organ Company, Woodstock, vice-president, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Bishop Du Moulin, in his noonday sermon at St. James' Cathedral, yesterday, referred to the Thaw trial, saying:

"The reports of this trial, with all its filthy details, have been read with an avidity which is terrible to contemplate. Newspapers have attained an enormous circulation for no other reason than that they contained full reports of this disgusting case, and have been bought with a diligence, which men would never think of applying to their Bibles."

ITALY CHECKS EMIGRATION.

Rome, March 6.—The government has forbidden the admission into Italy of foreign circulars urging peasants to emigrate, especially to the United States.

Every Day

Until April 30, there are special one-way rates in effect to points in California, Montana, British Columbia, Oregon, Utah and Washington via the Grunk Trunk. For full particulars as to rates and conditions, call on Grand Trunk ticket agents.

Saturday night of this week. Mr. Curry is thoroughly interested in his work and his speech at the Victoria Hall meeting was clear cut and interesting. The other speaker will be controller Hocken, and a treat is therefore in store for those who attend. It is fully expected that there will be a very large turnout. Saturday night was chosen to give an opportunity to the large number of commercial travelers and others who are of necessity out of the city during the week, some of whom have expressed a desire to join in this work.

WHO GETS CAPITAL STOCK?

Senator Mitchell Thinks Parliament Should Have Information.

Ottawa, March 6.—The senate railway committee this morning reported the Huron and Ontario Railway bill, altho R. G. Code objected on behalf of the Ontario government. As the line was entirely in the Province of Ontario he held it should be left to Ontario to be dealt with. S. F. Kilgore, the promoter, stated that what was asked was power to construct some branches. The \$1,000,000 bonds had been underwritten, he said, and Senator Loughheed pressed to know who had got \$5,000,000 capital stock which Mr. Kilgore acknowledged had been largely given as bonus to bond purchasers. Senator Mitchell said practice of requiring such information. It would be very interesting, however, and the same information should be obtained from railway enterprises in future. For instance, it had been reported that Lord Strathcona had got some exceedingly reasonable figures. In the banking and commerce committee this morning the bill to incorporate the Canadian Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was again discussed. J. Howard Hunter, superintendent of insurance for Ontario, wrote that the company could not be registered in Ontario unless the ordinary deposit exacted by the Dominion government was made, and E. P. Heaton, for the company, offered an amendment whereby a deposit of \$20,000 would be paid at once and the remainder within a term of years, according to the growth of the continuing liability of the company. D'Arcy to amend the bill, the Association of Manitoba, opposed the bill on the grounds that it sought to evade the provision for deposit.

BUYS HORSE EXCHANGE.

Charles Burns Concludes the Purchase of Jarvis-St. Competitor.

The Canadian Horse Exchange on Jarvis-street has been taken over by The Repository. The deal was concluded yesterday by Charles Burns of Burns & Sheppard and The Repository. The change takes place at once and the new proprietors will conduct to-day's sale at the Jarvis-street exchange, which will continue to be the same. The exchange has been in business for about 15 months, with E. Carroll as manager. Sales will be held at each place on the usual days, Mondays and Thursdays at the exchange, and Tuesdays and Fridays at the Repository. To-day at the Canadian Horse Exchange, 100 horses of all classes—heavy draughts, express, general purpose, driving and saddle horses—will be offered for sale. The high reputation which Burns & Sheppard have acquired in the conduct of the Repository is a guarantee that the business at the Exchange will be managed in the same way, and that satisfaction will be given to sellers and buyers alike.

RAILWAYS FACE DAMAGE SUITS.

C.P.R. and G.T.R. Asked to Pay Damages Arising Out of Weeks.

Suit for \$8000 damages has been instituted by the widow of P. C. Frank Blackwell, against the C. P. R. He was killed in a wreck at Azilda last fall. Damages for his personal effects and the price of his railway ticket are also asked. Edwin and Ellen May have entered action against the G. T. R. for injuries received by Mrs. May in the wreck at Guelph last week.

DECLINES NEW YORK CALL.

Montreal, March 6.—A deputation of New Yorkers a few days ago invited the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson of the American Presbyterian church, to New York Presbyterian church. He declined.

R. D. GUNN TO SUCCEED O'MEARA.

Ottawa, March 6.—Judge Gunn of Ottawa is stated to be the new junior judge of Carleton in succession to the late Judge O'Meara.

Letters in Evidence.

In the suit of Peter Ryan against the Bank of Montreal and J. D. Montgomery for \$50,000, and Montgomery's counter suit against Ryan for \$12,000, the evidence yesterday included reading of a number of letters. Inability to produce some led Justice Clute to say that there seemed to be a studied repression of some of them. Witnesses in conclusion admitted that Mr. Fowler, M.P., was indemnifying him for the costs of the action.

It never gets damp or lumpy.

Each crystal dry, full of salt-life.

That's why particular people use WINDSOR SALT.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THURSDAY

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Stage Court.

Cases set down for hearing before the Hon. Chief Justice Mulock:

1. Matheson v. Robb.

2. Matheson v. Robb.

3. Craig v. Kinch.

4. Craig v. Kinch.

5. Loring v. Cole.

6. Dietz v. Lovell.

7. Clisdell v. Lovell.

8. Re Wells and Toronto.

9. Copeland v. Business Systems.

10. McCabe v. Pressley.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

1. Eberstadt v. Cray.

2. Vesina v. Newsome.

3. Courtney v. Piggett.

4. Vesina v. Saunders.

5. McKenzle v. Moran.

6. Rathbun v. Purdy.

Toronto Jury sittings.

Peremptory list for 10 a.m. The Hon. Chief Justice Mulock.

1. Montgomery v. Ryan (to be continued).

2. Ryan v. Bank of Montreal (to be continued).

3. Eberstadt v. Cray.

4. Vesina v. Newsome.

5. Courtney v. Piggett.

6. Vesina v. Saunders.

7. McKenzle v. Moran.

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10. McCabe v. Pressley.

11. Ryan v. Bank of Montreal (to be continued).

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