

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, Ontario.  
Main Office: 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, Ontario.  
Branch Office: 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, Ontario.  
Telephone 1545.

The Circulation of THE TORONTO DAILY and SUNDAY WORLD is authorized by the  
**A B C**  
Audit Bureau of Circulations

In advance will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto or Hamilton, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in Section 41 of the Postal Guide. In advance will pay for The Sunday World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto or Hamilton, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in Section 41 of the Postal Guide. Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES.  
Daily World \$10.00 per month, including postage.  
Sunday World \$5.00 per month, including postage.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints," etc., are addressed to the Circulation Department of the World Newspaper Company, 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

## Do Not Alienate City Property

When the city council or any authority delegated by the city council lays down a principle to be followed in the city policy, in all justice and equity to the citizens generally there should be no departure from that principle. More difficulties have arisen in the city government over the weakness, the recognized weakness, of the aldermen in this respect than over any other consideration. As long as it is known that the aldermen or any other members of the council are susceptible to influence of whatever kind, applications for favors will be made and pressure brought to bear to change for the benefit of one party conditions that have been laid down for all.

When this is done at the very outset of a great civic enterprise it is clear that no success can be expected from it. We trust the harbor commission will have strength enough and firmness and determination and all the other qualities that inhere in the good governing element of backbone, and that there shall be no yielding of the principle laid down that the property under the jurisdiction of the commission shall not be alienated from the city.

There has been trouble and agitation enough over the lot at the foot of Cherry street without extending this pernicious principle. There can be no justification whatever for selling part of the harbor commission site to the Imperial Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company in principle, in policy, in partnership of interest, when other corporations and private citizens are only granted leases. We believe the policy of granting leases only is the correct one. The city should own its own property as far as possible. This has been laid down as a policy by the commission, and if the city attempts to override the commission, or breaks the rule in this case, there is not the slightest chance of the principle being protected under the commission's rule. Once the precedent is established, a score of firms will have equally valid reasons for requiring to be treated on the same basis.

One favored corporation can stand out against all the improvements which the commission may find it necessary to make in the future, and the harbor property will be tied up in the same way which has made improvement of the city so difficult. There will be no jealousy among the leaseholders of the commission when they are all on the same basis, but with one which is granted favors, the door is opened for a continual lobbying.

It is characteristic of Standard Oil policy that it should be the first to attempt to override the regulations of the city. It is a settled principle, hostile to all good citizenship, that it should insist on being treated on a claim of aristocracy carried into corporation life. "We are not common clay like other men, and should have favors given us." What the city has to offer in the harbor commission industrial sites is good enough for any firm or individual on equal terms. The T. Eaton Company has accepted the principle of leasehold, and why should the Imperial Oil Company have better terms?

We trust that Mayor Church will take this whole matter seriously to heart, and at the inception of the harbor commission enterprise, lay down and observe the principle of fair and equal treatment for all.

## Power Purchase and Development

Now that the Ontario Government has handed over the Trent Valley powers to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission we shall probably find out how much of an advantage has been gained for the eastern municipalities by the purchase. The price is admittedly high. Some think it is impossible ever to outlive the burden which the price imposes on the future. We do not take that view. Almost any price is better within reason, than the intolerable burden imposed upon the

people by private ownership. The eight million dollars thus invested will gradually be redeemed. Under private ownership the eight million dollars would not only have continued as a load upon the people, but it would have increased as time passed. Now, as time passes, it will be extinguished. We recognize the handicap that is placed upon Hydro-Electric management for the time being by the high figure, but it will be all the greater triumph for public ownership when the sinking fund wipes out the cost, and the eastern district starts on the same terms as the rest of the province. The district has itself to thank for the handicap. The World did what it could to point out to the eastern municipalities what a rope they were making to hang themselves in granting the franchise which they so freely handed out in return for windy promises. Now they are paying, and will pay for some time to come, but there is a fine lesson for other districts which may be tempted into the same mistake.

It may be regarded as watered stock, the sum of eight millions. But watered stock never prevented a private corporation from paying dividends and levying tolls. The difference is in the case of the eastern townships is that the watered stock will gradually pass out of existence under public ownership, while under private ownership the ability to pay dividends is followed by new issues of water. There are some people who prefer to go on paying dividends on the watered stock to buying out and extinguishing it forever. This is the old plan of cutting one's nose off to spite one's face. Nothing is gained and much is lost by this policy, which is highly popular in many Toronto circles.

The handing over of the Trent Valley powers to the hydro commission may be taken, we trust, as a token that the same policy will be adopted with the Chippewa Creek power development, which has been temporarily held up by the protest from Washington. We do not see what basis Washington has for its protest, but representations have undoubtedly been made to the United States Government by the corporations concerned and possibly by the interests engaged in promoting the proposed power dam at Queenston. It is recognized by engineers in the United States that if either the Chippewa Creek idea or the Queenston dam idea is valid, then the present installations must be scrapped and the water now used in them must be utilized to better purpose on the new lines. If the generable power from the same quantity of water can be doubled in amount it stands to reason that it is only a waste of capital to continue the present methods. This is the idea lying behind the Washington protest.

There need be no fear of any essential difficulty existing to prevent the success of the Chippewa Creek scheme. The government should be quite firm about the rights of Ontario to whatever water has been allowed to us from the Niagara River.

## A Sunshine Bill

Great Britain is about to adopt the daylight saving measure which is already in force in Germany and Holland. There is no reason why it should not be adopted in America except that we are the most conservative, least progressive of people. It is true we have quite other opinions of ourselves, but a little observation of the fate of any progressive proposal will readily convince the impartial mind that it is enough to decide our people against the adoption of any measure to convince them that it is a new idea. Their fathers did not do it, therefore it is good enough for them. The United States is rather more conservative than Canada, even as a result of their constitution, which is no longer a protection, but a threat to the future. In Great Britain, conscription has been adopted under the name of compulsory service. This peculiar concession to the British mind of changing the name of an obnoxious thing in order to make it acceptable, might perhaps, be applied to the daylight saving measure here. If Sir Robert Borden introduced a "Sunshine Bill," let us say, it might have an ingratiating effect upon the legislators and the people generally. It is true that such a measure would save us millions of dollars, but what are millions of dollars, but what are millions of dollars, but what are millions of dollars?

If the whole world should decide to adopt the method of moving the clock forward in spring and backwards in the fall it would be of immense advantage to labor. The closing hours of a summer day are the most difficult for those who have borne the burden of the noonday heat. The more work that can be done in the morning, therefore, the better, and if we could start at seven instead of eight, or six o'clock instead, and leave off at five or four, it would be all the better for those who have to sweat and swank for their living.

The postal convention is perhaps the most likely body to be able to deal with this matter. All the nations belong to the postal congress, and if the delegates were authorized to deal with this question it would soon be put into force, and remain a wonder to future workers why it had not been adopted long before.

## SURPRISED VILLA MEN.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NEAR NAMIKA, May 6.—A full squadron of 280 men of the 11th Cavalry, surprised and routed a much larger force of Villa bandits at Ojo-Azul, 17 miles south of Cuahuahachic, early yesterday. Forty-two Mexicans were killed and a number wounded. There were no American casualties.

## HUNTING THE AFRICAN LION



## PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE HAS WONDERFUL GROWTH

Soundness and Thoroughness Made Enterprise Successful From the Start.

### HERCULEAN TASK

Policyholders of Company Now Control It For Their Own Benefit.

This is the story of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, whose home office is in Newark, N.J., leading the mutualization of this great institution.

The original office of the Prudential was in a basement in Broad street, Newark, New Jersey. The first policy, dated Nov. 18, 1875, was the first industrial policy issued on this continent. Before making this small beginning, however, John F. Dryden, the founder of the company, had spent years in putting into practical working shape the idea he had conceived. The soundness and thoroughness of his preparation was the essential thing which made the enterprise successful from the start.

Even more was it due to the founder's policy. At that early time he was so convinced that the interests of policyholders were paramount that there was a clause in the original charter stating that they should be members.

His idea of always doing the best for the policyholders was the basis of the policy of the company that the Prudential has continually been a leader in measures of liberality toward its patrons.

Before the Prudential could start, it had to have capital. It was a departure into unknown waters, and the risks could not be clearly foreseen. With the growth of the business, more and more capital had to be subscribed. By the letter of the law, the founder of the Prudential was self-supporting.

Earnings Grew Larger. As the Prudential grew, it turned out that the earnings were far greater than had been expected. The first essential in the fixing of rates was a margin of safety for the payments to policyholders and the protection of the capital. Due to efficient administration, this margin grew to be excessive.

Then the first great step was taken which finally led to mutualization. John F. Dryden and his associates placed a limit on the rate of dividends, so that the earnings were far greater than the surplus for even greater security of the policyholders.

In many other ways these earnings were turned back to the policyholders. Premiums were so reduced that Prudential pre-eminence for low rates was established. Dividends were allowed on policies into which no dividend clause had been written.

The face values of old policies were raised to equalize them with new policies. Holders of Industrial Policies were relieved of premium payments after reaching a certain age.

All these steps were dictated by that same principle, not of all for a few, but of all for all, which actuated the founder and his associates, and which was

## —DELIVERY OF— THE MORNING WORLD

To Toronto Island was resumed on Monday, May 8th. Changes of address and new orders may be telephoned to Main 8888. EARLY AND PROMPT DELIVERY IS GUARANTEED. The Sunday World will be obtainable as usual every Saturday night from the efficient and obliging Sunday World carrier, F. Weinhold.

## INTRODUCE A BILL TO TAKE OVER ROAD?

Authorization of Expropriation of Quebec and Saguenay is Expected.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Said to be Proposal Made By Sir Rodolphe Forget Two Years Ago.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The Toronto World learns on good authority that a bill will be introduced in the house of commons authorizing the expropriation of the Quebec and Saguenay, the price to be fixed by the expropriation court. This is said to be substantially the proposal made to the government by Sir Rodolphe Forget two years ago.

Sir Rodolphe has been here constantly for several days, and for the first time for many years is spending his week-end in Ottawa. He declined to report this afternoon, but there is no reason to doubt its accuracy.

The Quebec and Saguenay was projected and practically constructed from the City of Quebec to Murray Bay and 50,000 people on the north shore of the St. Lawrence who at present enjoy no railway facilities of any kind. The road will be subject to sharp water year, but many believe it will pay a return upon a reasonable investment.

The road will connect up with the Canadian Government Railway system at Quebec.

## TO BUY FIELD KITCHEN.

Special to The Toronto World.

NORWOOD, May 6.—A movement is on foot here to have the municipalities from which the members of D Company, 38th Peterboro Battalion, have been recruited, band together and purchase a field kitchen for the use of that company. A committee consisting of Reeve Squire and Mr. J. B. Fearo has been appointed to take the matter up with the various municipalities.

## BIG WAR CREDIT BILL WAS PASSED

Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Voted by Parliament.

## LANCOT OPENED FIRE

Disastrous Policy in Connection With War Outlay Was Charged.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The house of commons is sitting for the first time on a Saturday this afternoon. Sir Robert Borden's bill granting a credit for \$250,000,000 passed all stages without division, and the house then went into committee of supply on the estimates of the department of militia and defence.

On the second reading of the bill to provide \$250,000,000 for military and naval defence, M. Lacombe (Le Prairie Napierville), speaking in French, protested at what he termed the scandalous and disastrous policy of the government in connection with war expenditures. He quoted the famous speech of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in Montreal when he said too many young men were being taken out of Canada, he said, was not doing its share in the war effort. The government was keeping thousands of soldiers in Canada who were of no use at all. Little France, he said, was holding 400 miles of trenches to England's fifty. In this statement he was corrected out that England had 100 miles of trenches.

Continuing, the speaker said that the war expenditure in March of 22 million was simply astounding. The 1915-16 expenditures this year he estimated would be \$300,000,000 and the newspapers all over the country were decrying the people as to the real state of affairs.

"I am scandalized," he said, "when I see so many men in khaki loitering about the streets of Ottawa, when everybody knows that the training these men receive in Canada is absolutely worthless."

Not five per cent. of the people in his constituency, he said, were in favor of this policy. If any member of the house would move for a reduction of the \$250,000,000 vote to \$100,000,000, he would be in favor of it.

There was no reply from the government benches and the bill was passed. When in supply the house took up the trade and commerce supplementary estimates. Sir George Foster explained that an item of \$150,000 for the extension and development of Canadian trade was to cover the expenses of a commission. The idea was to systematize and introduce scientific principles into Canadian industry. The commission would be established in Canada and would also be established in the universities. He promised to announce the personnel of the commission on Monday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his approval of the move. The next thing he wanted to see done was an improvement in technical education. One thing followed the other he thought. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Germany was not to be taken into consideration in the application of chemistry to industry.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock to sit again Monday.

The premier announced that the G.T.P. and C.N.R. Railway loans will be taken up Monday.

## EFFORTS TO ADVANCE CHECKED BY FRENCH

Heavy Bombardment Made Retirement Necessary But Enemy Did Not Gain.

PARIS, May 6.—The French evacuated part of their trenches on the northern slope of Hill 804, on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, as the result of an unusually violent bombardment by heavy German guns. The war office statement of this afternoon says, however, that all efforts of the Germans to advance were checked by French guns, and that a fresh division of troops which the Germans brought into action sustained great losses. Attacks north and northwest of Hill 804 were repulsed at the point of bayonet.

## IMPROVED JUMPS.

On account of the lateness of the season and the steepness of the field not being available, improved jumps will be put on the back stretch of the Woodbine track for those trainers having steeplechase horses.

## ALLISON TELLS OF PISTOL PURCHASES

Money He Received From Colt Co. Was for General Services.

## NEVER MADE PROFITS

Neither Directly or Indirectly on War Orders in Canada.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 6.—Col. J. Wesley Allison was again a witness before the Davidson commission this morning in connection with the purchase of Colt pistols thru him for the militia department. Five thousand were ordered and were paid for, \$1.50 each, the usual trade discount not being given the department.

Col. Allison produced his bank books to show that the payments to him by the Colt company were \$3,000. He swore that these were for general services. He was not paid a commission on the Canadian purchases. The amount of the Canadian purchases was \$44,578.

Col. Allison said that he also acted for a time as a broker for the Remington Arms Company, but there were no sales to Canada while acting in that capacity. There were purchases, however, by the Russian and British Governments, which ran into millions. Examined as to his connection with General Hughes he said he had no letter to act as agent for the militia, but he had letters of introduction, and he found the minister's influence of great assistance.

Just Social Reasons. He did not introduce his introduction to the Colt Company for business but for social reasons. He did not have a letter of introduction to the war office.

With regard to the entry of goods free of duty at Morrisburg, he said he had been asked by General Hughes to see the samples of American equipment. These samples were sent to Valcartier, but he had no authority to do so with the alleged "were there large quantities of goods duty free at Morrisburg?" he was asked.

Col. Allison said that at the beginning of the war he did not want to take any orders direct from any government or the officer of any government, but he was asked to do so.

Col. Allison said he knew nothing about it. He had secured quotations on shell shovels and General Hughes placed the order himself. On war orders in Canada he had never made any profits, neither directly nor indirectly.

Styled Himself "Broker." Col. Allison said that at the beginning of the war he did not want to take any orders direct from any government or the officer of any government, but he was asked to do so.

Col. Allison said he knew nothing about it. He had secured quotations on shell shovels and General Hughes placed the order himself. On war orders in Canada he had never made any profits, neither directly nor indirectly.

Col. Allison said that at the beginning of the war he did not want to take any orders direct from any government or the officer of any government, but he was asked to do so.

Col. Allison said he knew nothing about it. He had secured quotations on shell shovels and General Hughes placed the order himself. On war orders in Canada he had never made any profits, neither directly nor indirectly.

## HOMEBEERS' EXCURSION TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System issue round trip Homebeers' tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta every Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive.

Electric-lighted tourist sleeping cars are operated every Tuesday, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., and returning thru to Winnipeg without change. Tickets valid to return within two months inclusive of date of sale.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

Before deciding your trip ask Grand Trunk agents for full particulars or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont. 1234567.

## MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS

3 FOR 25c  
AT THE CIGAR DEPT.,  
7 KING ST. W.  
MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

## WATCH FRENCH FLEET DESTROY A ZEPPELIN

PARIS, May 6.—A Havas despatch from Saloniki says the entire population of the town witnessed the destruction yesterday morning of the German zeppelin which was shot down by the French fleet in the harbor. The despatch says the aircraft was one of the newest and largest type known as super-zeppelins.

# O'Keefe's BEERS ARE BEST

They are brewed in strict conformity with the Government standard for PURE BEERS. They have over sixty years of O'Keefe experience behind them—of brewing the best pure beers.

Order a Case From Your Dealer

Beers that are always O.K.

The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited Toronto