The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year,
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO,
Corner James and Richmond Streets.
TELEPHONE CALLS:
Main 5308 — Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

$3.00
will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States.

$2.00
will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy.

Postage extra to United States and all other foreign countries.

Subscribers are requested to advise us promptly of any irregularity or delay in delivery of The World.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1911

PREMIER WHITNEY'S MANIFESTO

Premier Whitney's manifesto is not likely to bring much satisfaction to his opponents, and they will find little consolation in suggesting that he depends more upon what he has been than on what he will be in his appeal to the electors. For after all what he has been and what he has done is the best guarantee he can offer for the future. And he may be pardoned if he uses the ammunition immediately available, in the undertaking Premier Borden has given to do justice to Ontario, and leaves the inescapable inference that Ontario can have these things done thru the return once more of the Whitney government.

As a matter of fact, Premier Whitney does not address the province as tho defeat were in the least degree probable, and for this freedom from pose the people will be thankful. It contrasts well in its honesty with the humbugging assumption on the part of newspapers like The Globe, without a shred of principle or a thread of policy for a Liberal campaign, which write as tho Mr. MacKay might wake up on Dec. 12 as premier of Ontario. Mr. MacKay is about a generation away from even a fighting chance of such an event.

But having this excellent strength of the giant, does Premier Whitney use it wisely, or does he give the little opposition beetle any unnecessary pangs? It will be sufficient for the ordinary party man if he use it shrewdly. His own personal attitude seems to be against breaking new ground unnecessarily. And there is little in the address which might be described as domestic legislation. Burning questions like the bilingual schools are entirely ignored. The railway and municipal board is not mentioned, tho it is undoubtedly an election issue.

There is such a colossal list of reforms effected and useful legislation put thru in the past seven years, that electors generally will have confidence that what proves to be needed will be granted. In the long list of enactments, statutory revision is omitted, and there are other things still left for congratulation.

It is in the government railway and the hydro-electric power policies that aggressive action is found. The T. & N. O. Railway is to be extended towards James Bay as the opportunity arises, a survey having been made for the purpose. Should the federal government decide to allow the subsidy made to other lines, the $2,000,000 to come will probably assist this work. An arrangement has been made to allow running rights to the Grand Trunk Railway on the T. & N. O. Railway at a rental of $300,000 a year, and a division of maintenance charges.

It is definitely affirmed that the hydro-electric policy is intended for all sections of the province, and that the benefits of the policy have been cut off from the central and eastern portions by the action of opponents of the scheme. The powers of the government to expropriate may be invoked to cure this grievance. A warm tribute is paid to Hon. Adam Beck and his colleagues by the premier.

There follows the important statement that the hydro-electric commission is to be discontinued and the work carried on as a separate department of the government, under a cabinet minister. This creation of a new portfolio is no more than the importance of the hydro-electric policy demands. At the same time there will be regret that the scheme is thus removed from the non-political arena in which it has hitherto figured. Mr. MacKay has not maintained the non-political attitude very sedulously, and he cannot complain under the circumstances. We trust that Sir James Whitney will continue the non-partisan policy in connection with the power scheme which has made it so popular, and no better earnest of this can be given than the appointment of Hon. Adam Beck to the new portfolio.

For such success as has attended the government in dealing with the central prison, both as to property and policy, the university with its revenue approaching half a million, the colonial roads with an appropriation this year of $582,000, and a host of other matters which Sir James mentions, the congratulations that will best please him will be the ballots of the people on Dec. 11.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION OF THE U. S. STEEL TRUST.

Evidently the United States Government does not share the view held by the newspaper organs of the capitalistic combinations that stock watering is of no public consequence, but only concerns the shareholders. In the petition of the attorney-general for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation great stress is laid on the stock manipulations carried out in connection with the consolidation of the various companies it controls. The petition charges that the capitalization of the corporation was not less than $600,000,000 in excess of the amount upon which the properties, under normal conditions, could earn a fair return. "The earnings," it says, "of the corporation were not commensurate with its actual capital nor were they entirely the legitimate fruits of the earning capacity of those properties, separately controlled, however well administered, but were to a large extent, approximately one-half, the result of the power exerted over trade and commerce by such a vast combination of capital; the suppression of competition; the influence upon the control of prices, and the many direct and indirect advantages derived from the co-operation of so many men of influence in trade and commerce, who formerly, acting in rivalry, were by the combination drawn together in a common interest."

As a natural consequence of this excessive capitalization and the methods introduced consumers and the public at large were, as the petition states, "thru the power created and exerted by such a vast combination, compelled to pay an unlawful tribute of many millions of dollars annually to the corporation." In support of the charge of over-capitalization the attorney-general states that much stock was issued on an inflated basis in exchange for stock acquired in absorbed companies, which stock itself had been issued upon a partly inflated basis, and of the balance many millions were a reward for mere promotion and underwriting. "In the direct exchange of securities the corporation issued $1,191,882,532 of stock and bonds in exchange for a total of $881,224,405 stock of the constituent companies, and Carnegie company bonds." The consolidation was carried thru by J. P. Morgan & Co. as syndicate managers. This syndicate, the United States Government claims, turned over to the corporation $25,000,000 in cash, which constituted all that was added of intrinsic value except other $3000 of cash and stocks worth at par $175,000. For this consideration and its expenses, services and risks the syndicate received $64,998,768 par value of preferred, and $64,998,837 of common stock of the corporation. It is significant that the syndicate included several officers or directors of the companies that were combined. The petition details other transactions raising the total inflation to upwards of $600,000,000. Looking to these serious allegations made by the U. S. Government and to the fact that the litigation now opened may last for years, surely the moral to be drawn is that prevention would have been easier of application and much more effective. Let Canada profit by the bitter experience of her neighbors.

PROGRESSIVE VANCOUVER.

A Vancouver correspondent writes us in connection with the statements made during the strike in the building trades there last June, and furnishes statistics which go to show that whatever may have been the case during the early summer the stringent conditions have not continued. The bank clearings are a fair gauge of business and for the four summer months of this year they were: June, $45,557,790; July, $43,239,102; August, $46,522,543; September, $47,118,990, as compared with 1909, June, $22,073,266; July, $22,963,715; August, $24,969,077; September, $28,035,000. The building permits are a sterling gauge and while these indicate slackness in June, this has more than been made up since. The figures are: June, $882,256; July, $1,108,378; August, $1,525,918; September, $1,736,568.

During August Vancouver building permits stood eighth among all the cities of America, outranking considerably such cities as Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minneapolis. During the first eight months of the present year the building permits of Vancouver were greater than those of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Victoria combined.

Our correspondent states that general servants in Vancouver receive $30 a month; Chinamen about the house, $35 to $40; plasterers, $6 a day; printers, machine men or hand men, $29 a week minimum for day work, and $31 minimum for night work; stone cutters, $5 a day; carpenters, $4.50 a day; lathers, $5; plumbers, $5; electrical workers, $4.50; general laborers, $2.50 a day, all minimum wages.

There is always some conflict between the labor and the employer versions of the trade situation in cities at a distance. In Vancouver it is clear, however, that the city is thriving. For October the building permits had passed the $1,000,000 mark a week ago, and were expected to exceed $1,200,000 for the month.

No doubt the prosperity in the building trade in Vancouver is largely due to the tax reforms adopted by that city, which encourages development and equitably adjusts the incidence of taxation. Ontario cities eagerly await the day when they shall have the same enlightened opportunities.

CANADA PERMANENT
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Our office is conveniently situated at 14-18 Toronto street, Toronto.
Office Hours, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 24
MORTGAGE CORPORATION

BRITISH "VERGE OF STARVATION."

Editor World: The controversy in your columns relative to the late Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's statement re the thirteen millions on the verge of starvation, led me to believe that no one who took part in it, had more than a shadowy notion of what the late prime minister said. So that there may be no excuse for any of the controversialists in future, I append the following extract culled from a verbatim report of the speech in The Manchester Guardian of June 6, 1903. The speech was delivered on the previous day in the city hall, Perth, Scotland:

It amounts to this—that the cost of the necessaries of daily life is to be raised to the people of this country in order that the colonial producer may do more business, make larger profits and the land owner get better rents. Now the pinch of this does not fall on the well-to-do. It may be an inconvenience to a great number of people, but the real pinch of it falls on a needier class altogether, who are sadly large among us. What is the population of the colonies I have named? About thirteen millions? Thirteen millions is the population who would share, more or less, the benefits of this new arrangement. In this country we know, thanks to the patience and accurate scientific investigations of Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Charles Booth, both in different fields, and by different methods, but arriving at the same result, which has never been questioned—we know there is about thirty per cent. of our population underfed—on the verge of hunger, doubtful day by day of the sufficiency of their food. What is the population of the United Kingdom? Forty-one millions. Thirty per cent. of 41,000,000 comes to something over 12,000,000, almost identical as you see with the population of the colonies.

So that it comes to this—that for every man in the colonies who is benefited, one head is shoved under water in this country. I think I might almost sit down. The fact is almost of itself enough to condemn any scheme, however plausible it might be. These are terrible figures—terrible in condemnation of this wild and rash project. "The condition of the people" question is serious enough under free trade. It is a question which haunts us, and surely the fact that about 30 per cent. of the population is living in the grip of perpetual poverty, is, or ought to be, a sufficient answer to the complacent suggestion that we can now afford to try experiments which 50 years ago were not to be thought of.

It may be worth while to state for the benefit of your readers who are not acquainted with the researches of Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Charles Booth, that they were made in York and London respectively—the former a staid, respectable cathedral city—the latter, as all the world knows, the place where gross riches and arrant poverty are flaunted side by side to a greater extent than in any city under the sun.

There is no need for comment. It is only necessary that the facts be known.

C. Forbes Keir.
51 Frizzell-ave., Toronto.

A NEW ADVERTISING AGENCY.

The Horn-Baker-Smith Advertising Company, Limited, has opened new offices at 23 Bank of Toronto Chambers, Main-street, Winnipeg.

The business will be under the management of Mr. Charles O. Smith, who during the past four years has developed and had charge of some of the most important advertising campaigns in Western Canada. Mr. Smith's entire business experience has been along advertising lines, both in Western and Eastern Canada, and he is qualified to give expert assistance in planning and placing advertising that will bring business.

Mr. E. S. Horn has been in advertising agency work for twelve years, and is a former vice-president of the National Association of Advertising Clubs, as well as president of the Kansas City Advertising Club. Mr. Horn's experience in connection with many prominent advertising successes in the United States and Canada will prove valuable to advertisers in Winnipeg and the west.

The new company will devote its entire attention to advertising in all its phases. Monthly payments to papers will be made and advantage taken of all cash discounts.

AN OLD FIRM REMOVES.

Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co., who have been located on King-street for over 77 years, announce that they have removed to the northeast corner of Carlton and Church-streets, the gallery of fine arts, the palatial residence lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron, where they now have on exhibition perhaps the largest and most attractive collection of old mahogany furniture and pictures on the continent, all of which is offered for private sale, at prices marked in plain figures, which can not be equaled.

Special attention is derected to the advantage of the magnificent hall room and picture gallery, for auction sales of real estate and art collections. 246

ANIMAL LOVE.

Mother love is universal, and there is no love like the mother love. Most of the high and lofty loving in this world is done by mothers. Apart from this the work of wooing falls to the male members of the family, whether it be the human family or some one of the other animal tribes. We read how, ages ago, a Bulbul, or Oriental Nightingale, wooed a white rose until it blushed red, and that was the beginning of the red rose. The Spanish Cavalier stands out in the rain and serenades his "Dulce Mia" until there is a crick in his neck, while she sits sheltered in a window above.

The cackle of the loon may be a love song for all we know. Maybe that's what made him loony in the first place.

The wild moose bellows his passion across the lake, and as likely as not the answering call is from a bark horn in the hands of a hunter, luring him to death.

It seems a sizzling shame, but if you will take a Grand Trunk train and travel into the "Highland of Ontario" you will find men doing that very thing; arguing, doubtless, that all is fair in love and war. Full particulars city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

THE THREE ARROWS THAT POINT TO PERFECTION IN BREWING
THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE
O'KEEFE'S PILSENER LAGER O'K TORONTO
THE CROWN STOPPER HERE
The Lager that is driving imported beers out of Canada
O'K
THE NECK LABEL HERE
O'Keefe's PILSENER Lager
THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED TORONTO.
THE LABEL HERE
O'K
O'Keefe's PILSENER Lager
THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. TORONTO
245

WHITNEY ISSUES PRE-ELCTION ADDRESS TO PEOPLE OF ONTARIO

Continued From Page 1.

eastern parts of the province. So far have these efforts gone that in all probability we shall be compelled to use the powers given us by statute with reference to expropriation.

I cannot dismiss this subject without referring to the very patriotic and unselfish exertions of Hon. Adam Beck, chairman, and his colleagues of the Hydro-Electric Commission, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.L.A. To their continous and unselfish labors may be ascribed a large part of the credit for the success of this great enterprise, and I doubt if our history shows a similar instance of devotion to public interest without fee or reward. I may say also that, in our opinion, the time has come when, having regard to the conduct of public business under our system, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission should be discontinued and a new department of government created which should take charge of this great work, and the head of which should be a cabinet minister. For several reasons this change is desirable.

Big Mining Revenue.

In 1904 the value of our mineral output was something over $11,000,000, while in 1910 it was more than $39,000,000, and the revenue from mining sources has increased from an average of over $70,000 per annum to an average of over $771,000 per annum.

Immigrants to the number of nearly 8000 were brought into the province by the department of colonization and located in the year 1910, and the figures for the current year, when available, will show an increase.

What is practically a new wing of the parliament buildings, which will provide a large increase of much-needed office accommodations, is nearly finished, as is also the new and additional wing to the north of and adjoining the main building.

A very desirable site for a new government house has been purchased and contracts for the foundation and the stone work have been let; the site of the present government house has been sold and the purchase money will suffice to pay the cost of the new site and new building, leaving a considerable sum for maintenance of the latter.

The Central Prison and Lunatic Asylum properties have been sold for the sum of $1,025,000; the succession duties for the current year have passed the million-dollar mark, while the revenue as a whole has continued to increase, and this year will be considerably over $9,000,000, as compared with a little less than one-half that sum in 1904.

Reasons for Dissolution.

The above is a hurried resume of some of the results achieved under the auspices of the government, the benefits resulting from which the province is now enjoying, and I now come to the question of dissolution of the legislative assembly.

The life of the existing assembly already exceeds in length the life of its predecessor, and there are eleven vacant seats in the house, caused by the death of the esteemed late member for West Victoria, Mr. Fox; by the resignations of eight other members—seven of whom have been elected to the house of commons—and by the resignation of Hon. Frank Cochrane, who has accepted the portfolio of railways and canals in the new government of Canada, and by whose departure the government, the legislative assembly and the province have alike suffered a serious loss.

A large expenditure—$15,000 or more—would have been incurred by holding by-elections to fill these vacancies, and the expenditure would have to be repeated within a year.

Under our system the practice favors a dissolution before the expiration of the life of the legislative assembly by effluxion of time, and the facts as stated are ample justification for a dissolution now, and, in face of the public notice given by me some weeks ago, it cannot be urged that anyone has been taken by surprise.

But there are other reasons why my colleagues and I desire to consult the electorate—reasons of great and vital importance, having regard to the development of the province and the prosperity of its people.

Developing New Ontario.

The question of the further opening up and development of New—or Northern—Ontario is obviously of great importance and should be dealt with without delay. In this great work of development the government has been handicapped in the past. Ordinarily the provincial government spends large sums of money annually for immigration purposes resulting in large additions to the population. The Dominion Government expends money for similar purposes on a much larger scale, but so far with practically no benefit to Ontario, and this for more than one reason.

The only result of the additions to our population in the newer districts, as far as the government of the province is concerned, is that the annual general provincial expenditure is increased, while the Dominion treasury receives large sums annually by reason of the increased consumption of goods paying tariff duties, and in the older sections of the province the amounts received for municipal taxation are increased.

Under these circumstances we have felt that, in the face of the facts as stated, financial aid should be afforded us by the Dominion Government in the work of immigration and development generally, and our views in this respect have been put before the public by me on several occasions.

Relying on Borden.

It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that my colleagues and I took note of the announcement some time ago by Mr. Borden, now the prime minister of Canada, that if he came into power he would favor the giving of financial aid by the Dominion to the province in the work of immigration to New Ontario, the construction of permanent highways in the province, and for providing practical instruction in agriculture. We must be ready, therefore, to do whatever may be necessary on our part in order that the moneys to be appropriated by the Dominion Government for these three great purposes may be used to the best advantage. In this connection it is believed that any scheme of development, including the construction of highways, wholly or partially by means of such financial aid or in conjunction with moneys appropriated by the province, will in all probability necessitate the enactment of statutory provisions of a very important character in order that such financial aid, together with any additional appropriations by the legislative assembly, may be applied with the best results.

Bonus for T. & N. O. Railway.

Further, under the rule and practice of the Dominion Government before, during and since the completion of the construction of the Ontario Government Railway, the Dominion Parliament appropriated to railways constructed by individuals and companies a bonus or subsidy of $6400 per mile, but, altho requested more than once to grant a similar subsidy to the Ontario Government Railway, the late Dominion Government steadily refused such request. In our opinion the province has in this matter not received the treatment to which it was undoubtedly entitled, and my colleagues and I are strongly of opinion that, having regard to the very great importance of these questions, the people of the province should be given the opportunity of pronouncing without delay.

Three Main Points.

(1) As to the advisability of further provincial appropriations if necessary to any scheme of development by reason of the financial aid to be given by the Dominion Government, and also of any statutory enactment which may be found to be necessary under the circumstances aforementioned;

(2) Whether the government of the province shall continue to urge upon the Dominion Government the payment of the said bonus or subsidy on account of the construction of the said T. & N. O. Railway, known as the Ontario Government Railway; and,

(3) Whether a department of government shall be created, with a cabinet minister at its head, to take over and carry on the work heretofore done by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

To conclude, my colleagues and I feel that the people of the province are fairly well acquainted with the record of our efforts in the public interest. No attack worthy of notice has been made upon us for anything we have done or left undone. Our acts speak for themselves. We realize that, being mortal, we have made mistakes, but we submit that our mistakes have been few, and I conclude by expressing our earnest appreciation of the confidence heretofore reposed in us, and with a determination to deserve a continuation of it in the future should the opportunity be given us.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. WHITNEY.

Obliged to Quit Business

So Dreadful Was the Suffering From Itching Piles

After Twenty Years of Pile Torture Relief and Cure Came with

Dr. Chase's Ointment

You take no risk and you make no experiment when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles. Many doctors still cling to the idea that nothing but an operation will effect a cure. But operations are expensive and dangerous, and often fail in their results. Some have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment after operations had failed.

Dr. Chase's Ointment truly has a wonderful record as a cure for piles and all itching skin diseases. Here is a case which was reported recently:

Mr. John P. Marshall, 14 Barnes-road, St. John's, Nfld., writes: "For upwards of twenty years I was troubled terribly with itching piles; at times so bad that I was obliged to lay up, unable to attend to business.

"I tried many treatments without benefit, until I accidentally read of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found at last a cure by using this ointment. I only used one box and part of a second one when I was completely cured, and have had no return of the piles. That was eighteen months ago, and, needless to say, I attribute this cure to Dr. Chase's Invaluable Ointment."

Many sufferers from piles have tried so many scores of treatments that they cannot believe that cure is possible. In order to convince the skeptical we are always willing to send a sample box free to anyone who encloses a two-cent stamp to pay postage.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

COAL AND WOOD
W. McGILL & CO.
Head Office and Yard: Bathurst and Richmond Sts. Phone Adel. 630-631
Branch Yard: 229 Wallace Ave. Phone Junc. 1227
Branch Yard: 1143 Yonge St. Phone North 1133-1134

GLENERNAN
SCOTCH WHISKY
A blend of pure Highland Malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for
Michie & Co., Ltd.
TORONTO.

PRINTING
Let us quote you a price for the pressework on your large forms.
THE WORLD OFFICE
40 RICHMOND STREET WEST

IT'S A REAL FORTUNE.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Dr. Charles Perrin, brother of Dr. Thos. Perrin of San Jose, Cal., both reported to be heirs to a fortune of $4,000,000, which has been accumulating in England for 200 years, is in the city on a visit to Fred Westbrook, but he informed your correspondent to-day that his visit had no connection with the claim established for the legacy. Dr. Perrin declined to discuss the case in any way, altho he implied that the fortune was a genuine one. It is his second visit here in 40 years, his family having been former well-known residents of Mount Vernon, Burford Township.

No Labor Candidate.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—There will be no labor candidate in South Brant provincial contest. J. C. Coles, to whom the nomination was offered, has declined to enter the contest.