

# The Toronto World

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1912.

## Sir Hugh Graham and Progressive Politics

THE LATEST POLITICAL MENU.

Montreal Star, Saturday, Sept. 1. All that was necessary to secure the inclusion of any political hobby, economic fad, or half-baked sociological theory in the platform of the Progressive Party of the State of New York was to suggest it. The record of the convention shows that not a single proposal was rejected and that every plank was passed cheerfully and unanimously. Thereafter was a Cave of Adullam where every fanatic had such courteous attention given his special grievance, and who redoubled the consideration of his fellows with more perfect success. To the end of their days, distinguished politicians of our own growing, like W. F. Maclean, M.P., of Toronto, will probably never cease to regret that so intangible a thing as an international boundary line prevented their taking advantage of a Heaven-sent opportunity. We are convinced that, once Mr. Maclean was turned loose in the Progressive Party, not even Theodore Roosevelt would know it again.

The political cards are four which are being offered to the people of the State of New York for every indigestible legislative novelty that has cropped up in the last six years, and a number which have never cropped up at all before. The initiative, referendum and recall bulks large, as does "the choice of judges by the people and not by the bosses," which sounds well but contains about as much real nutriment as a cream puff with all the cream omitted. The repeal of abandoned franchises seems to have been thrown in as a filler, as was a clause calling for publicity as to wages and hours of work in all industries. Industrial accidents are to be specifically prohibited by law, as is night work of any kind for women, and state insurance is to provide at once for losses caused not only by sickness and old age, but by irregular employment, with special compensation for what are called "trade diseases." The term "trade diseases" is a new one, and it is not known whether it covers Housemaids' Knees and Writers' Cramp. These clauses are but a few, called casually from as striking an assortment as has been put before any people at one time in one place. If there is a "crank" in New York who cannot find what he wants in the Progressive platform, the inference is that he is too far advanced for citizenship in anything less progressive than an insane asylum.

The above deliverance of The Montreal Star is rather peculiar. It has two phases. It drags in W. F. Maclean, M.P., of Toronto in a rather unusual way, the not unusual for The Star; and it also deals with what is called progressive politics and the object of the Progressive Party in the United States and incidentally progressive politics in Canada.

Let us deal in the first instance with the progressive platform in the State of New York, which seems to be a matter entitled to the contempt and ridicule of The Star.

Is there no bad condition of affairs in the United States requiring a progressive party and a progressive platform? There must be some reason for the religious fervor with which the plain people of the United States have rushed to its support. There must be some reason for the fact that almost the entire portion of the Union west of the Mississippi River is for Roosevelt and his progressive platform. There must be some reason for the action of Mr. Hearst and his chain of newspapers. Why is the late Senator Dolliver worshipped as he is worshipped today by the great bulk of the people of the United States? It is admitted now he would have been president had he lived, and his growing fame rests on the fact that he was a progressive.

The people of the great State of Ohio recently voted in favor of progressive changes in its constitution. Mr. Taft comes from Ohio. Ohio has repudiated him and he is now become a hopeless burden to his party and his state because of his lack of progressive ideas. What is the cause of the marvelous rise and influence of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin? And is there no cause behind all the agitation against the money interests and the big trusts in the United States and the demoralization of the politics of that great country that we now see everywhere?

Is it not the fact that the United States is at the door of a revolution unless a progressive party and a progressive platform can once more save the Union? Why have the New York papers lost their influence and are regarded by the people as public enemies? Had the sudden rise and influence of the monthly magazines, called muckrakers if you will, some cause therefor? Why is Mr. Bryan, with such faults as he may have, so influential, or was so influential up to the date of the Chicago convention? Evidently The Montreal Star thinks that the progressive movement in the United States is a delusion and a snare and half-baked. But Mr. Woodrow Wilson, who is a candidate for the presidency, has given out in the plainest way his approval without the slightest reserve of what he calls the "admirable platform" of the New York Progressives. Is Wilson, too, half-baked?

The World believes in the progressive movement in the United States and regards Col. Roosevelt the apostle of that movement and one of its great leaders, and takes the liberty of predicting that the Colonel will sweep the United States and be its next president. Never were the people of the United States more fervid for reform than today! Why?

The Montreal Star, however, thinks all this is a joke and speaks of the progressive platform as a hobby, a tad, as half-baked, and all the other words you can find in the article quoted above.

But why drag in W. F. Maclean, M.P., so pointedly as does The Star? Is it because he is trying to be a progressive in his own way in Canada and uphold some progressive ideas? Is it because he has advocated the idea of public ownership, because he upholds the hydro-electric policy in Ontario? Is it because he has advocated parcel post and is in favor of the regulation of the stock issues of railways and other companies? Is it because he believes in the reduction of telegraph rates and cable tolls and has helped to bring them down and is now trying to strengthen the hands of Hon. Mr. Pelletier in that direction? Is it because he has tried to improve the law, and has, as a matter of fact, helped to bring the railway, the telegraph companies and the telephone companies under the jurisdiction of our railway commission? Is it because he fought for farmers' telephone companies as against the Bell monopoly, that he is presented to the people of Canada as a political freak, for that is what The Star is trying to make him out?

And lastly, because Mr. Maclean is opposing, as well as he is able to do, office Railway to issue stock at a price less than market value to its own shareholders and because he is demanding, and has advocated in parliament, that the same rules which prevail in Eastern Canada on railways should prevail in Western Canada? Is he half-baked because he advocates a two-cent mail passenger because he contends that when a franchise is granted an undertaking is implied on the part of the company to give public service commensurate with the franchise? Is it a political fad to uphold the idea that service is of as much importance in a franchise as the making of profits for shareholders? In other words, who ought to play the largest part in the great economies of the day, the shareholders and those who manage the business or the people who pay the rates and accept the service?

What The Star is really trying to do at this moment, and in the above article, is to belittle the efforts of those who think with Mr. Maclean that the Canadian Pacific Railway must stop its melon cutting, must live up to the franchise and the contract contained in the original legislation, and that the enormous profits of that above a reasonable dividend these enormous profits and accumulations are rather than as plunder for grasping shareholders.

The World regrets that The Montreal Star, with all its opportunity, has never taken the side of the Canadian people as against the interests in Canada, paper, who has fought the battle of the people. The Montreal Star is for the interests every time. The Montreal Star, with its wide opportunity, could have availed itself of this opportunity and it has done its best to keep the people in the dark and to keep the interests of the people in the dark. It has never yet put a finger on the real cause of the municipal demoralization that prevails in Montreal and which it pretends to be anxious to cure. It blames the electors; it never sees the interests and the wholesale corruption which they carry on in that city! The Montreal Star is in the same pot with the reactionary papers of New York and some other American cities. But perhaps even yet The Montreal Star will with folly of its ways and will yet see that a newspaper that enjoys a great public support is a public enemy when it forsakes the public rights and the cause of the people.

In the meantime that newspaper has the opportunity of saying whether it believes in the Canadian Pacific and the maintenance of the Canadian Pacific rates in the west and whether it believes in a progressive policy here in Canada or not. A paper that shouts about the flag and about naval defence and the building up of a great empire apparently thinks the only way it can be done is following the rotten economic lines that have prevailed in the United States. Such lines mean revolution and civil discord of all kinds, and the main of meretricious influences such as prevail in the United States is not to our mind worthy of saving. Canada can only be progressive by up-to-date when she advocates progressive measures. The Montreal Star confesses that it believes in nothing progressive, that it is reactionary, and that it is for the interests and against the people. And we take this to be the personal opinion of Sir Hugh Graham, as well as of The Star. Let Hugh Graham say where he is in regard to the Shaughnessy melon and the Shaughnessy deliverance in regard thereto and now being broadcasted all over Canada. Is it Maclean or Graham that is half-baked?

## STRAUS WILL BE ELECTED.

The New York Evening Post, one of the most conservative papers in the country, and one of the most carefully edited, frankly declares that the Republican and Democratic state leaders alike are inclined to concede the success of the Progressive ticket, headed by Hon. Oscar S. Straus. Mr. Straus was a gold Democrat in 1896, and was called by President Roosevelt to the cabinet, a few years later, without much question as to his party affiliations. The appointment was universally commended at the time, because Mr. Straus was then regarded, as he is now regarded, as an able and conscientious citizen, unselfishly devoting his personal service and personal means to the betterment of social and economic conditions, especially in the City of New York. He was one of that "band of noble men and women," referred to by Gov. Wilson, who waged for years an apparently hopeless battle for the advancement of those principles to which all the political parties now profess some allegiance, but which are distinctly embodied and set forth in the platform of the Progressive party adopted by the national convention at Syracuse.

Just at this time, with the shocking revelations of Tammany graft and Tammany rule in the City of New York, the Democrats of the state are confronted with the declaration of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss, that Gov. Dix must be re-nominated. That Murphy will have his way in the convention on Oct. 1 is pretty generally admitted, and a big bid, led by The New York World, is sure to follow. The Republicans find their organization absolutely controlled by William Barnes, Jr., whose dictatorship will likewise alienate a large section of the party from their support of the state ticket.

Under these circumstances The Post finds that many Democrats are urging Murphy to endorse Straus, while many Republicans are thrusting similar advice upon Barnes. Neither boss is likely to yield, because Straus, as governor, could never be used by either of them in any event. Never has there been such an opportunity for the independent and progressive citizens of the state to confer upon a man, so much to their liking, the highest honor in their gift.

## LLOYD GEORGE AND CANADIAN LIBERALS.

Of a certain Irish-American orator, who was accustomed to go the limit, in the days when "tail twisting" was in fashion, it was said that "he defied the power of England with nothing between him and harm but the ocean." Of The Toronto Globe, it may be observed in like manner, that it strongly supports Lloyd George and his principles so long as they are safely separated from Canada by 900 miles of salt water. When, however, those principles come to be applied in the neighboring country, when their adoption must react at once upon Canada, The Globe has nothing to say in their support. It speaks always in a fault-finding way of Theodore Roosevelt, of the National Progressive party, and of the progressive movement in the United States.

The Lloyd George measures and constitutional amendments designed to bring them within the purview of legislative power, are condemned by The Globe, as being undesirable, and if desirable not practicable. It can see nothing to be gained by the election of Roosevelt, because many of his reforms will have to be dealt with by the various states rather than by the federal government. But does The Globe believe that these reforms will not be promoted by the success of the Progressive party in the national contest? Quite possibly both federal and state action will be required, and sweeping constitutional changes will have to be made. But the man in real sympathy with progressive ideas will make his fight alike in the state and in the national arena.

In Ohio last week practically a new constitution was adopted providing for the initiative and referendum, the direct primary nomination, home rule wage, the eight-hour day, the minimum wage, and other measures intended to give the legislature plenary power in dealing with social and economic questions. The character of this new constitution was largely molded by an address delivered before the constitutional convention by Theodore Roosevelt, the address upon which he has predicated his national campaign.

A progressive victory in the United States will be the forerunner of a progressive movement in Canada, which will give the people a firmer grip on their government.

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## Named for Housing Commission Expert

One of the names suggested for the advisory position of real estate expert on the Toronto Housing Commission is that of Norman C. McEwen. He has recently returned from the old country, where he made special study of the many housing schemes there.

the government of their own country, and strike down many vested privileges. Are the leaders of the Liberal party in this country progressives? We venture to say they are not, if The Globe is their mouthpiece. We fear these leaders would prefer to have Lloyd George and his doctrines kept safely within the British Isles.

## SETTING THE PACE.

The United States will have something in the way of a real parcel post service on January 1. It will carry live fowl, eggs and other farm products. The rates are comparatively low, altho open to criticism, because graded by distance instead of being based upon the flat rate principle. The weight limit of eleven pounds is a low one and should be increased tenfold. Still, with all these drawbacks, there will be a parcel post. Had we even so moderate a measure of relief in Canada, a four pound package could be sent from Toronto to Hamilton for fourteen cents, as against our present rate of thirty-four cents.

We have no doubt Postmaster-General Pelletier, who has displayed real courage and ability in dealing with the cable rates and the cable situation generally, will soon turn his attention to the parcel post, which, after all, comes closer home to most of us. We should profit by the experience of our neighbors, but we should not lag behind them. If the United States has some beginning of a parcel post service in January, let us have something as good in Canada by the following April.

But we have one great advantage of which the postmaster-general should not fail to avail himself promptly. We are able to draw upon the long experience and expert knowledge of the British postoffice department. With such assistance the Dominion Government should be able to organize a much better plan than the one embodied in the Bourne Bill, and one which will ensure good service and cheap service to the people.

And good service and cheap service to the people means a big revenue and a big surplus for the postoffice department.

## HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Persistent efforts have been and are being made to discredit the Hudson Bay route as an available outlet for the products of Western Canada. Their character invites the inference that they are not altogether disinterested, but are, at least to some extent, inspired by influences that see reason to believe they may be adversely affected even by a partial diversion of trade into that channel. With such a proposition it is easy to exaggerate the difficulties, and that there are difficulties, and that there are difficulties, is no occasion to deny. But taking them at their worst, in the light of the available information, they do not appear by any means insuperable.

Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits are not unknown waters. The early settlements in the Northwest were made thru them and no year has passed without ships challenging such dangers to navigation as may be found. What sailing vessels did, steamships can certainly accomplish with much more ease. Nor is there reason to doubt that modern aids to navigation will largely minimize, if not entirely eliminate, the risks braved by earlier mariners. Even should there be occasionally bad years, these will be compensated by others that are unusually favorable.

Certainly the advantages that will come from the successful opening of the Hudson Bay route are well worth the expenditure necessary to give it a proper trial. It is now assured that land in the Peace River district and even in the more northerly latitudes is capable of yielding profitable crops of superior quality. That settlers will push their way in increasing numbers into that region is certain, and for them the opening up of Hudson Bay navigation and of the adjacent territory would be a matter of supreme importance. Mr. Cochrane has returned from the north with every faith in the road, and his decision to expedite its construction will be generally approved.

## CRICKET.

In these days of the strenuous life, when even sport has been reduced to a commercial enterprise, it is refreshing to find the British game of amateur cricket receiving an increased measure of support from the people of Toronto. Tomorrow at Rosedale, with the support of the mayor and the city council, the premier city team, as champions of Canada, meet in keen, friendly combat, a team representative of the rest of Toronto.

The objects are two-fold, and it is not easy to separate them in the matter of importance. One is the furtherance of amateur cricket, and the other the support of the Sick Children's Hospital. When amateur sport becomes allied

with the sacred cause of charity—charity in its best sense—charity, that does not demoralize its beneficiaries—but seeks to lighten the hardness of their lot—then it is not surprising, as in this case, that the response is ready and astonishing.

The directors of the Rosedale grounds the captains of the city teams, the league clubs, have readily combined to make the occasion a red-letter day in the history of Canadian cricket. The Queen's Own Band, by the gracious permission of the officers commanding, and the assistance of Bandmaster Timpon, will add to the enjoyment of what should prove the most attractive of outings, by rendering a special program of music. The gods cannot, will not, withhold their approval, or vouchsafe anything but king's weather.

The Mail and Empire says: "It is curious that Ulster should be the Irish provinces should be supposed incapable of managing her own affairs." It is curious, when you come to think of it. She prefers to have England do it, and the other people who do it thru England.

## EIGHT AMENDMENTS BEATEN

Ontario. (However, Carry Thirty-four Changes in State Constitution.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12.—(Can. Press.)—Final figures from 37 of the 83 counties in the state completed today by the secretary of state show that eight of the 42 amendments to the state constitution voted on at a special election Sept. 3 have been defeated.

The defeated amendments are: Equal suffrage, \$200,000 bond for bond issue, prohibition of outdoor advertising, regulation of labor injunctions, abolition of the death penalty, use of voting machines, appointment of women to certain offices and the elimination of the word "white" from the constitution.

The total vote was less than 550,000 below 50 per cent of normal.

## FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

It is heavy goods in which home manufacturers first begin to compete with foreigners. These require little skilled labor and a large quantity of raw material. The raw material and the manufactured work being alike heavy, freight on this class of goods affords home manufacturers some protection. They can make plows before axes, and axes before penknives, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for example, this country ceased to import stogies long before women's calf boots, and women's calf boots long before children's boots.

There is neither patriotism, statesmanship nor policy in theories calculated to produce such results as this. Such a policy must necessarily tend to impoverish a country. Reciprocity would annihilate in one instant millions of Canadian capital. In the case of scythes, for example, it is not necessary for American manufacturers to carry a dyke, and tell him the sea will come in. He says, "I will oppose the sea." His opposition will be too late. If he opens the dyke, the sea will enter in spite of him. I hear more of manding reciprocity and tell them it will lead to annexation. They say, "We will oppose annexation." Their opposition will be too late. Annexation will follow reciprocity in spite of them. They're sowing the seed, but "what shall the harvest be?"—Wm. Dewar, in Industrial Canada.

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politics, says a desire for instant action constitutes the chief difference between savages and civilized man. It is the desire for instant action in the desire which leads people, step by step, unconsciously to results of which they never dream, till the prevention becomes impossible. I see a man opening a dyke, and tell him the sea will come in. He says, "I will oppose the sea." His opposition will be too late. If he opens the dyke, the sea will enter in spite of him. I hear more of manding reciprocity and tell them it will lead to annexation. They say, "We will oppose annexation." Their opposition will be too late. Annexation will follow reciprocity in spite of them. They're sowing the seed, but "what shall the harvest be?"—Wm. Dewar, in Industrial Canada.

## SUNDAY SLIDING.

Editor World: Allow me to draw your attention towards the action of Toronto council last winter in regard to Sunday sliding in High Park. I am only voicing the opinion of a great many more in saying that an agitation should be started in Toronto and in the adjoining districts to get that law rescinded. In this district we are mostly composed of working people who do not get a great deal of time for recreation. We feel that in depriving us of our Sunday sliding a great wrong is being done just to satisfy a few lawyers. We feel that if we have no life in them and are too miserable to let others enjoy theirs, I believe it is not too early to get this question opened up and for all time settled so that there will be no overhauling for breach of the law this coming winter. We once again look to The World to defend public rights. Swansea Resident.

## AUTO CAN'T OUST HORSE

So Contend Some Fire Chiefs, But Others Take an Entirely Different View.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 12.—(Canadian Press.)—A discussion of the automobile versus the horse in fire department work was the main theme of the opening session this afternoon of the

provincial fire chiefs' convention. The discussion followed a paper on the subject of Chief Murray of Windsor.

The general idea was that its adaptability depended on local and climatic conditions, but it is hoped that a machine to give complete satisfaction will be designed in the near future. Chief Graham of Ottawa said auto equipment was useless for two months in winter owing to the deep snow. A lively discussion ensued, there being much difference of opinion.

After invocation by Rev. R. B. Cochran of Knox Church, Mayor Welford welcomed the delegates. Chief French of this city and Chief Wetmore of Sauli Ste. Marie responded.

PREMIER ASQUITH IS SIXTY-FOUR

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Both Right Hon. R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier cabled congratulations to Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the British premier, upon the attainment of his sixty-fourth birthday.

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Those who suggest danger of war between Germany and Britain without patriotism, your danger, and demands just as much as the British navy. First of the supremacy been for the first time, certain victory years be turned if not, not begging know, we say that stand or fall by the an fleet, and the a disaster in the a community of interest policies for defence and common contri.

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