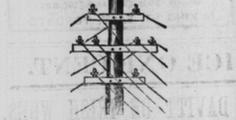


THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.



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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1928.

AN EXPENSIVE HEADQUARTERS. The cost of maintaining government house, published recently in The World, did not make any allowance for the rent of house and land.

THE TOTAL EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THE lieutenant-governor is thus shown to be over \$40,000 a year, a sum that would almost pay the rent of the new large parliament buildings in the park.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GOVERNOR'S SALARY, and THE FREE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. 1868 \$20,545 64, 1869 42,155 80, 1870 41,121 62, 1871 4,503 17, 1872 7,583 81, 1873 10,226 28, 1874 9,303 84, 1875 4,497 52, 1876 17,636 03, 1877 13,209 06, 1878 9,381 42, 1879 11,606 88, 1880 10,562 00, 1881 9,922 17, 1882 9,304 51

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. 1868 \$1,326 91, 1869 1,441 03, 1870 1,563 81, 1871 1,801 33, 1872 1,917 79, 1873 1,693 65, 1874 1,490 00, 1875 3,418 51, 1876 3,381 25, 1877 3,350 00, 1878 3,319 64, 1879 3,650 00, 1880 3,430 80, 1881 4,291 81, 1882 37,687 70

GOVERNOR'S SALARY. 16 years \$100,000 00, GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Valuation by city assessor, \$105,000

THE FREE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY. So much nonsense is being talked and written about the free library scheme that we should think, Messrs. Hallam and Taylor must be at the stool of repentance for having, in the first place, given occasion for the outbreak. The majority who deliver themselves upon this important question seem to have as clear a comprehension of what is required as they are likely to have about the political government in the planet of Jupiter; but this little deficiency seems to have no restraining influence whatever.

books. The vast book-world opens up before him, and he is free to select in a field practically boundless. He will ask himself what are the subjects, what classes of books, in what order, with what connection, to what ultimate use or object is the selection to be made? We ask, will not an incompetent man be heavily handicapped from the very start at this outlook? The pathless immensity, the boundless ocean of books can never be trodden with impunity, without wise judgment, trained method and discipline. What, we ask, will our library be if the selection from this large wilderness of books be left to embarrassed ignorance? We would have to stuff our minds with haphazard material, good, or bad or the worst as the case might be. The few good books the librarian would not know from the poor or the absolutely worthless, and the heterogeneous collection would be known as the Toronto free public library. A library like this, it goes without stating, would be almost as bad as no library at all.

There is also to be considered the wasteful waste of the public money. A competent librarian would act as if every book were as good as any other, and go on buying until the funds were exhausted; and the directorate, if they were the best men in the world, could scarcely help themselves, because it is not to be expected that a mixed body of men are likely to possess an equal knowledge of literature and could work harmoniously with the trained and careful method of the best librarians. Indeed their duties are grave enough already without the addition of the tremendous responsibility of having to select the books.

Then there are the important duties of cataloguing and of classifying, neither of which can be done, no matter what anyone may say, without a special education. None but the trained librarian can do these intelligibly, so as to be useful. There are other duties which the librarian has to perform which are important and necessary, and for which a commonplace man would never do; but we think enough has been said to show that a great public institution of profound importance to the intellectual well-being of our countrymen must not be hastily entrusted to incompetent hands, no matter what influence or friends a candidate may possess, no matter how much wire-pulling he may resort to. This important position must be given to merit, and to merit alone, or otherwise we shall be doomed to witness one of the greatest blessings ever earned by the hard labor of philanthropic men for their fellow-citizens perverted and made useless for years to come.

We believe a suitable man can be procured without having recourse to England, as some have suggested, if a sufficient salary were offered with the position. Among the names that have been mentioned is that of the author of "The Last Forty Years" of Canadian history, Mr. J. C. Dent. If he could be induced to accept it, he would, we believe, thoroughly carry out our idea of what the librarian ought to be. It must be confessed the number of possible candidates, from the nature of the requirements, is very limited, and we hope the best man will be chosen.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE NORTHWEST. Our American neighbors have their weather eye open towards the great Canadian Northwest, a region where, but for the N. P., they can see a large market for their manufactures. Not long ago Mr. J. W. Taylor, American consul at Winnipeg, was interviewed by the New York Times, to whom he gave an overwhelming description of the agricultural capabilities of the new country. After having been duly impressed with Mr. Taylor's picture of the good time coming up there, the correspondent thus breaks out: "It is evident that there is going to be a large population in Manitoba and the new territories beyond just being organized by the Canadian parliament. They will be separated from the United States only by an imaginary line running across the plains. Do we want to guard a thousand miles of this line with custom houses to enforce our protective tariff? These new communities belong to us by their geographical position. They are separated from Canada by five hundred miles of rock, forest and morass. Their natural road to the sea is by the great lakes and the Erie canal. Their natural trading points are St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago. The mouth of the Red river is the north shore of the Mississippi. Let Mr. Blaine go up to Dakota next summer and ride across the international boundary line a dozen times without knowing where it is, and he will be convinced that the direction of his patriotic and wise American policy should be toward the great, fertile Northwest and not toward South America or the isles of the sea."

An American commercial paper, copying this, virtually expresses its opinion in the leading article of "Foreign Trade Possibilities in the New Northwest," which is, of course what the New York correspondent has in view all the time. The trade of this new Northwest, he thinks, should belong to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, that Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton have any claims to it does not seem to strike him at all. These eastern provinces of ours are paying pretty heavily, C. P. R. expenses and all, for the development of the Northwest, an object towards which Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota do not contribute. The United States should include the mouth of the Red river, as well as that of the Mississippi, he says. Well, perhaps it should, from his point of view, but might we gently remind him that the days of Ashburton treaties are past—the days when British diplomatists, anxious to make friends in New York and Washington, gave Canadian territory away wholesale, the Canadian people themselves having no voice whatever in the matter. That sort of thing cannot be done any more, we believe. The great republic will have to get along as best it can with the mouth of the Mississippi, the mouth of the Red river being wanted for Canadian purposes. It appears, again, that the new Northwest is separated from Canada by five hundred miles of rock, forest and morass. This is not a national policy during these last three or four years, and that our markets had been open as before to our very enterprising neighbors. The dream of the New York correspondent would have been realized ere now, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul would have taken the trade of the Northwest, Toronto and Hamilton, and many other places besides in the old provinces, would have been left out in the cold. Does any one suppose that, in this event, Dwight of Markham, the new Chatham company, or the Cochrane company of St. Thomas would now have been manufacturing wagons by the hundred for Manitoba, or even contemplating such an enterprise? Or that Hamilton and London would now be shipping carloads after carloads of agricultural machinery to the new country? We should say—no much.

There is already a large market in the Northwest for the manufactures of the old provinces, and with enormous capabilities of expansion in the future. Now, in this matter let those amongst our Canada First men, National men and patriotic Canadians generally, who still don't feel as warm toward the national policy as they might do, render a reason if they can. Should this great and growing market, with all its vast probabilities of employment for Canadian labor and capital together, be handed over to foreigners? If you think it should, then upon what grounds do you claim to be Canadian nationalists? If your judgment would be better to hand over all this trade of the United States, then the name you so much fancy is singularly, yes, most remarkably inappropriate. If you are for the interests of the border states rather than of these provinces, say so, and we will know at once where you stand. But in such case don't call yourselves Canadian nationalists, for the designation will not correspond with the facts of the case.

But what about the interests of the actual inhabitants of the Northwest, all the time? Are they to be compelled to buy their articles of Canadian manufacture, when they might get similar articles far cheaper from the States? That is a fair question, it deserves an answer, and we propose to give the answer soon. PAYING THE WATER ARGUS. It is time the water works department devised some means to avoid the crashing that takes place every quarter when the water rates become due. For the five or six days preceding the day of payment the crowds at the counter are enormous, and many ladies are generally among the number. No consideration whatever is shown the ladies. Men are allowed to rush and jostle, and to complain for long enough. A remedy is easily to be found. It is much needed. The responsible parties are guilty of gross negligence and want of respect for those who keep them in position.

THE OLD SONG that a whistling woman and a croaking hen being no good to God or man will not reforming if a fashion inaugurated at Cincinnati should become universal. A correspondent tells us that at an evening party recently a pretty young lady was seated at the piano playing an accompaniment, to which she whistled with exceeding cleverness a lively air, following the notes as precisely as in singing. The fashion is stated to be growing in popularity in Cincinnati with violin, guitar and banjo playing. There are schools, and teachers who give lessons at the houses of pupils; two young ladies will whistle a diet to a piano accompaniment, or a quartette of ladies and gentlemen. There is said to be all the sweetness of a bird in the thrill and warble of a well executed whistle by a pretty girl, and a fascination beyond compare in the ripe red lips so archly pursed. We can well understand the fascination in the "ripe red lips," but we are afraid that it will take us a long time to overcome the old fashioned prejudice that whistling is a vulgar and masculine accomplishment unbecoming to women, young or old.

THERE is evidently work for a John Howard in the "most civilized country in the world." A few years ago shocking stories were printed of the treatment of prisoners in our own central prison, but nothing so horrible was ever charged as the investigation now going on as to the state of the prisons in New York state has revealed. In Sing Sing and at Clinton prisoners have been driven insane by being kept in a loathsome place called the screened cell, where they were chained to a cold dank stone floor with little light, less ventilation, and barely any food. For months and months together their shackles were never removed and they were even allowed to wash themselves. Nothing more disgusting and revolting can be imagined. Then again men had committed suicide sooner than submit to the terrors of the "padding." Others had been beaten and starved almost to death for trifling offences. In short, the revelations are so shocking as to equal in barbarity and cruelty the fearful tales told of the Siberian mines.

AMERICA is undoubtedly the birth-place of original ideas in newspaper enterprise. The latest notion is a midnight paper which shall embrace the great bulk of the news that will appear the following morning. The proposition originates with the Boston Globe, which paper intends shortly to make the venture. It is thought that the day is not far distant when there will be established in New York city a night paper which will be published so late that people may obtain a fair record of the day's deeds before going to bed. Of course such a journal could only find readers in a large city, and even then its success would be doubtful, for there are very few, if any, who would regularly keep them awake to obtain these midnight advisers. Moreover, people who keep such unusual hours are not always in a condition to appreciate newspaper enterprise.

IT was possible for the thermometer in Minnesota or Dakota to fall 100 degrees below zero, and it was reported, the United States press would voluntarily add that in Winnipeg it was 120 below. No matter how cold it is in the Northwest or our neighbors it must be colder in Canada. Here is a proof in an item printed across the border: "Reports from the Northwest show very remarkable weather for Monday. At Fargo, Dakota, the thermometer was 35 degrees below zero, at Bismarck 33, at Grand Forks, 40, and at Winnipeg 60 below." As a matter of fact it is quite as cold both in Dakota and Minnesota as in Manitoba. In the Prairie provinces the lowest the thermometer has actually registered is 46 below zero, cold enough in all conscience, but still it is a long way off 60 below.

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing its benefits for women's health.

Advertisement for The Toronto Shoe Company, featuring the text 'THE TORONTO SHOE COMPANY, The Great and Only One-Price BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT in Toronto, Cor. King and Jarvis Streets.'

Advertisement for Boots and Shoes, featuring the text 'SIMPSON is offering for the Holiday Trade a splendid Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine American Slippers at prices to suit all classes.'

Advertisement for P. Burns, Coal & Wood, featuring the text 'ESTABLISHED 1866. ESTABLISHED 1866. P. BURNS, COAL & WOOD.'

Advertisement for Great Reduction in Prices, featuring the text 'Best Hard Wood (Beech and Maple) delivered to any part of the city at... \$5.50 per cord.'

Advertisement for Butler Pittston Coal, featuring an illustration of a coal train and the text 'BUTLER PITSTON COAL. ELIAS ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.'

Advertisement for Best Quality Wood, featuring the text 'BEST QUALITY, Stove, \$6.75. Nut, \$6.75. Egg, \$6.75. Soft, \$6.50. WOOD, LOWEST PRICES.'

Advertisement for Elias Rogers & Co, featuring the text 'ELIAS ROGERS & CO. Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers. LIFE ASSURANCE.'

Advertisement for Confederation Life Association, featuring the text 'Confederation Life Association. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K. C.M.G.'

Advertisement for Banking and Insurance, featuring the text 'BANKING AND INSURANCE. The paid-up capital of the three largest banks in Canada is \$22,568,866. Over Twelve Millions Dollars of this capital is kept employed not in Canada, but at their U. S. branches carrying on their business in the United States.'

Advertisement for Endowment Bonds, featuring the text 'ENDOWMENT BONDS. The paid-up capital of the three largest banks in Canada is \$22,568,866. Over Twelve Millions Dollars of this capital is kept employed not in Canada, but at their U. S. branches carrying on their business in the United States.'

Advertisement for Gratifying Epps' Cocoa, featuring the text 'GRATIFYING EPPS' COCOA BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the nature of the stomach and the operation of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously pure and palatable beverage which will save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every variety of disease. Hundreds of outside markets are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may serve many a fatal shot, by keeping ourselves supplied with pure blood and a properly nourished system. Made simply by boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (4th and 5th) by GILBERT'S EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.'

Advertisement for William H. Orr, Manager, featuring the text 'WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager. The paid-up capital of the three largest banks in Canada is \$22,568,866. Over Twelve Millions Dollars of this capital is kept employed not in Canada, but at their U. S. branches carrying on their business in the United States.'