

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

Such new matter as Mr. McBride introduced into the debate on the grant for the live stock show was scarcely of sufficient importance to warrant the length of time taken to reach a re-affirmation of the council's decision on the question. Indeed, Mr. McBride did not feel that the new matter was vital, and he fell back upon an old plea based on the aphorism that "the poor ye have ever with you." This is brought up on every conceivable and inconceivable occasion when every other plea has been exhausted or shown to be irrelevant. Once in a score of times it is not irrelevant itself, but this was not one of the times. The trotting out of this plea showed that Mr. McBride had reached the limit of his imagination of the evils that the live stock show would bring upon the city. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. McBride's pessimism was merely oratorical, and the other aldermen mostly took that view. The live stock show is not going to rob any needy widows or orphans of their just dues next winter, nor will it deprive any unemployed citizens of the means of livelihood. Indeed the show has quite other objects, and the encouragement of the live stock trade which naturally follows on such a successful exhibition will tend to improve the kind of stock, and will, moreover, tend also to lower the high cost of living, which was another element of woe in Mr. McBride's general lamentation. City dwellers, like the aldermen, are apt to forget the extent to which those who stick to the pavement are dependent upon the labors of those who follow the plow and overflow the milk pail. Any little encouragement which the city can extend to the farmer and his flock is more than repaid in the long run.

We do not think that there has been any real objection to the live stock show from any quarter but one, and that is occupied by a few gentlemen associated with the National Exhibition. Why they should have got cold feet over a show which covers a different field from that which the National Exhibition can cover, at a season of the year when the exhibits are of a different character, or in a different stage of development, it is hard to say. The National Exhibition cannot get the class of live stock at the end of August which comes to the live stock exhibition, any more than it could get poultry in the same first-class condition than the later shows do. A successful fruit and flower show cannot be held in August any more than the hockey finals could be pulled off in July. All this talk about competition injuring the fair is hardly worthy of the gentlemen who are running it, and who are not expected to be dominated by the same point of view that would be adopted in a rural village community. There were two big circuses in Toronto this year, and neither complained of hard times because of the competition. The city is large enough to support the exhibition and the live stock show also, as soon as the citizens are alive to the success and importance of each. A first attempt was no fair trial for the live stock show, but this year should be a much more satisfactory one, in the matter of attendance and gate receipts. More publicity has been attained, and those in charge of the affair are perhaps more fully imbued with the responsibility of their undertaking. At all events, they have now got their warrant, and it rests with them to better last year's splendid exhibit, while it rests with the public to show their appreciation of an event which is not rivaled on the continent.

A CROSSING THAT SHOULD NOT BE.

The unfortunate accident on Monday night at MacLennan avenue by which a young woman was killed in a motor brings up again the slow way the city has of doing business, of meeting street problems long neglected. Outside of Summerhill avenue (and it has a descent into the Rosedale ravine) there is no way of crossing the Canadian Pacific east of Yonge street until you get to the Pottery road, over a mile and a half to the east, save and

except this one where the accident occurred, and which represents both a grade crossing and a steep climb up a sand hill.

This level crossing and the steep incline is supposed to represent the beginning of the street parallel of Yonge street that is to run thru Mount Pleasant Cemetery. But this whole proposition has been in the air now for nearly five years and probably will be for five years more unless other accidents force a march. There never should have been a grade crossing allowed at this point.

The Canadian Pacific are now completing their plans for the rearrangement of their tracks from Yonge street to Leaside, and the city ought to see that two, if not three, suitable subways are provided and that this grade crossing is wiped out; or if a crossing has to be maintained at this point that it be an overhead one. And in as much as the Canadian Pacific is to be double-tracked east of Yonge street the accident liability is not only doubled but quadrupled by that fact.

FINDING THEIR FEET.

The New York American, which never did like Woodrow Wilson, is now openly against him and rejoices at the thought that Theodore Roosevelt, as the nominee of the Republican party, will defeat the president in 1916. Mr. Hearst has a personal grudge against Col. Roosevelt, but he would support him against Wilson.

The Republicans are undoubtedly finding their feet and it would not be surprising to see the party reorganized on progressive lines and become again a formidable factor in American politics. They scarcely hope to carry the congressional elections this fall, but they will probably gain some seats and be able to give the president some trouble in the next house.

When a party is turned out of power in the United States it relegates to the scrap heap the unfortunate president whose administration failed to retain the confidence of the people. Hence Mr. Taft has no place or authority in the Republican party, which has no official leader and will have none until the national convention two years hence. But Mr. Roosevelt has a big personal following and his deliverances carry more weight than those coming from Republican senators and congressmen.

A great deal may happen within the next two years to change the present outlook, but the return of Roosevelt to the Republican party would make the president's re-election anything but a walkover.

SOME SLEEPY SENTINELS.

A good many issues are presented to the Manitoba electors, who on Friday next will determine the fate of the Roblin government. The Liberals, for example, are pledged to submit the question of provincial-wide prohibition to a plebiscite; they also promise votes for women and direct legislation. But they are also pledged to radically change the educational system of the province, and it is upon the school question that the election will turn.

The Orangemen are severely condemning the amendments made to the School Act by the Roblin government in 1912, and the Liberals have promised to repeal them. These amendments to the School Act have been a real objection to the live stock show from any quarter but one, and that is occupied by a few gentlemen associated with the National Exhibition. Why they should have got cold feet over a show which covers a different field from that which the National Exhibition can cover, at a season of the year when the exhibits are of a different character, or in a different stage of development, it is hard to say. The National Exhibition cannot get the class of live stock at the end of August which comes to the live stock exhibition, any more than it could get poultry in the same first-class condition than the later shows do. A successful fruit and flower show cannot be held in August any more than the hockey finals could be pulled off in July. All this talk about competition injuring the fair is hardly worthy of the gentlemen who are running it, and who are not expected to be dominated by the same point of view that would be adopted in a rural village community. There were two big circuses in Toronto this year, and neither complained of hard times because of the competition. The city is large enough to support the exhibition and the live stock show also, as soon as the citizens are alive to the success and importance of each. A first attempt was no fair trial for the live stock show, but this year should be a much more satisfactory one, in the matter of attendance and gate receipts. More publicity has been attained, and those in charge of the affair are perhaps more fully imbued with the responsibility of their undertaking. At all events, they have now got their warrant, and it rests with them to better last year's splendid exhibit, while it rests with the public to show their appreciation of an event which is not rivaled on the continent.

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they say that 25 per cent. of the Manitoba children of school age are either attending no school at all or are being educated exclusively in a foreign tongue.

The Orange Sentinel is making a hard fight against separate schools in Manitoba, but what of the other journalistic sentinels who were wont to guard our liberties and the little red school house in the days gone by? Have they fallen asleep, or have they, like Zacharias of old, been suddenly stricken dumb?

ST. LOUIS' ADVANCED CHARTER.

St. Louis, Missouri, with a population approximating three-quarters of a million, is the latest addition to the list of commission-governed cities. Its new charter, introducing a merit system, a legislative assembly of one house and the initiative, referendum and recall, was adopted on Wednesday last and will go into general effect within sixty days. In addition it centralizes executive powers in the mayor and controller and confers broad powers of municipal ownership. So great are the changes which this revised charter entails that nearly three years will elapse before the offices are completely reorganized to conform with its provisions.

Next April the new board of twenty-eight aldermen will succeed the municipal assembly as it has hitherto existed. These aldermen will be nominated at large and elected at large, and, as indicated, their duties will be purely legislative. Responsibility for the executive part of the city government will rest after 1917, when the terms of the present mayor and controller expire, with their elected successors. All other officials will hereafter be appointed by the executive and all applications for city positions not elective or appointive will be passed upon by an efficiency board of three members appointed by the mayor, only two of whom can belong to the same political party.

The controller will, under the new charter provisions, be the head of the department of finance, but the city budget itself, the allocations to the various departments and the tax rates will be decided by a board of estimates composed of the mayor, the controller and the president of the board of aldermen. In this the new charter for St. Louis follows the later developments of city government in the United States. The whole tendency is to concentrate executive power in a few hands, who cannot refuse to accept responsibility and who, in the event of failure, can easily be traced.

St. Louis has gone a little further than other municipalities in the concentration of executive power, subject to revision by popular vote. Its citizens, can revise effectively thru the right of initiative, referendum and recall, and the operation of the new charter in a city of metropolitan size cannot but be watched with keen interest.

TO PROBE FIRE BRIGADE DECISION AT MONTREAL.

Canadian Press Despatch. MONTREAL, July 7.—Information which has reached the board of control, charging irregularities in the fire department, will be made the subject of a rigid and searching investigation, according to a statement made this morning by Controller E. N. Hebert.

The charges are understood to concern not only the lending of money to a fire department official by a contractor, but also the sale of fire department supplies of hay in bales by members of the rank and file of the department.

"According to the information we have received," the controller said today, "a scandalous state of affairs exists in the department."

In the opinion of Controller Hebert, millions of dollars have been lost in sewer contracts by the city within the past 25 years.

An inquiry now in progress into the construction of a sewer in Notre Dame de Grace Ward has revealed grave irregularities, excavations in clay being charged for as rock.

SHOTS FIRED AT CHAUFFEURS.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 7.—Frank Carley and Arthur Gray, who drive taxicabs, received a bad scare when three shots were fired close to them. The young men did not stop to investigate, but later turned the matter over to the police.

AND HE DID

I'M THROUGH PAYING A TAILOR FOR PRESSING MY CLOTHES. I'LL DO IT MYSELF!

AND HE DID

So good that they are carried by over two million Canadians. Sold and recommended by good jewelers everywhere.

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FREE OF ALL THREE DISEASES

"Fruit-a-tives" Brought Him Perfect Health.

"Avon, Ont., May 14th, 1913. I am younger since I have been taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was troubled very badly with piles, constipation and stomach disorder, but I found 'Fruit-a-tives' was the panacea for the whole three.

"Now I am free of all these diseases and enjoying perfect health and able to work whenever I like. Five years ago I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I took two every night and they worked wonders for me.

"No other medicine I could get was so good, and I took lots of different remedies, but found out how good 'Fruit-a-tives' were.

"I keep 'Fruit-a-tives' on hand all the time and am never without them. 'Fruit-a-tives' are worthy of every word I can say about them. The fact that they cured me of piles was something to be everlastingly thankful for.

Box a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

INDIAN PARDONED BY U. S. PRESIDENT

Had Served Thirty-Four Years of Life Sentence for Murder.

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, July 7.—After 34 years behind the bars under life sentence for murder, Spokee, a Blackfoot Indian, was unconditionally pardoned today by President Wilson. He will be released at once from the federal hospital for the insane here to return to his daughter at Browning, Mont., whom he has not seen since she was a baby.

Spokee was charged with the murder of a white man near the Canadian border north of the Montana line. It is thought by the department of justice that the murder probably took place in Canada, and that the territorial courts of Montana which tried him at Fort Benton had no jurisdiction. Moreover, it is now believed that Spokee committed the murder in self-defence. He and another Indian, Good Rider, asked a white man for food. Their request was denied, and the white man denounced Spokee, finally assaulting him with an ax. The Indian claims to have fired a shot at the white man, who was wounded, and that the territorial courts of Montana which tried him at Fort Benton had no jurisdiction. Moreover, it is now believed that Spokee committed the murder in self-defence. He and another Indian, Good Rider, asked a white man for food. Their request was denied, and the white man denounced Spokee, finally assaulting him with an ax. 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