

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE STREET

COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of September, 1907:

Sept. 1.....Sunday	Sept. 16.....Sunday	Sept. 17.....Monday	Sept. 18.....Tuesday	Sept. 19.....Wednesday	Sept. 20.....Thursday	Sept. 21.....Friday	Sept. 22.....Saturday	Sept. 23.....Sunday	Sept. 24.....Monday	Sept. 25.....Tuesday	Sept. 26.....Wednesday	Sept. 27.....Thursday	Sept. 28.....Friday	Sept. 29.....Saturday	Sept. 30.....Sunday
4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557

Total net circulation for 30 days, 1,040,181

Net Average for 25 Days

41,608

The following statement shows the net circulation of THE Sunday World, for the month of September, 1907:

Sept. 1.....Sunday	Sept. 8.....Sunday	Sept. 15.....Sunday	Sept. 22.....Sunday	Sept. 29.....Sunday
39,843	39,843	39,843	39,843	39,843

Net total, five Sundays..... 197,794

Net Average Five Sundays

39,559

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and effect as if made under oath and in view of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1887."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of (Sd) COURTNEY LOVE, D. 1907.

(Sd) JAMES BAIRD,
A Commissioner, etc.

The Imperial Revolution.
Certain sections of British opinion seem still to be considerably exercised over the fact that the Franco-Canadian agreement-treaty if you will—was negotiated directly between the two governments immediately concerned. This they insist is a breach of the imperial prerogative, but no argument is adduced in favor of their proposition, except that in the shape of the negotiations took they were without precedent. Whether a precedent exists or not is not of much consequence, since constitutional precedents are only of value when conditions are substantially identical and must in any event lose their relevancy under pressure of changed conditions, touching the future of the imperial states. From the moment when the British Parliament conferred on the erstwhile colonies the right of self-government and of entering into independent trade relations with foreign countries the ultimate demand for control of the precedent diplomatic negotiations became certain and its extension to all matters of exclusive concern inevitable.

Changes of this nature made in deference to the growth and strength of national sentiment in the autonomous British states are part of the natural and necessary evolution of the empire. The resultant position may be thoroughly illogical and unconformable to constitutional canons as hitherto understood and recognized, but that is not at all a novel circumstance in British history—is indeed its normal characteristic. Theorists have never found it difficult to demonstrate that the formal readjustment of constitutional practice to suit the exigencies of any given time violate principle and precedent, and rash prophets have not infrequently foretold cataclysms that never materialized. But however imperfect the makeshift, judged by pedantic rules, it has sufficiently served its purpose till superseded by another equally temporary device.

Experience shows that the stability of the British constitution, irreducible to exact form as it has been, is, and always will be, depends on the saving commonsense of the people, and their willingness to compromise and their indifference to logical consistency. The same qualities and habits, carried into the wider sphere of the empire, will operate precisely as they have done in the case of England and the later United Kingdom. Those who ask that the imperial relationship be forthwith presented in the guise of a complete and self-explanatory system, ask that which is not only impossible, but undesirable. Nor are those who want the intricate and difficult imperial questions that are patent on the surface to be immediately and permanently settled less unreasonable. Neither of these requirements trouble peoples of British stock. If the imperial states are determined to remain united and act together for common objects and in common defence, the problems that confront them will be met and countered in the good old British way and the very controversies that occur will resolve themselves and aid the cause of union.

THE IMPERIAL EVOLUTION.

THE BOLTON-AVENUE SCHOOL.
That's Proposal Now, With New Building to Be Erected.

The Bolton-avenue Public School may be sold for manufacturing purposes. In that event the scholars will be distributed between the schools of Withrow-avenue, Broadview-avenue and Pape-avenue, all of which will be enlarged. The purpose of the board is also to build another school farther north and east from Broadview-avenue, in the vicinity of the Danforth-road.

The attendance figures for the public schools for the last month are 30,148, which is the record for September in this city.

The board of education do not consider it advisable to expend as large a sum of money as would be required to equip the schools in the city with filters. They would cost \$25 each.

NO DIVIDEND FOR YEAR.

The National Trust Co., as liquidators of the York County Loan, state that it may be a year or longer before the court can instruct the liquidator to pay a dividend.

A Journal for Teachers.

The department of education and the newly-established faculty of education at the University of Toronto have reached an understanding whereby the latter will publish a monthly educational journal. This will be the organ of the teachers of Ontario, to whom it will perhaps be eventually supplied free. Its columns will be open to teachers, separate and public schools, as well as the higher institutions of learning, and of use for official announcements, regulations, notices, etc.

CANADA'S RACIAL INTEGRITY.

This question of the racial integrity of Canada is too vital for the future of the nation to be settled on lines dictated by sectional interests. Strong influences are at work for the continuance of unrestricted Asiatic immigration, and unless they are counteracted serious results may follow,

not the least grave being a possible conflict between the eastern and western states of the Dominion. There are some in Canada who are ready to subordinate all other considerations to the pecuniary advantages accruing from cheap labor, and there are others who can see nothing but the furtherance of trade relations. But cheap labor and trade extension are dearly bought when they involve the displacement of our own kith and kin and the creation of a dangerous national problem.

An issue of this nature cannot be decided on theoretical arguments based on ideal relationships that cannot be realized at this time. Assimilation under existing conditions is an impossible dream, and the unrestricted influx of Asiatics means nothing more nor less than the creation of an alien population entirely out of touch with western civilization and the lowering of the standard of living in the localities where they are congregated. If this is adverse to the permanent interests of Canada, and nothing indeed can be more certain, it then becomes the imperative duty of the federal government to preserve in the Pacific Province what Mr. Chamberlain described as the distinctive features of a settled British community. All else must give place to this determination which The World believes to be that of the great majority of the people of Canada.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

That the second Hague conference will close in the shadow of practical failure seems unfortunately to be certain. Some relatively unimportant amendments to the rules of war and to the accepted canons of international law may be rescued from the general wreckage that has attended the greater proposals on which the hopes of the reformers rested. But it is more than doubtful whether this salvage will compensate for the irritation and jealousy that has been so conspicuous a feature of the proceedings. This result is regrettable, but will not be altogether fruitless if it leads to a thorough reconsideration of the theory on which the conference is organized. There can be little question that as now constituted the conference is inherently incapable of achieving any fundamental change in international relations, and still less of securing the establishment of any permanent arbitration board. The conclusion cannot be pleasant to the enthusiastic apostles of universal peace, but calm and cool reflection may possibly convince them that the time is not yet ripe for an assembly of the world nations on a footing of absolute equality.

Then, again, the publicity attendant on the deliberations of the conference is far from being an unmixt advantage. It fetters the expressions of opinion on the part of the delegates of the great powers, since continual regard must be had to the policy of their governments and the necessities of the diplomatic situation. The proposals that are submitted and the discussions that take place become texts for newspaper controversies, and the reports are closely scanned that support may be obtained for cavillings and suspicions anything but provocative of international amity. History shows that under the conditions that still exist much more can be accomplished, though in a less theatrical manner, by commoner methods. If those of the great powers, for example, that favor the principle of a permanent arbitration board, will take the proposal up among themselves, decide the mode and nature of its constitution, and agree to refer their own differences to it, a real advance would be made, vastly more important in its immediate value and richer still in future possibilities.

SELL BOLTON-AVENUE SCHOOL.

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CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Cast H. H. H.*

Political Intelligence

The St. John's Globe (Lib.) fails to see whom Dr. Pugsley libels in the statement that he has personal knowledge that the Conservatives had an exceedingly large sum to spend in the election of 1904, and suggests that he take the responsibility himself of giving publicity to the facts within his knowledge. It says:

And, to give a certain amount of exactitude to statements, declarations or intimations made from the Liberal side, Hon. Mr. Pugsley has declared that he has personal knowledge that the Conservative party had a large sum for an exceedingly large sum—for its party purposes. Mr. Pugsley adds to this a general challenge that if proof is wanted of the correctness of his statement let him be sued for libel, and that the facts which are within his knowledge will then be disclosed. It is hard to see whom Mr. Pugsley libels by his statement of the fact that he could be sued, but the public know that courts of justice are not to be trifled with, and that unexpected facts are often disclosed in them. Failing anyone with courage enough or with legal right to sue the minister of public works—and no one has moved so far—he might take the responsibility himself of giving publicity to the facts within his knowledge, if doing so will be of any advantage to the public welfare. This independent journal, for instance, is always ready to exhibit as things to be avoided the evil deeds of the opposition. It has more than once got into trouble on that account, but it is ready again for the fray. Therefore, its columns are always open to the ministers of public works, and failing the courts for his disclosures they are available for this important work, if doing so will further the public interest.

The public, says The St. John's Telegraph (Ind.), will see in the above editorial an invitation to Dr. Pugsley to speak now, or forever hold his peace.

Mr. Hazen, leader of the opposition in the New Brunswick legislature, in an interview in The St. John's Telegraph, makes denial of the report set on foot by The Canadian, to the effect that he had been induced by Mr. Borden to consent to abandon the local field for Dominion politics. Mr. Hazen says he has had no conversation, correspondence or communication with Mr. Borden on the subject, and adds that at the present time he has no thought or intention of entering federal politics. He declined a Dominion nomination in St. John's in 1903 and 1904, believing it to be his duty to continue to lead the provincial opposition, at least until after the next general election, says the paper, refused these nominations for Ontario.

The British Columbia Provincial Liberal Association have passed resolutions in favor of immediate government control of all telegraph and telephone lines, to be followed ultimately by government ownership of these utilities.

The convention also called upon the government to conserve the coal lands owned and operated by the government in the people's interests.

The convention was also very decided in its view that the government should take energetic action to keep the country for white population.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Chambers.
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.
Judges' Chambers.
Chief Justice Falconbridge, at 10 a.m.

Divisional Court.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Blakeman v. Sullivan.
Gertrude v. Platt.

Court of Appeal.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Montgomery v. Ryan, Ryan v. Montgomery, to be continued.
Colebridge v. Toronto Railway Co.

Autumn Assizes.
Peremptory list for 10 a.m.:
1. Corley v. Toronto Railway.
2. Rossiter v. Toronto Railway.
Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.
Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.:
1. Hughes v. Hughes.
2. Craggs v. Anderson.

The King v. Bartels.
It appearing that the pardon of Bartels was conditional upon his delivering himself up to the sheriff of Wellington, and that he had not done so, Mr. Justice Riddell has enlarged the motion until 10 a.m. this morning.

An Old Note.
The Standard Bank of Canada has found it necessary to issue a writ against James M. Redmond, a commercial traveler of Toronto, to recover \$3167.49 on a promissory note made in July, 1902.

Stock Transaction.
John W. Blackledge of Chicago has begun an action against H. O. Barker of Toronto to recover \$25,000 agreed to be paid by Barker to Blackledge for 1500 preferred and 100 common shares of capital stock of Wisconsin Pea Cannery Co.

Failed to Deliver.
For failure to deliver the quantity of lumber agreed upon A. W. Eyre & Co. have begun an action for damages against William McVicar & Sons of Port Elgin, claiming \$1500 damages.

Bills of Exchange.
Bills of exchange amounting to \$2218 are now the subject of an action between W. H. Lacey & Co. and O. E. Anderson of Port Arthur.

Bad Sidekick.
Jessie Devereux, while walking along Philip-street, Toronto, on the 11th of August last, was violently thrown to the ground thru the bad condition of the sidewalk. She is now suing the city for \$2000 damages.

Saskatchewan Deals.
Michael W. Hart and Joseph Wood of the Town of Prescott have begun an action against Ernest A. McCallum, Walter F. Hill and Edgar D. McCallum of Regina, Sask., for damages for fraudulent misrepresentations in connection with a contract for the purchase of certain lands in the Province of Saskatchewan.

City Sued for Wages.
William Ward has launched his action against the city. He is claiming cover \$3167.49 on a promissory note made in July, 1902.

FURRIERS
H. M. and H. R. H.
Queen Alexandra The Prince of Wales

PURCHASE FURS EARLY

Prospective Fur purchasers are advised that, although our stock was never so large nor so varied in assortment as it is this season, there are a great number of exclusive novelties in Ermine, Broadtail, Mink, Chinchilla, Lynx and other Furs, that will be quickly sold, once the cold weather sets in; and, as our factories are already busy with special orders, there will be considerable delay in duplicating any of these novelties.

So it will be seen that an early selection gives purchasers an opportunity to choose from a larger stock than we will have in even a month from now, and avoids possibility of annoying delays.

Holt, Renfrew & Co., 5 King St. East.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

A WORTHY FALL OVERCOAT

And Points About It; Written For the Consideration of Well-dressed Men.

We are proud to place this before you as a splendid type of an Eaton-made overcoat for the new season's wear.

THE CLOTH is one of those fine-looking stout English Meltons, all-wool, with a lustreless surface that entirely conceals the under thread, hard to rough-up or wear threadbare.

THE COLLAR is of high-grade velvet, hand-padded, eliminating the inclination to become "notchy" of the machine-padded collar.

Notice the well-set-up shoulders — not STIFFLY padded, but carefully tailored; the fine, even stitching of black silk-thread that won't fade into a "worn," "aged" look.

The whole garment is finished in the raw edge—one test of a good Melton cloth. A good winter weight, 46 inches long, lined with durable, handsome-looking twill, and satin in the sleeves. Examine them, turn them inside out. You'll find no raw edges, no "saggy" lining, no evidence of shiftless, careless workmanship.

We believe it's unmatched at the price. See it. Judge for yourselves. Price..... 18.00

—Main Floor, Queen Street.

"The World's Best" Boot

That Is The Registered Name of These Boots, Stamped On By The English Manufacturer Who Made Them.

Certain it is, that they are a handsome-looking boot from England—the home of good shoe-making—and will stand every test, and the most critical examination.

The very best grade of leathers, have gone to make the uppers—box calf skin and high-grade dongola kid stock. The soles are of sound, oak-tan bark; that means they'll wear the limit, because they're tanned right; the stitching, joining, finishing are as good as the world's best shoe workers can do them.

In shoemaking the Old Country is forging ahead, and "The World's Best" is sure evidence of the "why" of it. Quality is not being sacrificed for price, or for what might be called new "novelty" styles, and many practical ideas are being used. One line of these shoes has the very latest shoe point—a piece of the back of the heel being cut out, and rubber neatly filled in. This makes the walk noiseless, eliminates the jar of walking, and makes the step springy!

"The World's Best" is a boot up with the times, cut on American style lines, and bears our strongest recommendation as being worth every cent of its price. Per pair, \$4.50.

See also the English "Etonia," \$3.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED This Store Closes At Five o'Clock

Pascal's Own Carelessness.
On Feb. 11 last Pascal was told to throw out a stick of dynamite. He told his boss that he was not used to handling such explosives, but was instructed and there was an explosion, which tore out his eye and severely injured his hands and legs. The company claimed the explosion was caused by Pascal's own carelessness. One witness thought that percussion caps fell out of Pascal's powder into the fire. Dynamite would have made a bigger explosion.

Leg Amputated.
Charles McClure, 1285 King-street, who was struck by a street car at King-street and Gwynne-avenue on Wednesday, was removed to the Sick Children's Hospital yesterday morning. His right leg was amputated above the knee. Last night he was reported to be much improved, altho it will not be known for a day or two whether he will recover.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1888.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 4,350,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Total Assets 33,700,000
Deposits 23,500,000

Head Office: Cor. Yonge and Colborne Streets, Toronto

BRANCHES IN TORONTO

Cor. Yonge and Colborne Streets. Cor. Avenue Road and Davenport Road.
Cor. Yonge and Bloor Streets. Cor. King St. and Spadina Avenue.
Cor. Queen St. and Broadview Ave.

Drafts purchased. Letters of credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Deposits received at interest.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED