

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9.
ROUGH ON MR. COUZENS.
On June 26 The Telegram eulogized Engineer Couzens as follows:
The new general manager of the local hydro-electric undertaking has begun work by dealing to associate his authority as an engineer with Chairman Ellis' opinions to the effect that the local hydro-electric undertaking can be cheaply or advantageously coupled up with the Toronto Electric system.
A chief executive who is big enough to be worth \$10,000 in the management of the local hydro-electric undertaking, must be big enough to assert his own opinions.
In less than two weeks, that is, yesterday, The Telegram finds it necessary to withdraw from this position and hand Mr. Couzens several welts. In enquires:
Is every local commission in the Ontario Power Union to do what is right in the eyes of its own engineers?
There are evidences here of the conflict between the irresistible force and the immovable object. But that is not all. Something more specific follows:
Is the local engineer in Toronto free to do what is right in the eyes of Messrs. H. C. Hocken and P. W. Ellis in the way of loading up the supply of light and power with a \$1,000,000 expenditure for an auxiliary steam plant?
The Telegram is arguing, or is supposed to be arguing, that the Ontario Hydro Commission should control the engineering projects of all local commissions. But this does not jibe with the theory of two weeks ago, that Engineer Couzens must be big enough to assert his own personality.
The Telegram does not really care a straw who bosses the engineering, but it saw a chance to get a swipe at one of its "black beasts" by exalting Engineer Couzens, and now it sees a chance to get another swipe at the "black beasts" by calling him down.
Such are the exigencies of a newspaper policy which is not dictated by any principle, but by personal dislike of certain public men.
The Telegram's main intention—to slay Mayor Hocken—is so transparent that its opinions on public affairs are robbed of any weight they might otherwise have.

THE RETURN OF THE MELON.
The Ottawa correspondent of The Toronto Globe telegraphs that the government will sanction a request of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for power to increase its capital by the issue of common stock of the par value of sixty million dollars.
Robert Rogers as favoring such action, and reminds us that Mr. Rogers is the "master of the administration."
The Globe man, on one point at least, is not in accord with The Regina Leader, which, under the caption, "Has Bob Rogers Run His Race?" calls the attention of the minister and his friends to a recent editorial in The Toronto News declaring that:
It is inevitable that if he continues to have health and strength Mr. Meighen must become virtually the leader of western Canada in the federal parliament. If this prediction should be warranted by the course of events, the whole country as well as the west will have reason to rejoice.
And, commenting upon this The Regina Province (Conservative) tells us:
That he (Mr. Meighen) will become the western leader is certain, if his health and strength continues.
But all this is beside the question, which must be dealt with by the government and for which Mr. Rogers and Mr. Meighen alike must accept the responsibility. Nor is a solution to be found in the statement credited to the minister, that at least one billion dollars should be expended by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in extending and bettering its service to the people of the west.
Canada has been an indulgent mother to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and has taken maternal pride in the wonderful achievements of that company. No one would hamper the legitimate development of that great enterprise in any way, but for that reason, if no other, and more especially in the public interest, the people of this country are entitled to know the policy of the government and the views of the government respecting the capitalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Last August the company asked the governor in council for authority to increase its capital by issuing shares of common stock of the par value of seventy-five million dollars. The World opposed the granting of such application behind closed doors, and behind the back of parliament, and denounced the proposal to allocate, as a melon to

the shareholders of the company, stock at \$175, which was then worth \$275 in the open market. While the company's application was pending, the government and the country were startled by the announcement that, acting under the advice of counsel, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had issued sixty million dollars of stock, without waiting for the decision of the governor in council.
Now, we assume it is the old application which has been before the governor in council since last August, that The Globe and other papers believe to be granted. It will be noted, however, that the amount stated in the despatches does not correspond with the amount applied for. We prefer to believe that no action will be taken by the government without the advice and consent of parliament. Parliament should have exclusive control over the capitalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and no corporation should be allowed to issue capital stock for which it does not receive full value, and the proceeds of which are not necessary for the legitimate development of the enterprise.
Is it not time for the government to state its position? Is the appearance of the water melon upon our fruit stands every summer to herald the advent of the annual juicy melon for the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN INDIANA.
Since May 1 all public utility corporations in the State of Indiana have passed, and will continue, under a law known as the Shively-Spencer Public Utilities Act, which created a new public service commission, superseding the former state railroad commission. The act greatly extended the powers of supervision and control to be exercised by the new commission, which is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, and will hold office for four years. Among the more important provisions are those enabling any corporation to use, subject to compensation, the tracks, conduits, subways, poles, etc., of other corporations, when the public convenience so requires, and telephone companies are required to make connections for all other companies desiring connections with trunk lines.
Capital issues of bonds or stocks are now confined to actual expenditure for labor or actual property acquired, and must not be for more than 75 per cent. of the amount of property or labor expended. No security can be sold at a premium or discount except with the approval of the commission, full data must accompany each application for the issue of new securities, and no consolidation is legal without approval. Municipalities must obtain a similar approval before constructing or operating any public utility, and every franchise or permit granted any corporation must be indeterminate and revocable for cause. Existing franchises may be surrendered, and exchanged for indeterminate permits, and any municipality may acquire, with the consent of the commission, any public utility, the commission to fix the compensation.
THE PAY ENVELOPE TEST.
High tariff in the United States which has pretty well withstood occasional attacks from the farmers and the customary complaints of the consumers, is now threatened by the workingman for whose benefit it is supposed to exist. Artisans are complaining that the tariff does not protect them from the fiercest competition, and that the employers of the country are doing their best to degrade the standard of living for the American workingman. The relations respecting the United States Steel Corporation and some of the wooden mills as to wages, hours of work and labor conditions generally before the congressional committee a year ago seemed to demonstrate the oft-repeated charge that the artisan receive the lowest pay from the employer who enjoys the most protection. The general subject is thus admirably summed up in an article contributed by Mr. W. Jett Lauch to the July number of The North American Review:
It is plain that several fundamental reforms must be had before the American wage-earner can be assured freedom of opportunity and the chance to work out the full measure of economic welfare which his right of citizenship entitles him to. A protective tariff policy which has made possible a control of prices by a large group of manufacturers should be withdrawn by proper legislation. Corporations should also be prohibited from issuing worthless securities which cause an absorption of earnings through indefensible capital charges. A large share of the industrial output, which now goes into illegitimate dividend and interest payments, should be given to labor through higher rates of compensation or lower prices of articles of general consumption. To establish generally an American standard of work and living, to guarantee a proper distribution of the benefits of our marvelous natural resources and our wonderful industrial progress, and at the same time, to maintain the spirit of enterprise and the stimulation to industrial progress and efficiency, it is also absolutely necessary to impose some limitations upon the numbers of immigrants who are rapidly entering the country. Unless there is a restriction of immigration the situation for the American industrial worker is without hope. A policy of permanent or absolute exclusion is not imperative. All that is essential is to limit temporarily the number of incoming aliens so that the foreign workers already in our midst may be industrially assimilated and educated to the point where they will demand proper standards of living and will be constrained by the economic aspira-

tions of the native American. The real indication of material prosperity is to be found in the extent to which the wage-earners in mines and factories share in the industrial output which is partly attributable to their labors, and unless there is a limitation placed upon the inexhaustible supply of cheap foreign labor of low standards and aspirations which is now coming to this country, it is perfectly clear that the American wage-earner cannot hope to participate properly in the results of our industrial progress.

LOSING THEIR VICTORIES.
While it is difficult to reach an accurate conclusion regarding what is happening in the region from which the Turks have been recently expelled, the occasion of this comment illustrates the complex character of the situation in eastern Europe. On this new continent opinion is apt to regard Europe as, in its entirety, representative of an advanced stage of civilization. The truth is that within European confines various stages of civilization are still extant. Differing, as they do, among themselves, the Balkan allies now engaged in fratricidal strife are yet far removed from the ideas and ideals of the twentieth century.

Evidently the intention of the greater European powers is to permit these belated nationalities to settle their affairs in their own way, that is, to all appearance, by force of arms. Some skepticism may reasonably be exercised regarding the reports of sanguinary conflicts, at least on the scale that is alleged. Likely enough, there have been engagements between the Bulgarians and their quondam allies over the division of the spoils, more especially since the carving out of Albania. But these are incidents which may or may not be fateful to European peace.
In this bickering among the victorious allies Turkey naturally sees an opportunity to recover some of its lost ground. Roumania, too, is seizing the chance to gain an extension of territory, and in both cases Bulgaria must stand the brunt. It all means the loss of that solidarity of interest which the recognition enabled the allies to achieve their remarkable series of victories, resulting in the practical expulsion of the Turks from Europe. If the disruption of the alliance results in even the partial restoration of Turkish rule, the war will, to that extent, have failed in its purpose. In fact, the allies, wittingly or unwittingly, are delivering themselves into the hands of their enemies.

UNDERLINE ONTARIO.
St. Thomas Times: W. F. Maclean, M.P., in The Toronto World is performing an invaluable service for this province by boosting Ontario. He truthfully says it is the "largest block of good country on the whole North American continent," which "is about to have a wonderful increase in settlers, in factories, in enterprise." We verily believe Ontario is on the threshold of her proper destiny, and to ensure its advent Mr. Maclean is wise in pointing out that there must be better roads, abundance of cheap power distributed by public service organizations, and the highest and best stimulus to agriculture must be afforded by the state.
UNITED STATES BIG PULPWOOD BUYER.
OTTAWA, July 8.—A report issued by the forestry branch today stated that forty-eight pulp mills in Canada last year used 866,042 cords of raw material, valued at \$6,215,582. This represents an increase of 28.8 per cent. over 1911 in amount of consumption. The value of the output increased 20 per cent.
The cut of pulpwood totaled 1,846,910 cords, worth \$11,911,415.
More than fifty per cent. of this was exported to the United States.
Quebec increased its home consumption of pulpwood by forty-eight per cent. New Brunswick fourteen and Nova Scotia eleven. Ontario's home consumption declined 18.6 per cent.

SAYS POLICE CAUSED ATTACK.
MONTREAL, July 8.—John H. Roberts, the temperance worker, who was knocked unconscious at an open-air meeting last night, came out with a statement today in which he said that the police were behind the plot, and were trying to get him knocked out in view of his charges against Chief of Police Campeau.

CLEANING day and wash day and baking day, and every other day when you work hard, is the day you need the restful refreshment of

O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER

Rich in food value—gently stimulating—it relieves bodily fatigue and brain fog. Brewed, aged and bottled in Canada's model brewery for those who work hard and require a food-tonic.

Order a case from your dealer.

"The Light Beer In The Light Bottle."



THE DRINK QUESTION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND ONTARIO

Editor World: Enclosed is a statement from Rev. H. R. Grant of New Glasgow, secretary of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, criticizing some articles which have recently appeared in The World. Mr. Grant requests me to send this statement to you as probably you will kindly insert it to correct the mistakes that your correspondent has made. F. S. Spence, Toronto, July 8.

The articles in The Toronto World of June 21st and 24th, entitled "The Liquor Laws and Illicit Traffic of Maritime Provinces," contain so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, most glaring inaccuracies. The absurd statement is made: "Nowhere in the world can anything be seen even remotely approaching in licentiousness and demoralization the conditions in the vast prohibition counties." In order presumably to verify this unfounded charge, The World correspondent draws on his imagination and invents a picture of conditions in Sydney, New Glasgow, Truro and other towns. He says Sydney has 110 blind pigs, New Glasgow 16, and Truro 32, and about 20 pocket pedlars.
The mayor of Sydney says the statement in regard to Sydney is a gross and slanderous exaggeration. The acting mayor of New Glasgow says the statement in regard to New Glasgow is "absolutely untrue," and that "there is not a bar room open in the town or any place where liquor is sold by the glass. It may be possible that some quantity is sold by pocket pedlars."

The statement in reference to New Glasgow is equally false.
The facts are, taking the province as a whole, that in most towns and rural communities the laws are well enforced. It is true that there is a good deal of illicit selling. The temperance forces are handicapped by the fact that the facts: (1) that we have not adequate provision in our laws for enforcement, and (2) that the license system prevails in Halifax.
Conditions will be greatly improved under provincial enforcement and the discontinuance of the license system in Halifax.

The system of enforcement in the province is municipal. The provincial inspector-in-chief has not under the statute power to send deputies into a municipality to enforce law where local officials are faithless.
We have not provincial enforcement of the liquor laws. In other words, we have not the same municipalities enforced prohibition.
Again the Halifax liquor business, licensed and protected, is a menace to the whole province. For instance, under the present law, you may take a dealer can legally ship liquor into any of the Scott Act counties, for "personal use." Halifax is thus a provincial bar room. In addition, the dealers in Halifax "for personal use" the dealers illegally send consignments fraudulently marked into Nova Scotia. Temperance forces are handicapped by the use of this method and being employed to discredit prohibition.

The Halifax licensed dealers are acting on the advice of the Nova Scotia trade correspondent, who writes in the Spirit Journal: "Fight prohibition to the limit."
The liquor traffic in Nova Scotia is doing destruction. The Provincial Government, in answer to appeals of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, gave us the Temperance Act. The government will soon give us provincial enforcement. In the near future, either by vote of the citizens of Halifax, or by direct provincial legislation, the Halifax liquor business, which is in large measure responsible for whatever illicit trade there is in the province, will be suppressed. With adequate provision in the statutes for provincial enforcement of prohibition law applicable to every municipality, the province will be made wholly dry.

H. R. Grant, General secretary, N.S. Alliance.
New Glasgow, N.S., July 4, 1913.
("The liquor traffic in Nova Scotia is doing destruction," says Mr. Grant. The meantime, a lot of liquor is poured into Nova Scotia, in spite of the so-called restrictive legislation.—Editor World.)

"A LIQUOR ORGAN."
From The Christian Guardian, July 9: Our esteemed contemporary, The Globe, of this city, is, as everyone in Ontario, who has taken any interest for many years been strong in its expressions of temperance sentiments and convictions, and the consistent enforcement of prohibition. It is the advocate, the enthusiastic advocate, of the "Abolish the Bar" policy of the Liberal party in Ontario politics. He believes that Mr. Rowell, because of the stand which he has taken in this matter, should have the support of every thoroughgoing temperance man in the province. Mr. Rowell's way is the

quickest and surest way of getting rid of the drink evil, and therefore The Globe supports it and claims that all who sincerely desire the abolition of that evil must stand with it.
So far, so good. Of the consistency and sincerity of our contemporary in all these matters of which we speak we have nothing to say that would cast a reflection anywhere upon anyone, secretive way, as if it were rather takes such a high stand, and calls upon us to follow it on high moral grounds, to be consistent and sincere through. Therefore, when we took up The Globe of last Saturday morning and found it to contain a full-page advertisement of "the beer that made Milwaukee famous," we confess to a sense of shock and sore disappointment. Not but what The Globe has published liquor advertisements before. It has done that for years, but usually in a somewhat quiet, unobtrusive way, as if it were rather ashamed of it. But this brazen, let-principle-be-hanged way of doing it shocked us, as we are sure it did a multitude of the readers of the paper.
When we add to what we have already said about The Globe's general attitude toward the drinking evil the fact that its editor-in-chief is a minister of the Presbyterian Church, an earnest preacher and upholder of every good cause, and that Mr. Rowell, the leader of the "Abolish the Bar" policy, and a foremost layman of the Methodist Church, was for years a director of The Globe Printing Co., we are surely justified in feeling sorely disappointed in the way in which The Globe's policy for the abolition of the bar almost past reckoning.

Of course some of the other papers in the city did just as The Globe did, but that is another matter with which we are not now dealing. What The Globe has done has been far-reaching, hurtful to the temperance cause, it has been utterly unworthy of its record and avowed policy, and it has injured its influence and standing with many who were heretofore its best friends. As for the fact that it has been utterly unworthy of its record and avowed policy, and it has injured its influence and standing with many who were heretofore its best friends. As for the fact that it has been utterly unworthy of its record and avowed policy, and it has injured its influence and standing with many who were heretofore its best friends.

As to The Guardian article The World would prefer to see Canadians drinking light lager like that of Milwaukee to hard stuff. We would also prefer to see Nova Scotians allowed to drink beer instead of illicit and bad whiskey. We believe the sobriety of the people of Canada would be improved if Nova Scotia and Ontario were to drink beer instead of illicit and bad whiskey. We believe the sobriety of the people of Canada would be improved if Nova Scotia and Ontario were to drink beer instead of illicit and bad whiskey.

GIRL DROWNED AT KINGSTON.
KINGSTON, July 8.—(Special.)—Hazel Johnson, aged 12, who had been playing on a wharf and lost her life. A brother sought help to effect her rescue, but she was dead before taken from the water.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
Established 1855.
President—W. G. Gonderham.
First Vice-President—W. D. Matthews.
Second Vice-President—G. W. Monk.
Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey.
Superintendent of Branches and Secretary—George H. Smith.
Paid-Up Capital \$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 1,000,000.00
Investments \$ 3,299,955.55

Deposits Received
Debentures Issued
Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is the
CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY
lately incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute trusts of every description, to act as Guardian, Administrator, Liquidator, Executor, Administrator, or Committee of a bankrupt estate, or of a trust, and will have careful and prompt attention.

GOVERNMENT CRUISER ARRIVES.
HALIFAX, July 8.—(Can. Press.)—The new Canadian Government cruiser Acadia arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne today and proceeded to the dockyard. She is to be put into service almost immediately, and will take the place of the Minerva, which was to have gone northward if the Acadia had not arrived in time.
Captain Anderson of the Hudson Bay survey department has arrived in Halifax, and will likely be a passenger to Hudson Bay.

Poisonous Matches are passing away

Dangerous chemicals are not used in tipping EDDY'S Ses-qui Safe Light Matches. See that you get EDDY'S and no other "just as good."
Safety—in its complete sense—is absolutely guaranteed, but you must ask for EDDY'S new

"Ses-qui" Matches

Your Dealer Has Them

Michie's

Cigar Department

Is conveniently located for quick service, right at the entrance, and contains a complete assortment of imported and domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos.

MICHIE & CO., Ltd.

7 King Street W., Toronto

P. M. Clark & Son, Tailors

—HAVE MOVED TO—

184 King Street West

(Opposite Princess Theatre.)

The Philosopher of Folly

At Osgoode Hall

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

When life's in a muddle and all on the frizz, when everything's tangled and snarly, when half falls and batters our turnpikes to bits and outturns play hob with our barley, 'tis foolish to wall on a song of lament—that's what Old Dan Trouble is after. How often we'd fool this postscript sent by greeting his efforts with laughter. On laughter's tonic that beats all the dope the doctors can conjure together for filling our bosoms with courage and hope and bucking us up in rough weather. The people who brood over their troubles and woes grow steadily daffier and daffier, till they're as good as dead. Waste many blows on mortals who face him with laughter; the cynic will sneer and the pessimist weep, whereas he lambastes 'em on the harder, but those who keep grinning make Trouble feel cheap and sorry for wasting his ardor. He says to himself as he steps to the door, "I hate to lose it, but I have to. I'm losing my time staying here any more, where, lookie, they fight me with laughter." This harder, then grin. Death takes our dearest and best, when seas of affliction roll o'er us, we often must beat with vain hands on our breast—we cannot then join in a chorus; but most of the trifles we loudly bewail would hike off from under our rafter, they'd quickly skeddaddle, ramoose and turn all if treated with heartrending laughter.

EMERY SPARK CAUSED EARLY MORNING FIRE

Clatworthy and Sons' Factory Damaged Eleven Thousand Dollars.

Fire, thought to have been caused by a spark from a revolving emery wheel, damaged the premises of Clatworthy & Sons, fixture manufacturers, 161 West King street, to the extent of \$11,500 early yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered by a waiter in a lunch-room opposite the building at 3 a.m., when an alarm was rung. Mr. Clatworthy, when notified by a policeman, stated that when he left the building at 6 o'clock on Monday evening everything was all right. He suggested that a spark from one of the emery stones might have caused the fire, and that the material, where it might smoulder for hours before breaking into a blaze.

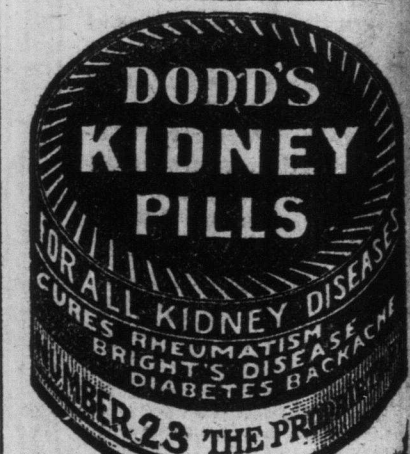
GEOLOGISTS FROM THIRTY-SIX NATIONS

Will Meet Here at Huge Congress Early in August.

Thirty-six nationalities will be represented at the International Geological Congress here next month. Thirty-one excursions will be run in connection with the gathering to various parts of Canada. It will meet here on Aug. 7 and close on Aug. 14. The excursions will range from trips around the city and to nearby points like Scarborough Heights, to extended ones to Atlantic and Pacific coast points of interest.

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