

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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PUBLIC POWER AND THE ELECTRIC RING.

No one expected that the electric companies would admit that they knew anything whatever about the peripatetics who have been covering the ground in advance of the government agents and instilling vague but therefore all the greater alarms into the breasts and homes of the farmers. It is with the electric government in the days of the late premier. Then the public were invited to believe by the ministerial organs that each and every one of the gross electoral crimes that disgraced Ontario was committed by certain wicked and unscrupulous individuals who were prepared to undertake voluntarily all sorts of offences and expend any amount of money on their own initiative and out of mistaken zeal for the great and good government who could only thus be sustained. So now the public is expected to believe that the two or more evangelists who have been advising farmers along the government's proposed right of way to refuse easements and that the poles and wires are fraught with the extremity of danger to themselves, their families and flocks and herds have in this been playing an entirely eleemosynary part. But as for these reported ex-employees being in any way associated with companies who would directly benefit could the Whitney-Beck power policy be defeated, whoever heard of so preposterous an idea? But it is, to the least of it, remarkable that when the monopolies of public service corporations appear to be endangered there are always so many impetuous and industrious persons ready to spend good money and their own time to aid the distressed financiers.

So notwithstanding official denials of knowledge which indeed may be readily admitted in the persons from whom they come the public will continue to have doubts regarding the source responsible for the appearance of the prophets of electric evil among the agriculturists of Ontario. Even the most unsophisticated and ingenious of citizens, urban or rural, knows that there are ways and methods of conducting underground agitations and campaigns of which the men in responsible direction remain in political ignorance. It is no part of the business of Mr. Beck or of any member of the public to formulate specific charges against the electric companies or any of their officials, and it is besides quite unnecessary. The facts of the case speak for themselves in the shape of the corporation antagonism to the government's power policy, the determination of the government to carry its policy into practical effect, and the energetic effort by parties unknown to prejudice the farmers along the right of way against the grant of easements. The relation of the antagonism to the prejudice is evident to the meanest capacity and the government and the public can afford to leave it there. One thing certain enough is that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of the materialization of the publicly owned and controlled supply of Niagara white coal. The strenuous efforts made by the electric interests to

defeat the power policy is the best of guarantees that it is in the public interest. Water power is one of the greatest of the provincial resources and it is too valuable to suffer exploitation and become a corporation monopoly for private profit.

INEFFICIENCY OF ONTARIO CONSTABULARY.

There can be no doubt about it that there is a crying need in Ontario for an efficient constabulary. Every day evidence appears which proves that the present Ontario constabulary is both insufficient in numbers and unskilled in its duties. The notorious Barton murder case may be cited as an instance of positive inefficiency on the part of the police, constables and detectives. It is not worth while to dwell upon the case itself; but we must remark on the causes of the inefficiency of the officers of the law and suggest some improvements.

First of all, investigation easily proves that while the fault lies in the attorney-general's office, it is due not to deliberate remissness, but rather to ignorance or unawareness of the conditions which demand a change in the choice and management of the Ontario constabulary. For one thing, the attorney-general's office does not seem to realize that many people believe that they are in imminent danger of assault, robbery or murder if they live in the country. Consequently, they keep to the cities, whereas, if safety of property and life were guaranteed, they would much prefer to dwell in the country. We may make an a fortiori argument from the Barton case. If a vagabond can within a thickly-populated part of the province commit a murder and actually escape without the police and constable force finding the slightest trace of the villain, how much more easily may dastardly vagabonds of all sorts roam the country sections of the province and commit any evil deed they please without fear of detection or apprehension by the constabulary?

That, perhaps, is altogether a question of adequate numbers in the constabulary force of Ontario. But there is another cause of inefficiency of which the attorney-general's office does not seem to be aware, namely, jealousy amongst the constabulary and detective forces. Inspectors Duncan and Grier are two officers who have both municipal and provincial powers to act against crime. But, as in the Barton case, the police and constables in the region where the murder was committed openly acknowledge that when they found themselves unsuccessful, they hindered the "experts"—the clever detectives—because they did not want the provincial officers "to have anything on" the local police and constables.

That, certainly, is a wretched state of affairs, and the attorney-general's office must do something at once in the matter of reorganizing the constabulary force of Ontario. We make the following suggestions: An ideal constabulary actually exists in Canada, namely, the mounted police in the Northwest. They are sufficient in numbers and they are skilled in their duties. But they are only so skilled because "the head office" is competent and alert. On the other hand, we have to note that in Ontario the constabulary force is insufficient in numbers for perfect patrol of the country highways, and that, so far as management from the attorney-general's office is concerned, they go about their duties as if they had no competent head of the force and took no active, alert interest in their duties. Further, there is no proper equity of men to act as country constables. By what kind of reasoning does it happen that the blacksmith in such and such a town or village is appointed a constable? What does he know about the efficient discharge of his duties? How can he be

anything else than slow or awkward or unalert, when he has other more important "bread-and-butter" ideas in his mind than those of watching for vagabonds and running down criminals? Prima facie the man is not fitted for the job, and, even if he were, his attention is too divided to make him really efficient in constabulary work. The choice of constables must be based in reason.

We, therefore, recommend that the attorney-general's office begin seriously to plan a reorganization of the Ontario constabulary force. There should be, first of all, an inspector of forces, a man who knows the topography of the province thoroughly, who would advise the attorney-general as to adequate numbers in the force, the choice of the best men, and who would instruct his subordinates how to fulfil their duties in the most expert manner. The model constabulary force, as we said, is the Northwest Mounted Police. Ontario must soon have a constabulary equally efficient. It is up to the attorney-general's office to get busy with the problem.

A HARVESTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Editor World: With reference to the harvesters' excursions which are being run to Winnipeg and the points west, the following facts may be of interest and may serve as an eye-opener to those of your readers who may be contemplating coming to the west for the harvest. A train-load of men left Winnipeg on Sunday last at 11:20 a.m. and arrived at Regina on Monday, at about 4 p.m. The City of Regina is full of men waiting for work on farms, about three hundred men lying around the depot, and who, being destitute, are being fed by the city. At Moose Jaw there are about as many men waiting for work. On Thursday last the City of Moose Jaw had to feed 120 men, and seventy-four more on Friday. On Saturday last, at 2 p.m., a gang of fifteen men left Moose Jaw to walk to Regina, seeking work on the farms, arriving at Regina Monday noon. The only food these men got was begged from the farmers, and at Belle Plaine they sold their clothes to purchase food. Out of the fifteen only one was able to get work, which was promised for one week only. Men are working for their board, waiting for the harvesting to start. The farmers around here are mostly supplied with help from those homesteaders west and south of Moose Jaw whose crops were a failure, and who arrived two or three weeks before the harvest excursions were run. The C.P.R. at Moose Jaw is forced to the men to work in the machine shops as strike-breakers, which they refused. They were then offered jobs on construction work on the Soo Line. Some of the men took these jobs and were sent out to Wayburn and arrived there at 12:30 midnight, when they were put in a car along with a lot of Italians and had to sleep standing up, no other accommodation being available. The foreman wanted these men to go to work next morning without any sleep, and because they wanted sleep he turned them off and told them to pay for the night they had had. Those men have walked from there to Regina, calling at farms on the way. At Regina this afternoon a meeting was held, at which a delegation was formed and a petition drafted and presented to the minister of agriculture, setting forth the state of affairs and praying the government to take steps to have the men put to work or returned to their homes. We wish it to be understood that these men did not come on the harvesters' excursion to break strikes, but to take in the crops. If you will please give this space in your paper you will possibly prevent disastrous consequences.

R. J. A. Gibbs (from Toronto), Regina, Sask., Aug. 25.

Civic Improvement

If you are interested in having your surroundings more attractive, air your views in this column. It may assist the city officials in their efforts to beautify Toronto.

COURT OF REVISION AND TAX ADJUSTMENT.

Editor World: Naturally, when one goes before a court in quest of justice or equity he expects the patience to hear and the inclination to understand, otherwise said court is a travesty and itself a useless tax on the community. Such was my experience, at least, before the court of revision on the 28th inst.

All taxes that are paid are charges against income. When income is specially taxed, that is to say, taxed in itself, it is to secure a contribution to the revenue that might otherwise not be paid. I demonstrated before the court that I had paid, or was paying, taxes on property two-thirds of which I do not own, my equity being only one-third the value of said property—on which I was paying the full or total amount of taxes, the mortgagee, owning two-thirds, paying nothing. Is that fair? Is it just? No, it is not. See how it affects my income, not in part, but as a whole. It is 24 mills in the dollar of that income. It is 25 mills in the dollar of my total income and equity in property combined. Surely a court with the sagacity and sense of justice of a juvenile would hesitate before confirming and increasing such manifest wrong.

With all due respect I beg to remind the court of revision of the following passage from Blackstone: "No human laws are of any validity if contrary to the law of nature, and such of them as are valid derive all their force and authority immediately or immediately from that original."

The greatest barrier to the natural law of self-preservation—nay, the most dangerous factor to human civilization and progress—is injustice. This is the lesson from the well-known parable of the Pharisee and the Publican.

At Fisherman's Island.

There was a very pleasant and interesting service at the pretty little church of St. Nicholas yesterday afternoon, which was well attended by the campers and many friends from the city. The usual form of evening prayer was read by the Rev. J. R. Warren, M.A., of St. James' Cathedral, and several beautiful hymns were sung. A special sermon was preached by his lordship Bishop Reeve, who deduced several interesting and instructive lessons from the well-known parable of the Pharisee and the Publican.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

THE EATON WATCH

If you want a reliable watch, this is the one for you.

This watch has passed the highest tests at the Kew Observatory and can be depended upon for correct time-keeping. Movement has 15 ruby jewels, Brequet hairspring, exposed winding wheels, patent regulator, nicely adjusted nickel movement, double sunk dial, either Roman or Arabic numerals and 24-hour figures. It comes in 10K gold-filled 20-year case.

We give a guarantee of two years with this watch. Price 9.75

Main Floor—Yonge Street.

MORE BIG MONEY SAVING FOR MEN

We're out for business in the most aggressive manner, and men who require New Fall Clothing—who doesn't?—should snap up the great inducements while we're in the price-slashing humor.

Prices like these on Faultless New Fall Clothing shouldn't be—that's right, but we've done it—cut to the deepest—just to cause rushing business in the forenoon.

MEN'S SUITS—Made of early Fall weight imported English Saxony finished tweeds, in brown and grey striped and mixture designs; three-buttoned, single-breasted sack style, well made, fashionable, faultless; durable linings; sizes 35 to 44; just save a roll of bills here; per 6.95

ODD VESTS—300 of them, in light and dark tweeds, colored worsteds and blue and black serges, single-breasted, no collars, good trimmings; sizes 34 to 44; see them before you say a word—then you'll want a couple; each69

RAINCOATS—Fall rains coming you know—save a wad of money by buying the raincoat Tuesday; dark imported English cravenette cloth, long, full and loose, vent in back; Italian linings; sizes 35 to 44; each 4.95

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

THREE PRICES ON BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

that should send a good many boys back to school looking as if they'd come into a fortune. Best of it is they're the hard-to-wear-out kind of suits, stylish and all right every way.

SCHOOL SUITS—Three-piece, Fall weight, durable English tweeds, dark shades, single and double-breasted and Norfolk styles; Italian linings, knee pants, sizes 29 to 34; suit 2.90

NORFOLK SUITS—Two-piece, dark mixed tweeds, in Fall weights and shades; coats box-pleated and belted; strong linings; knee pants; sizes 24 to 28; suit 1.95

FANCY SUITS—Russian style, with deep collar and separate front, nicely trimmed; elastic bloomer knickers; sizes 3 to 7 years; suit 2.49

Men, Get Your Fur-Lined Coats Now--24.95

This remarkable price reduction is an inducement to get the fur trade started early. There'll be a rush later on; you'd be surprised if we told you the dollars you'd save on these Eaton-made coats. German otter notch storm collar, mink marmot lining, black beaver cloth shell, loose, full box style; each 24.95

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

The September Blanket Sale

opens on Tuesday morning with a bigger than ever stock of finer than ever Blankets. The prices will profit every buyer just as sure as good blankets were made for warmth.

THESE FOUR VALUES START OFF THE SALE

White All-Wool Blankets, 8-lb., size 68 x 88. Pair 3.98	Flannelette, Canadian, 27 inches wide. Yard5
Flannelette Blankets, grey or white, size 70 x 84 inches. Pair 1.14	Grey Flannel, 26 inches wide. Yard19
White Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80 inches. Sale price, pair 2.48	Printed Wrapperette, Canadian, 28 inches wide. Yard11

—Main Floor—Albert Street.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED 190 YONGE STREET TORONTO

GLEASON SUES THAW.

Thaw Denies He Made Any Misrepresentations to the Lawyer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Aug. 30.—John C. Gleason, the New York lawyer, has sued Harry K. Thaw for \$60,000 counsel fees. Papers in the action were served on Thaw by United States Deputy Marshal Gebbard of New York, the suit having been brought in

the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York.

Gleason, in the papers, accuses Thaw of fraud and misrepresentation, alleging that the defendant made statements to him which were untrue to the effect that he owned interests in his father's estate or derived therefrom and other property interests more than enough to pay all expenses of the trial, and that in any event he would be able to arrange with his mother to have her pay the bulk of

the expenses as a gift to him and chargeable only against his share on her estate.

By reason of these representations by Thaw it is alleged Gleason did not secure payment from Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, who was at that time ready, he says, to assume responsibility for the claim.

In the Dutchess County Jail Thaw denies that he made any misrepresentations to Gleason to pay him the amount claimed. Thaw said: "He has

MONDAY'S SPECIAL LUNCH 25c

Cream of tomato soup.
Roast young spring lamb, green mint sauce.
Cream mashed potatoes, sliced tomatoes, or young carrots.
Deep plum pie, whipped cream.
Bread and butter.
Tea, coffee or milk.

—Lunch Room—Fifth Floor.

At the Exhibition

When the whistle blows and the wheels begin to turn at the Great Fair the Model Shoe Factory in the Process Building will present a scene of great activity, for it is proposed to demonstrate the making of our famous Eatonia Shoes on a scale that has not been attempted before.

The machines of the wonderful Goodyear welt system are all ready for the starting.

And among them are new and improved devices which make the whole exhibit the most up-to-date demonstration of fine shoe making it is possible to make. Both Men's and Women's Shoes will be made, and we hope everybody will endeavor to see this exhibit, which has been installed at great expense to demonstrate that nothing that could contribute to the wear, comfort, or appearance of Eatonia Shoes is neglected.

The exhibit, which will be made in the Process Building, on the side nearest the Administration Building, is truly a remarkable one. Those who already wear Eatonia Shoes will be interested, those who do not cannot afford to miss it.

MISS NEWPORT The Corset Expert

is here this morning and will stay for a week or so.

Miss Newport is an experienced Corsetiere, well known to many hundreds of Toronto women. She is here primarily in the interest of "Nemo" and "Smart Set" Corsets, but women may enlist her help and advice in any appropriate Corset for wear with the new Fall gowns.

—Second Floor—Yonge St.

MORE SAVINGS FOR MEN.

A special purchase that brings you the goods at very low prices.

Black Sateen Working Shirts—Collar attached, pocket and pearl buttons, double stitched seams, finished with gussets, full size bodies, sizes 14 to 18; a special purchase; each37

Underwear—Fall weight, elastic ribbed, soft finish, Pen Angle make, blue, brown and natural cream shades, sizes 34 to 44, each garment59

Main Floor—Queen Street.

NECKWEAR.


Greatest event of the season in men's wash Neckwear

Including some of our finest neckwear at less than half price. The savings warrant your buying for months. White with fancy pattern and polka dot, French seam, popular style, 3 for 25, or, each9

RUBBER COLLARS

save laundry bills. Men's and boys' waterproof and rubber collars, 1 3/4 and 2 1/2 inches deep, round corners, give excellent wear, right styles, sizes 12 to 16 1/2, each 12 1/2

Main Floor—Queen Street.



Shamrock

Plug Is the Equal Of any Tobacco

The difference between Shamrock Plug Smoking Tobacco and the best English tobacco is the price.

English tobacco is grown in Virginia and taken to England where it is blended.

Yet people are willing to go on paying big prices for this when they can get Shamrock Tobacco, equally as good, for one-fourth the cost.

Try a pound of Shamrock and if you are not satisfied, your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

SHAMROCK Plug is always just right.

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