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The Toronto World

FOURTEEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911—FOURTEEN PAGES

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The New Lucifer and the Great American Deadlock.

The United States is at its day of trial; a day of trial almost equal to that of the civil war. In some respects the situation is more far-reaching than the situation of the civil war, because the very ground-work and fibre of the nation—its system of government and the business and finances of the country—is involved.

To our mind, the American system of government has failed. It has ended in a condition of affairs, try as hard as they will, where relief is almost impossible. What is this condition of affairs that has been reached, and which practically has created the deadlock? It is the attempt to govern a community, English in its derivation, English still in its thinking, by an unchangeable written constitution, by a limited congress, and by limited representative institutions. We can best make clear what we mean by a comparison with the English system as it now obtains!

The supreme merit and usefulness of the English system as it prevails in Great Britain, and more or less in the empire, is that government is unlimited. It is true that Canada and Australia are, in a measure, limited by written constitutions; but if they are, these can be changed without trouble. The United States constitution is almost beyond change, and that is its trouble. In Great Britain any political, social, financial or other problem of the state can be settled by a vote of the people in a general election, and then crystallized into an act of parliament. The most sweeping revolution in the British constitution has been effected in our own day, and in this very year, by cutting away the veto power of the house of lords, and this has been done with an agitation of less than five years, and, being done, prepares the way for sweeping changes to follow; perhaps, at the most after a discussion of two years; it may be a discussion of two weeks! In a word, the British parliament can do anything. The King and the lords are limited as to their interference when the voice of the people is expressed. Parliament is free! The King can be removed, the lords can be still further cut down, a republic could be established, an oligarchy could be established, an emperor could be created, with the widest power; in fact, anything imaginable almost, in the way of an experiment of government, could be adopted in England.

In the United States they are chained down, and we use the words in the widest sense, to a system imposed upon men now living by men who have been dead and under the ground for one hundred years or more. The president has greater power than any single man, and yet he cannot make a change or cure great evils which he finds in front of him. The senate has grabbed many powers, and has become a house of privilege, and yet all it can do is to use the constitution to entrench, continue and create evils! The popular house, elected by the people, has become an insignificant influence! It does not speak for the people, nor can the views of the people be realized thru it. And over all stands the supreme court, with power to review any act of the president or of the two chambers of legislation, or of all of them. The supreme court can declare an act of congress, made by all, by the president, and the two houses, as unconstitutional! In a word, we say that the American people are chained down to a system which is responsible, because of its inability to act, for many of the evils that obtain in the United States. For years, slavery was entrenched in law, in the courts, in the constitution. To-day, all kinds of monopoly and robbery of the people, and unfair treatment of the public, are justified by a clause in the original constitution of the United States, maintaining the so-called sanctity of contract. Any progress that has been made in the way of betterment has been done by evasion of the constitution, by the employment of fictions in the interpretation of the constitution, and things of that kind.

Let us state once and for all that our conclusion, after long study of the constitution of the United States, from an unbiased standpoint, and from a knowledge of how things are done where the people are English in their ways, is that the American constitution must be smashed, that some kind of a revolution is coming, and that if they do not get a reform convention at work, an upheaval will arise, and out of it will come a national constitutional convention, taking complete control, and delegating such powers as it chooses to states, to commissions, and to individuals. Make no mistake, mighty changes are soon at hand in the United States, and the people of to-day will, and must, find a way to govern themselves, and solve their own problems, without the overwhelming restraints of former generations, who were neither as wise nor as competent, say what you will, as the people of to-day. The Land of Liberty and the Sons of Freedom in chains to an obsolete system and to dead men is the great anachronism of our day!

Having thus put forward our views as to the state of government in the States, let us next come to the point where the deadlock is most in evidence to-day, and that is in regard to the finances of the United States. Wall-street is in a panic, or will be in a panic in a very short time. Nobody at this moment has confidence in the United States. The European investor will not buy American securities; the British investor will lend Canada all the money she wants for any reasonable proposal; there is a lack of confidence in anything and everything American, no matter how good the security may be; and nobody distrusts the situation so much as the Americans themselves. They have a system which draws all the savings of their people to New York; once in New York it has been used in Wall-street for speculative purposes rather than for the promotion of American trade, industry and the development of the country. And we say this, notwithstanding the marvelous development that has taken place, because the United States is so rich—and it is the richest country in the world in the way of production—that it has been enabled to spend enormous sums of money to make progress, to make the people rich, to make the nation great, and to enable the nation to take up enormous propositions and to pay most extravagant commitments in connection with the civil war, and the consequences of that war, in the matter of pensions and the like. Millions and millions have been spent on public works, on fortifications, on railways, on waterways, and in the making of mighty cities and mighty industries; so that a country so rich as the United States is, and with the people so enterprising as the people of that country are, one would think that financial disorder was the last thing that would come to them. But it is at their gates.

And in so far as we tried to show above what was the real underlying condition of the breakdown in the American constitution and system of government, let us try and find out the reason for the breakdown in American finance. Largely, we would say, it is Wall-street and Wall-street methods. The most extravagant gambling institution in the world is Wall-

street. It is based on robbery, cheating and demoralization; and of all the rotten things in Wall-street, the rottenest is over-capitalization and the enormous consolidation of interests, and attendant thereupon the issue of securities made up largely of water, and which water is an everlasting overburden on the proposals. Fraudulent stock issues, the proceeds of which have been stolen by the promoters, have cursed nearly every proposition that has come from Wall-street for many and many a year. Enormous fortunes have been made by loading rotten securities on the public; and while these securities for a time were taken in Europe they have been resold to the Americans, who now have them, and who cannot get rid of them; and the entire savings of the American nation to-day are largely tied up in carrying these rotten and over-burdened securities. When you come to find out where the savings of the people are, whether in banks, trust companies or in insurance funds, or things of that kind, you will find a lot of it carrying these watered stocks of all kinds. Municipal franchises have been exploited in the most shameful way in the cities. Hundreds of millions of water has been injected into the local tractions of New York. Railways have been watered, re-watered, and then watered again, for the benefit of exploiters. Immense trusts, controlling the necessities of life, have not only cornered the commodity, but watered the organization as a financial proposition ten times more than it should be in some cases.

All that the United States has to show for this wholesale exploitation is a big list of the masterpieces of art, especially paintings, that have been transferred from Europe to the private and public galleries of America! The great plutocrats show the American who rushed to put his money into watered stock a Rembrandt and a Romney! All the best pictures that were ever painted, the work of all the statuary of Hellas, would never compensate the Americans for the birthright that has been parted with, or the freedom that languishes! A figure of Velasquez in a New York gallery might think himself near at home if he stepped out of the frame and into the street! Where is the liberty that was? And by liberty we mean the right to remedy in good speed any public evil! The New York Sun writes as an erudite on the Old Masters, and like Lucifer on public wrongs! A new Lucifer has "got" the United States, and he has it by quoting, not Scripture, but the constitution! Morgan is a greater Lucifer than Milton's! Let him who will follow the parallel further.

So much for the condition of the American securities. They are trying now to find a national banking system. They are trying to get the money distributed to local points rather than have it centred in Wall-street, and they are trying in a hundred ways to effect a cure. Two things, however, stand in the way: that political constitution with all its limitations which we have above referred to, and the determination of the big interests, which is only another name for Wall-street, to have, if possible, no financial reform, but to get another bogus era of prosperity, and to continue the methods of Wall-street in a wider and more unblinking way, if only it can be brought about. Wall-street refuses to be reformed, and Mr. Morgan, as the prince of American financiers, has never yet admitted that Wall-street ought to be reformed.

And we now come to our conclusion: that sooner or later—and the sooner the better—the American system of government must be reformed, and the supreme voice in the government must be in the people and not in those who are dead. And in the next place we say that the financial system in the United States must be reformed, and it must be based on honesty and a disregard of unfair and unnecessary consolidation of wealth in the hands of a few, and, above all, it must be based on the absolute integrity of securities, and the character of securities and the proposition on which they are based. Unfair concentration of capital, stock watering and stock gambling—these three combined can ruin almost any nation. And the worst thing of all is that the financial abuses which are so enormous and far-reaching are entrenched to-day in the constitution. You must smash the constitution to smash the abuses!

Cease, oh you Americans, your worship of the political wisdom of your fathers; get once more at the task of reviewing or altering, or smashing, if necessary, a human invention that you in your easy-going ways have exalted into a Revelation—and Mormonism is also a revelation—study government in other places, regard your needs, not your hand-downs from the past; study free government as it is in England and in her daughter states to-day, recognize the task ahead, and, recognizing it, assume it, no matter the consequences.

Canada has one thing to do, and that is to keep clear of any political entanglement with the United States under these circumstances. We are the best of friends. Most valuable of all, if we have the key to free government, that we should be alongside of our neighbors with the exhibit for them to see. The United States must come back to English methods to get a system that will suit her requirements.

And you, oh you Canadians, do not let the abuses of the United States take deeper root in Canada! Start now to head them off. The men with the watering can are out to water here in Canada where they may!

The Price of Milk

Editor World: I think I can safely say that you have always been a friend to the farmer and just now I do not know of any subject that could be discussed more profitably than the price of milk. I believe the city people will pay what milk is worth and we want the retailer to have a fair living for handling it. The price paid to the farmer is now about 4c per quart or 12.2c per can; some are getting 11.40 per can. Against this they have haulage, either wagon or rail, which amounts to from 15c to 25c per can, bringing the price to farmer very near to 3c per quart. What I would like is to see letters from farmers showing what it costs to produce a can of milk. I know some farmers who are keeping about 20 cows and feeding all they grow on 100 acres, keeping one and sometimes two men, two teams of horses; wife also helps to milk as does also son or daughter, who perhaps after that walks two miles to school. I could write a great deal more on this subject, but will let this suffice, hoping Farmer Maclean will be the first one to figure out the cost of milk and publish for our benefit. Brimley, York Co.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—A Teheran despatch says that according to government advices a great battle was fought yesterday at Noharan, 50 miles from Teheran. Salar Ed. Dowlat, brother of the deposed Shah, lost 400 killed and 200 captured, in addition to seven big guns. He retired in the direction of Hamadan, to the west, the government troops pursuing him.

THE SEASON FOR FURS.

You cannot afford to put off the purchase of your furs any longer, for the cold weather is upon us. In fact it would be wise to get in your order at once, for there will surely be a rush now, due to a delayed season. The Deane Company is waiting for you to call with an absolutely splendid line of superior garments made from selected furs in the latest of Parisian designs. There are some unusually fine coats in selected sub Alaska Seal and in Persian Lamb. In Canadian furs no display in Canada can be compared with this at Lunenburg.

Collection of Beauty Spots. What is said to be a genuine collection of beauties is the best of young ladies that will be seen next week in "The Beauty Spot," which comes here on the first three nights of the week at the Princess Theatre.

FRANK COCHRANE MAY JOIN BORDEN

Ontario's Celebrated Minister of Mines May Go to Ottawa in Charge of a Big Spending Department—Borden Said to Have Wrung Consent From Premier Whitney.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—(Special.)—It looks to-night like Hon. Frank Cochrane as the new man from Ontario for the Borden cabinet.

Sir Jas. Whitney accompanied by Mr. Cochrane reached Ottawa this evening. Sir Jas. proceeded to the Hon. Mr. Borden's residence on Wurttemberg-street and was in conference with the premier for a couple of hours, during which time the situation with respect to Ontario's representation in the new government was thoroughly canvassed. It is understood that the Ontario premier consented to part with his minister of lands, forests and mines and that Mr. Cochrane will be placed in charge of one of the large spending departments at Ottawa. After leaving Mr. Borden's house, Sir James Whitney talked things over with Mr. Cochrane, the Ontario premier will remain in Ottawa to-morrow. As to the suggestion that he might himself move to Ottawa, he said: "I have no such intention."

Other arrivals to-day were Hon. Robert Rogers of Manitoba and P. D. Monk. There are also here a large number of beaten Liberals from all over Canada. Hon. William Templeman came in to-day from Victoria and announced his retirement from public life. He says if he cannot be elected in Victoria he does not want to be elected anywhere. He is going back to his newspaper. Hon. Frank Oliver's arrival to-morrow will complete the ministerial list and the work of housecleaning departments will be rushed. Tuesday is now mentioned as the earliest date for the resignation of the Laurier ministry.

The suggestion has been made that a seat be found for Hon. G. P. Graham, who will go into training as Laurier's successor.

Monk, Forget, Pelletier.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., was to-day called by Premier-elect Borden to Ottawa, and will leave for the capital to-morrow morning where he is also awaited by P. D. Monk. It is understood that if Mr. Forget goes into the cabinet, he will insist that L. P. Pelletier go in also. It looks this evening as if the Monk-Forget-Pelletier combination shall prevail.

MACDONALD PUBLIC SCHOOL.

KINGSTON, Sept. 28.—In presence of all the school children of the city and a large number of spectators, the cornerstone of the new Macdonald Public School, named after Canada's great statesman, was laid by W. J. Renton, chairman of the board. Addresses were given by W. F. Nickle, M.P.; J. M. Mowat, J. B. Walkem and Walter MacNee.

FEW HOURS MAY PRECIPITATE ITALY AND TURKEY INTO WAR

On Erink of War VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Neue Freie Presse learns from an authoritative source that the moment Italy lands troops in Tripoli, Turkey will declare war, and all Italians from Turkey within 24 hours abrogate the consular and commercial treaty, institute a boycott against Italian goods, and oppose by armed force any further attempts to land Italian troops on Turkish soil.

SUBWAY LINE FOR NORTH TORONTO

Corporation Counsel Drayton Proposes Plan to Solve Railway Mix-Up—Metropolitan Company Taken by Surprise—Board Adjourns Hearing to Get More Details.

A radical plan to help solve the street railway problem in North Toronto was brought before the Ontario Railway Board yesterday afternoon by Corporation Counsel H. L. Drayton. The application of the Metropolitan Railway Company for approval of the plans to deviate its tracks from North Yonge-st. to a private right of way, was the case being considered by the board, and Mr. Drayton was present on behalf of the City of Toronto. J. H. Wright, K.C., and C. A. Moss appeared on behalf of the company, while the ratifiers of the affected district were represented by G. L. Smith, K.C., A. W. Ballantyne, Alex. McGregor and James S. Fullerton. The Metropolitan Railway Company is making this application to deviate its tracks, on account of having been forced out of its present terminal on North Yonge-st., just beyond the city limits. This has been necessitated by the improvements and changes contemplated by the C. P. R. and C. N. R. in the neighborhood of their existing terminal.

The proposed deviation extends from the present southern terminal of the Metropolitan railway over a private right of way from Woodbine-ave. to the new Metropolitan terminal at Birch-ave. Being a surface road, the proposed deviation will include several level crossings which many of the property owners strongly object to. One of the property owners, Mr. Hill, remarked that the city was spending millions of dollars to eliminate grade crossings on the Lake Shore-road, and this proposal would necessitate six or seven level crossings. The deviation of the tracks suggested by the Metropolitan Railway is 3805 feet in length. Tunnel is Proposed. Mr. Drayton, on behalf of the city, then proposed his scheme, and it seemed to make a favorable impression generally, altho action was deferred. He presented plans for a tunnel to be constructed by the Metropolitan thru the same route as the company now wants to build a surface road. Mr. Drayton pointed out that this could be done in co-operation with the city's subway.

Italian Fleet Before Tripoli Ready to Enforce Ultimatum Demanding Recognition of Protectorate—Report Credits Turkey With Rejection of Terms—Germany Resents Failure of Intervention.

ITALY IS TORN BY FACTION STRIFE

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Italy's warships are before Tripoli, and Italy's ultimatum is in the hands of the Turkish Government. Only a few hours will elapse before Turkey must make her reply. A late despatch from Constantinople gives the report that Turkey has rejected the Italian demands. Despatches from Rome indicate that such an answer would not be a surprise. Therefore, Italy is making preparations all along the line to despatch warships and troops to that portion of the Turkish Empire over which she now demands a protectorate. That the situation in Tripoli is critical is evidenced by the fact that most of the Italian residents and many of the other Europeans have taken a hasty departure. The Turkish authorities in Tripoli have so far maintained order, but there is a veritable panic among the foreigners who have elected to remain or have been unable to find a way out of the country.

Italy's Course Denounced. The Italian Government is backed by the newspapers of that country, but the British press has severely arraigned Italy for what it terms "precipitate action." Germany, which has been intervening in behalf of Turkey for a peaceful settlement, has so far failed to make progress, and some of the German papers are bitter in their denunciation of Italy's methods. The latest despatches make no mention of the landing of Italian troops, which Turkish officials declare would be accepted as the beginning of hostilities. The Turkish steamer Derza, which yesterday entered Tripoli harbor and landed men and ammunition, is said to be only one of a number of transports despatched to that port. Four more Turkish steamers, with arms and ammunition, are expected to arrive at Tripoli at any moment, but it is questionable if the Italian warships will permit them to pass thru the line, which has been drawn along the coast.

Rome, Sept. 28.—A note addressed by the foreign office to the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople some little time ago, the perils within which the Turkish Government must reply to the demands therein set forth. The note began: "During a long series of years the government of Italy never ceased to make representations to the Porte on the absolute necessity of correcting the state of disorder to which the government of Turkey had abandoned Tripoli and Cyrene. These regions should be admitted to the benefits of the progress realized by other parts of the Mediterranean and Africa. Basis of Friction. This transformation, which is impeded by the general exigencies of civilization, constitutes for Italy a vital interest of the first order, by reason of the slight distance separating these countries from the coast of Italy. Notwithstanding the attitude taken by the government of Italy, which has always accorded its loyal support to the imperial government in the different political questions of recent times; Continued on Page 7, Column 5.

A COINCIDENCE



MR. JAFFRAY: Mon, a'm real vexed he didn't live til get anither gude feed o' mushrooms. I mind weel I g'ed him one th' verra day he deed.