The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

GROWTH OF TORONTO AND RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The Globe occasionally shows signs of age and weariness, and the pessimism that arises out of frequent setbacks. But yesterday's article on the growth of Toronto, published on Thanksgiving Day, moreover, indicated a degree of gloom around the corner of Yonge and Melinda that can only be attributed to the damp cold weather and the high price of coal.

The Globe believes that in estimating an increase of population for the next five years of 125,000 the traction experts have overstepped the bounds of prudence. The Telegram, which is also doubtful (we put it mildly) of the advisability of purchasing the street railway, estimated recently that Toronto would have 1,000,000 in 1923. It is seven or eight years since The World stated its belief that the 1,000,000 mark would be reached by Toronto in 1935, the centenary year of the city. Taking the present population at the assessment commissioner's figure, as cited by The Globe, 450,000, this would mean according to The Telegram's estimate a growth of 55,000 a year for the next ten years. Our estimate corresponds, curiously enough, with that of the experts, at 25,000 a year, except that they estimate for five and we for 22 years. The Globe considers this as overstepping the bounds of prudence, and bases this view on the figures for the decade, 1891-1900, when The Globe argues there was during 1892 and 1893 an actual decrease in the population. One can prove anything by figures, it has been said. The official figures for 1891 to 1895 were, 170,651; 169,099; 167,653; 174,309; 176,858. These years followed the collapse of the boom, when taxes were high and hundreds of people moved out of the city limits to West Toronto, North Toronto, East Toronto and other suburbs and built up these districts. They were subsequently annexed and really never ceased to form part of the population of Toronto. But on paper they were outside the city and that fact induces the present melancholy forebodings of The Globe.

The important fact about the growth of the city is that it has trebled its population in 24 years. It is no rash supposition that it will double its population in the next 22 years. The annexations which are inevitable in the next five years will add at least half the 125,000 which The Globe considers an inflated estimate for that period. The natural increase in the present city territory will easily provide the other half.

We believe, therefore, that the experts are fully justified in expecting the increase on which they partially depend for the advance in street railway receipts which they estimate. Nor does The Globe consider the point made by The Mail and Empire, to which we alluded yesterday, that the civic lines operating outside the Street Railway Company's territory, and bringing in business from the extra-urban districts, will tend to build up the company's business in a notable way for the next eight years in the event of the purchase not going thru.

IMPERIAL OIL RESOURCES.

With the launching of the Queen Elizabeth, a super-dreadnought, using oil fuel entirely, attention is again called to the anxiety exhibited by the Imperial Government to secure independent supplies of oil within the empire. The matter is of present importance and urgency and of equal necessity is it that mineral oil resources when discovered shall not be permitted to pass under the control of foreign syndicates or companies. This point was particularly emphasized by the first lord of the admiralty in his review of naval affairs made in the house of commons when he referred to the condition imposed in connection with the West Indian deposits, that leasing companies must be wholly composed of British citizens.

At present the United States is the main source of supply, followed at a long interval by Russia, which has also convenient access to the considerable oil resources of Roumania, and Germany with only small supplies of her own can supplement them by drawing on the oil wells of Galicia, a province of her ally, Austria. Within the United Kingdom itself the only deposits are in the shale fields of Scotland, producing about 300,000 metric tons of oil and valuable by-products. Other known sources of supply within the empire are found principally in Burma, but the prospects in the West Indies are so promising that in all probability these British possessions will become important factors as oil producers.

The Australian Government lately appointed a British expert to examine and report upon the oil resources of the Commonwealth. There can be no doubt that a precedent scientific geological examination is by far the most advantageous method of exploration and the adoption of this policy led to the first really valuable results in Trinidad. In Australia the character of certain of its formations has led to the conclusion that large oil collections will ultimately be found. Canada also, there is good reason to believe, will ultimately bulk much more largely than it has done as an oil producer, and the governments, both dominion and provincial, would act wisely were they to adopt the policy followed by the West Indies and Australian authorities of systematic exploration by experts, and at the same time make it clear that exploration for foreign or private advantage will not be permitted.

THE SULZER IMPEACHMENT.

The general impression left upon the mind of the ordinary reader from the Sulzer impeachment case is that a man who deserved punishment for evil doing has been punished, not because he had been a criminal, but because he had endeavored to break with, and break up, the gang with whom he had been associated. It is probably true that the impeachment proceedings would never have been instituted had Governor Sulzer administered his office for the benefit of and according to the dictates of Tammany Hall. It is equally true that he never would have been called upon to administer the office at all had he not been for many years a complacent and none too scrupulous member of the Tammany organization. It was Tammany that made William Sulzer, then a young man, speaker of the assembly twenty years ago, and his speakership synchronized with an orgy of corruption. From Albany he went to congress as a Tammany candidate, and achieved well deserved distinction in the last congress by his fight for the two battleships. From Washington he returned to Albany as governor of New York.

It is puzzling to account for the temerity of this man, so vulnerable to attack, in throwing down the gage of battle to Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall. He must have known that Tammany and Wall street are always hand in glove and that his questionable transactions on the stock market would be subject to espionage from that powerful political organization. Yet he seems to have forced the fighting and indeed brought to Albany, in extraordinary session, the legislature which impeached him.

The one legal defence which Sulzer had to the impeachment proceedings was brushed aside by the court of appeals and the senate sitting as a high court, the chief justice dissenting. That defence was that he could not be removed from office for offences—even criminal offences—committed before he became governor. So far as we can recall all impeachment trials of the past have been confined to misconduct of the accused while in office.

The impeachment of Judge Archbold of the United States Commerce Court, followed by the impeachment of Governor Sulzer, answers to some extent the claim made by friends of the "Recall of Officials" that proceedings by impeachment are too cumbersome and antiquated to efficiently deal with misconduct in office. Certain it is that political partisanship is apt to obscure the real issue in impeachment proceedings and in the application of the "Recall" alike. Under our system judges may be removed upon an address from the two houses of parliament and any official from the prime minister down can be promptly dealt with by a vote of the house of commons. The British system is simpler, altho it must be admitted that the formal impeachment and conviction of a high official is more impressive than his enforced resignation by an adverse vote in the house.

In the British system, of course, there is no provision for dealing with the head of the state, altho in the case of Charles the First and James the Second some rough and ready methods were made available.

In the case of President Andrew Johnson the proceedings were more orderly but scarcely less arbitrary. The charges were so frivolous as to excite contempt, and yet he escaped conviction by only one vote. The two or three Republican senators who defied the party lash and voted according to their convictions were driven from public life and not until long after death had claimed them were the purity of their motives and the value of their services recognized by the country.

YONGE STREET WIDENING.

Mr. George J. Castle is at least a generation ahead of his age. He speaks as a practical man with expert experience and engineering ability on a matter which nearly concerns the interests and the pockets of the citizens, but his suggestion about the widening of Yonge street has received almost no attention.

As a simple plan he proposes that instead of expropriating the property involved, the city purchase a depth of twenty feet in the rear of the lots to be affected by the widening. The buildings on the front may then be moved back twenty feet and the street left twenty feet wider at a cost which would save the citizens $1,600,000 allowing the cost of the official plan as estimated at $3,100,000 and the cost of the Castle plan as $1,500,000. To this is to be added the widening of the Yonge street subway and the railway bridge north of the cemetery, which Mr. Castle thinks should be charged to the city at large, as it is for the general benefit, and he places the cost at $300,000.

No one can accuse the city council of "graft" in any form, but very frequently stupidity costs more than graft, and it is this which makes city government so expensive.

Outside the council there is always opposition to any plan which prevents the possibility of indirect graft of any description, such as arises in expropriations, arbitrations and other technical, involved and expensive processes.

The same objectors are always clamorous against any strictly businesslike form of government, such as the German civic system, which means economy for the citizens, low taxes and efficiency of administration.

MEAT SHORTAGE IN THE U.S.

That the United States is confronted with a decided meat shortage is very clearly brought out in a special bulletin issued recently by the federal department of agriculture. Mr. James M. Pickens of the bureau of animal industry states that the per capita consumption of meat is estimated to have decreased from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 pounds in 1913, while the number of beef cattle has dropped during the last six years by 30 per cent., notwithstanding the considerable increase of population. Department estimates show that the number of beef cattle in the country on January 1, 1907, was 51,566,000 and at the beginning of this year only 36,030,000, while the number of dairy cattle has practically remained stationary. As a consequence beef exports have greatly diminished and the slaughter of beef has fallen by approximately no less than 780,000,000 pounds in the last three years.

It is therefore not surprising in view of these figures that meat now figures on the free list, and that Canada is being drawn upon to replace the deficiency. This will undoubtedly mean a rise in prices in Canada, and in all probability a reduction in the number of beef cattle. Even if the efforts now being made to increase the home supply of the United States meets with a measure of success some years must elapse before the figures assume a more favorable aspect, and meanwhile that country will be a competitor for beef in the world markets. Yet the department asserts that the farms have almost unlimited possibilities for live stock production, and that all the meats needed could be furnished were the farmers shown how to produce it, and how to get a ready and profitable market. A better system of distribution is evidently the chief desideratum—one which will counteract the too successful endeavor of the meat trust to place an inordinate share of profits in its own coffers.

VICTROLA RECORDS.

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The Philosopher of Folly

By Sherwood Hart

AFTER THE GAME.

Home they bore the team half dead from the football field in haste; each dismembered form in bed carefully the doctors placed; long and tirelessly they toiled, while the air was thick with groans, getting twisted necks uncoiled, patching up the busted bones, sorting out the teeth and eyes from a pile of human scraps, grading thumbs by shape and size of the mangled football chaps; surgeons hurried here and there, nailing on loose hands and feet, stitching up torn heads of hair, making several wishbones meet; nurses hustled fro and to, carting hammers, awls and saws, lint and bandages and glue, rubber noses, ears and jaws. When I saw these human wrecks, briny tears suffused my lamps: "Must they thus cash in their checks ere they've whipped last season's champs? Must they in the flower of youth thus ingloriously croak ere the season's done, forsooth?" thus I sorrowfully spoke. But the doctors still worked on with their faces set and tense, from the twilight till the dawn, mending up those football gents.

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DECISION OF CITY COUNCIL WILL HAVE SERIOUS BEARING

By Refusing to Recommend Engagement of Expert Counsel, Railway's Clean-up Project Might Be Shelved—Hysterics Give Way More and More to Serious Argument.

There never was a more serious fact bearing upon the commercial and industrial progress of the city than that the city council has the power to decide whether or not there is to be a clean-up of the franchises within the city's limits. Into the city council is to be thrown next Thursday the question: Will a bylaw be submitted to the people?

With few exceptions the members of the city council will offer themselves for re-election in not much more than two months from now. To som of them the first of January looks like not much more than two days away. They have their ears to the ground. One malicious yelp or one hysterical squeal makes a noise to them like ten thousand cannon sounding their defeat on January first. The opposition to the clean-up of the franchises is alive to conditions, and a yelp or squeal is let out wherever those members for re-election are found in an attitude of listening for quake tremors.

Fear for Their Places.

Two or more members may be bunched to discuss the issue. One will say: "If a bylaw had been submitted a month ago it would have swept every bit of opposition aside." Another will say: "The people will not stand today for giving twelve millions for the street railway franchise." The place that will be taken in next Thursday's debate by those members whose ears are to the ground can be anticipated. There are members of the council who go into the debate with a determination that all the facts will be threshed out. What impression they will make upon those members who have their ears to the ground remains to be seen. It has to be admitted that those members who have their ears to the ground are very uncertain as to the desire of the electors to re-elect them.

Decision Means Much.

While the result of the debate will be a decision as to whether expert counsel will be engaged to assist the civic legal department in drawing up an agreement of purchase, yet a refusal to engage expert counsel would mean a refusal to submit a bylaw, inasmuch as the drawing up of an agreement of purchase is a necessary preliminary to the preparation of a bylaw.

Those members who have their ears to the ground have not had much time to overcome their nervousness at the sounds of malicious yelps or hysterical squeals from the opposition. In another week or two those yelps and squeals will probably be unheard in the clamor for a clean-up of the franchises. Therefore, it would be good policy to assent to the employment of special counsel, so that the drawing up of the agreement of purchase may be gone on with. By the time the bylaw would be ready for the third reading those members who keep their ears to the ground would then have greater certainty of whether there is likely to be a wave of opinion favorable to a clean-up of the franchises, or a stampede from the purchase of the properties.

Time is Needed.

Before it is possible to have an understanding of the popularity of a bylaw to clean-up the franchises at the price asked, more time must be allowed the ratepayers to turn the facts over in their minds. Up to the present time the opposition, led by a jaundiced controller and newspaper, has been hollering all sorts of mad ideas, and has set going the class that is always ready to give malicious yelps and hysterical squeals. But those who have waited for the reports of the valuators have now the facts to guide them. Their voice will be heard more and more. Members of the council who have their ears to the ground should not shy from this tip.

KEEN BATTLE ON IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Concessions Made to Permit Absent Fishermen to Record Votes.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—Fishermen who happen to be away from their homes on October 30, the day set for the general election in Newfoundland, will not be disfranchised if they are within reach of St. John's.

The government, recognizing the fact that at the end of October every year hundreds of men from all parts of the island come here to dispose of their summer's catch of fish, has worked out a plan whereby they will be permitted to deposit their ballots in this city. This arrangement may cause some delay in the gathering of the returns, as the ballot boxes will have to be sent by rail or steamer to the districts in which the voters reside before the ballots can be counted.

For the third time, the supporters of the present premier, Sir Edward Morris, are aligned against those of Sir Robert Bond, former premier.

The Bond party is making its fight on the contention that, under the present government expenditures have been extravagant. The particular point emphasized is the amount of money spent in the construction of branch railways in various parts of the island. Sir Robert Bond declares that these represent an undue outlay with no prospects of adequate returns to the colony.

Union of Fishermen.

The Fisherman's Protective Union, which has attained a large membership since the last election, promises to play an important part this year. Originally the union planned to put its own candidates in the field and try to capture the balance of power in the house. Recently, however, a coalition was formed between the union and the Liberal party in support of Sir Robert. The Bond men claim that this will give added strength to their side, while the friends of Premier Morris declare the combination has caused sore spots in both the Liberal and the union ranks. Sir Edward was formerly a Liberal, but since he left the Bond Government his supporters have been termed the people's party.

No International Issues.

International issues will not be prominent in this election. The former disagreement between the parties over American fishing rights, in which Premier Morris opposed granting American fishermen baiting privileges in Newfoundland waters in return for the free entry of Newfoundland fish into the United States, has been disposed of by the passage of the tariff bill, which provides for the free entry of fish to American ports.

LAKE SUPERIOR IS LASHED INTO FURY

Serious Damage to Shipping is Reported—First Snow of Season.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—A northwest storm which whipped Lake Superior last night, caught the rudderless steamer Lackawanna, being towed into Duluth by the tug Sabin, and some fear was expressed here for her.

The storm delayed the steamer W. L. Brown for ten hours. The E. C. Pope, the Shenandoah, and numerous other vessels were delayed.

The boom of the Inter-State bridge was broken by the storm and traffic will be blocked in the Superior channel until repairs can be made.

Weather reports on the Vermillion range indicate low temperatures with snow fall at Tower, Ely, Winton and reaching to Fairbanks. This is the first snow of the season.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD FIFTEEN ARE DYING

Toll of Troop Train Wreck Greater Than at First Estimated.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—Victims of yesterday's troop train wreck on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Buckatunna, Miss., were brought to Mobile early today on relief trains. The list of known dead at 8 o'clock was twenty-two, most of whom were members of the 17th Coast Artillery.

There were 74 seriously injured soldiers in Mobile hospitals, while a number of the less seriously hurt were taken to the Government Hospital at Fort Morgan.

Physicians who arrived on the relief train said they feared at least fifteen among the seriously injured could not survive.

Investigation of the cause of the wreck continued today. It was believed to have resulted from the derailing of the locomotive tender, which dragged the baggage car and three coaches off the track and over a 25-foot trestle.

The injured were members of the 170th Co., 39th Co., and the 8th Band. They were en route from Forts Morgan and Barancas to a state fair at Meridian, Miss. Additions to the list of dead included the initials of four unidentified men. These were "V. A. S.," "W. C. A.," "W. C. S." and "V. W. C."

CROWN PRINCE WAS TOO HASTY

Chancellor's Explanation Has Largely Removed Cause of Friction, He Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—The German Crown Prince on Friday last sent a letter to the imperial chancellor, declaring untrue the statement appearing in the press that he was in opposition to his father, the Emperor on the question of the accession of Prince Ernest August of Cumberland to the throne of Brunswick.

He expressed his deep regret that his private letter on the subject had been made public and said the answer sent to him by the imperial chancellor explaining the situation, had done much to clear up the matter in his eyes.

LICENSE FEES TO GO UP IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alb., Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—Increased license fees will be charged under the new Liquor License Act to be introduced in the legislature this session. Breweries, of which there are eight in Alberta, will be assessed $5000 each, hotels in towns less than 10,000 people, $400, and over ten thousand $800. For the first time, clubs will be brought under the Liquor License Act. Fees for clubs will be in cities over 20,000 people $800, between 20,000 and 10,000 $400, less than 10,000 $200.

It also provides that in clubs where liquor is sold meals must also be provided.

DIRIGIBLE FLIGHTS COUNTERMANDED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—(Can Press.)—Because of the disaster to the Zeppelin dirigible balloon, the minister of war has countermanded all the proposed ascents of the military dirigibles, Zodiac and Belgique for this year.

He has also decided to suspend, and probably will abandon altogether, the intended purchase of a new dirigible of the German rigid type.

You never get "Short Count" when buying a box of

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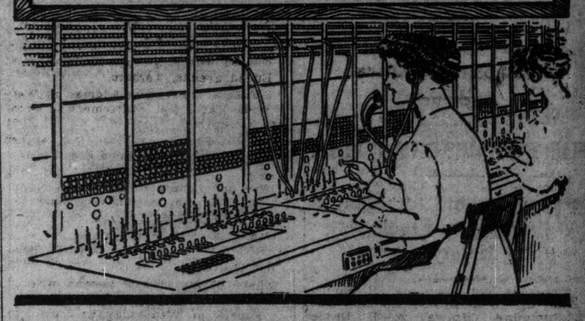
Some Suggestions.



Service Helps.

Answer the telephone promptly, thus saving the time of three—the caller, the operator, and the person called. In identifying yourself say "John Doe & Co." or "Mr. Doe of John Doe & Co." rather than "Hello!" or "Well?"

In sending a message speak distinctly and courteously—a number clearly given facilitates prompt connection. Give one figure at a time, e.g., "one-nine-two-four." Hold the lips close to the transmitter. When connection is established say "Mr. Doe wishes to speak to Mr. Roe." This method is both time-saving and courteous.

Refer to the latest telephone directory—numbers called from memory are frequently transposed. A wrong number delays the caller, annoys the person wrongly called and slows up the service!

Make specific complaints—"The service is bad" is too indefinite. Give complete details so that a correction of the difficulties met with can be made.

Have adequate equipment—unless there are lines and stations enough to handle incoming and outgoing messages promptly, you and your customers are delayed. "Line's Busy" frequently results in loss of business—your competitor benefits.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

CIRCUS LIONS CREATED PANIC

Good People of Leipsic Were Given the Scare of Their Lives.

LEIPSIC, Germany, Oct. 20.—(Can. Press.)—Five lions belonging to an American circus obtained their freedom in the streets of Leipsic last night owing to a collision between a street car and their cage while it was on the way to the railroad station after a performance. The cage was torn open by the shock, and the appearance of the wild animals in the centre of the city created a panic among the thousands of people here to attend the celebration of the centennial of the "Battle of the Nations."

One of the lions entered an hotel, rushed upstairs and proceeded along the corridors, driving the visitors before it into their rooms.

It was sometime before policemen arrived and shot the animal. The other four also were shot and killed in various parts of the city. Nobody was attacked by the lions.

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COLD STORAGE INVENTOR DEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 20. — (Can. Press.)—Charles Tellier, inventor of the cold storage system for the preservation of foodstuffs, died yesterday. He was 85 years old. Altho others made millions from his inventions, M. Tellier was in very straitened circumstances, and a fund was raised amounting to $20,000, which was to have been paid over to him shortly.