

THE TORONTO WORLD

A morning newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone-private exchange connecting all departments—Main 252, between 8 a. m. and 12 p. m. After midnight and on Sundays or holidays use Main 252 Business and Circulation Dept.; Main 253 Editorial and News Dept.; Main 254 Sporting and Commercial Editors.

Special terms to agents and wholesale rates to newsdealers on application. Advertising rates on application. Address: THE WORLD, 51 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada. Advertisements and subscriptions are also received thru any responsible advertising agency in Canada or the United States, etc.

TORONTO JUNCTION OFFICE: 22 West Dundas-street, F. W. Ellison, Agent.

HAMILTON OFFICE: Royal Block, North James and Merrick-streets. Telephone 966. Walter Harvey, Agent.

The World can be obtained at the following news stands:

BUFFALO, N. Y.—News stand, Elliott-square, news stand Main and Niagara-streets; Sherman, 588 Main-street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn-street.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wolverine News Co., and all news stands.

HALIFAX—Halter Hotel news stand.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Amos news stand.

MONTREAL—Windsor Hotel and St. Lawrence Hall; all news stands and newsboys.

NEW YORK—St. Denis Hotel and Hotel News stand, 1 Park Row.

OTTAWA—Despatch and Agency Co.; all hotels and news stands.

QUEBEC—Quebec News Co.

ST. JOHN N.B.—Raymond's Doherty.

WINNIPEG—T. Eaton Co., 2 A. Mcintosh; John McDonald; Hotel Empire news stand.

All Railway news stands and trains.

Does The Morning World reach your home before 6:30? If it does not send in complaint to the circulation department. The World is anxious to make its carrier service as nearly perfect as possible.

DISTURBING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, and now president of the Carnegie Trust Company, has been interviewed in New York.

Between the lines it is easy to read Mr. Shaw's opinion that the only danger of a financial panic at this time proceeds from the course President Roosevelt has taken. This impression is being cultivated and disseminated by the great corporations, their owners and satellites, from John D. Rockefeller down. An attempt is being made to indoctrinate the people with the notion that they ought to be exceedingly prosperous, and that any clouds which lower upon their financial horizon are due entirely to the misdirected activity of the government officials, especially of President Roosevelt.

It might be interesting to ask Mr. Shaw, and others, why it is that they object to the president of the United States obeying his oath of office and seeing to it that the laws of the United States are enforced and obeyed. Do they believe or consider that certain corporations, or any of them, are above the law? Are they contending that laws passed by congress should not be enforced as against certain powerful combinations of rich men? Do they countenance lawlessness on the part of corporations? Do they condone the arrogant and continued aggressions upon the rights of the people made by trusts and combinations? If yes, then how can they logically condemn the Western Federation of Miners or any other combination which undertakes to override the law and defy the constituted authorities? Do these critics of President Roosevelt take the position that the law itself is altogether wrong? Do they believe that rebating, discriminating and other practices are to be upheld, and that status denouncing them are mischievous and absurd?

We hear a great deal about the president "disturbing the confidence of investors," but the ordinary investor is a man who obeys the law. Why should he be disturbed because the laws are being enforced? As a rule investors prefer a country where law is supreme. The fact is that it is not the president or the law officers of the United States who have disturbed the confidence of the people, but it is the Rockefeller, the Harriman, and others who have done it. The people have learned that these men juggle securities and misappropriate the money of investors.

The people have not had their confidence shaken by learning that the government is honest and strong. On the contrary, they have more faith in the government, and therefore in the country, than they ever had before. They have lost confidence, however, in certain law-breakers, and are timid about entrusting their money to them.

SHOULD MINISTERS OF THE CROWN GROW RICH IN OFFICE?

The Sunnyside (P. E. I.) Journal recently said that Sir Hubert Tupper left the government a poor man, "in striking contrast to the case of some other gentlemen who have served as ministers of the crown."

"Yes," replies The Toronto Globe, "in striking contrast to his father, for instance, who did not leave office poor."

The Globe then, dealing with The Journal's evident reference to a minister who resigned from the Laurier government and is reputed to be a millionaire, in western lands and limits, says:

The Liberal press used to say the same things of the elder Sir Charles. They credited him with

wealth which at that day in Canada was miraculous, and then asked, "Where did he get it?" The answer that every partisan gave imputed all sorts of public crimes to the rich politician. The Journal and those of its ilk are practising similar tactics on the other side to-day. It is a discreditable business. Sir Charles was probably not as wealthy as the excited politicians gave him credit for being. He was in office in a time of expansion. He had access to information, had speculative opportunities, and speculative courage. With that combination he made some money, and did not need to rob the treasury to do so. All experience shows us that the public man who does not possess the primary virtue of common honesty does not last very long. However clever he may be, he resembles the fletcher which goes often to the well, but is broken at last.

But, after all, does not the proverb say that it is the broken pitcher which goes oftenest to the well? And should a man, for his private gain, make use of "information and speculative opportunities" obtained in his official capacity? The Globe's defence of the Liberal ex-minister is a weak one.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER EXPORTS.

Canadian farmers who have been accustomed to regard the export of butter as a negligible quantity in the British market so far as regards dairy produce may be surprised to learn that the butter exports of the commonwealth amount in a year to over 31,000 tons. What is of even greater interest is the exceptional care taken to secure the qualities required to maintain the confidence of British consumers. The regulations for this object are contained in the commonwealth Commerce Act, which came into effect in October of last year. They provide for the compulsory inspection and supervision of all food exports, and for a specific form of marking on packages with a trade description, the basic principle of which is that all brands shall be true to description. If any other matter is placed by individual exporters on their products the contents of the package must be in strict accordance with the representation.

These stringent rules were adopted because it was found that prior to the passing of the Commerce Act, butter, the worst butter, bore the most superlative appellations. Owing to the opposition of one of the states, where supervision was not practiced, the grading of butter has not been made compulsory, and is in the option of the shipper, but inspection is absolutely necessary before shipment, and the application for inspection must certify that the butter contains more than 82 per cent. of butter fat and less than 16 per cent. moisture, four per cent. salt, three per cent. casein and five per cent. butyric acid, and any coloring matter deemed harmless by the agricultural department. An export permit is only issued when the butter is found to be in accordance with the specification.

Altho classification is only optional it has become very popular. When it is desired the department grades the butter, brands the package with the commonwealth stamp and issues a certificate. First, qualities are designated as "first-class," "superfine," and "lower grades," and "prize," "first-class," "second-class" and "patry." All the shippers from the State of Victoria have had their butter graded and branded with the grade certificate numbered. The department takes an active part in securing proper quality, and notifies factory managers of the nature and extent of the defects, at the same time suggesting methods of improvement. As a result orders are now cable from London for specific quantities weekly based on the government certificates. The article in the international weekly section of The New York Commercial, from which this information is taken, says that considerable controversy has taken place both in Melbourne and London regarding the subject of butter grading, and certain modifications in the present system have been suggested. But with further experience the friction will no doubt be removed, and compulsory departmental grading and branding is looked forward to as one of the ultimate results of the existing legislation.

There is a lesson for Canada in all this in view of the complaints reported by the Dominion trade agents in Great Britain, and it is one which ought to be taken in the cultivation of that market.

THREE HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Herr Webber Blown Ten Feet into Air at Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 19.—At 9 o'clock this morning, Robert Little, superintendent of the waterworks, and Herman Webber, sewer and plumbing inspector, with an Italian laborer, went into a manhole of the trunk sewer at the corner of Simcoe-street and Victoria-avenue to make an examination. When at the bottom of the manhole, one of the two lighted a match and an explosion from gas occurred, blowing Webber out thru the manhole and 10 feet into the air. He was badly injured, one arm being broken and his face and hands scorched. Mr. Little escaped with a few scorches, and the Italian was badly burned and bruised. The presence of gas in the sewer was unexpected, and not supposed to be regular sewer gas but had filled into the sewers from natural gas leakage.

Injured by Dynamite. BELLEVILLE, Aug. 19.—Arthur Price, a six-year-old lad living near this city, found a stick of dynamite and pounded it with a stone. He lost two fingers, an eye and was horribly cut about the face, but will recover.

DEFENDANTS AT ENQUIRY SAY LETTERS WERE FAKED

Murray and Hickey Admit That Lucas Was Paid Money, But Deny Crooked Work.

Evidence given in the trial of Messrs. Hickey and Murray before the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Convention at the Labor Temple yesterday tends to show that the questionable methods adopted in political campaigns on this continent to secure votes were extensively employed during the last election of officers of this organization.

Hickey and Murray, the defendants, were both placed on the stand and denied that they had paid or promised anyone any reward for services rendered, but admitted saying that if elected they intended being surrounded with their friends. When confronted with several letters which they are alleged to have written, both denied any knowledge of them.

This led to a lively scrimmage between the respective counsel and insinuations were freely made that the letters were "faked" and made to the committee to decide if the letters should be used in evidence and whether they were bona fide.

The committee will give their decision on this point to-day when the trial is resumed. It is understood other charges are to be made as soon as these are finished. Edgar B. Lucas of Hamilton was the first witness called. He is one of the inspectors alleged to have accepted bribes from the defendants. He admitted having met the general secretary at Boston previous to counting the votes and was told that Inspector Edmunds would be O. K., but that Hayden would not. He had met Hickey at Haverhill and told him he would get a square deal on the count. He emphatically denied that Hickey promised to "take care" of him and Edmunds. In cross-examination Lucas acknowledged saying that he "held John Tobin in the hollow of his hand," but explained that he had done so because he thought he had held the balance of power between a hot Tobin advocate, and Edmunds, an equally warm Hickey supporter. Also he had once been promised the position of Canadian organizer by the Tobin administration, but had not been appointed, consequently he was "sore" on Tobin.

He had received money from Hickey, "but only in the way of a loan," and had also increased the "loan" since his arrival in Toronto to give evidence at this trial. These admissions produced a great sensation among the delegates, which was intensified later when Mr. Murphy elicited the fact that Lucas, while in Boston, was accompanied by the American Express Co.'s office by Hickey, and there sent money home—all this before the position of the committee was completed. Lucas tried to evade giving direct answers to the questions asked, but was forced to admit that he had hurried to Brockton to inform Hickey of the result—also it was distinctly understood that the returns should not be made public by anyone but Secretary Bain; also that he had chummed with Edmunds because he was a sympathizer of Hickey's.

C. A. Kelly of Brockton, treasurer of the Hickey defense fund, was the next witness called and testified that the funds of this association had been expended for car expenses and witness fees. Lucas, he said, had been paid witness fees to come from Hamilton to testify. Kelly had gone to Donavan's on one occasion to visit Jerry Donovan, a campaign official for Hickey, on Hickey's behalf.

Witness said: "I went to Dauber's regularly two or three times a week at that time to see my mother, who was very ill. On one occasion Hickey told me that Donovan had called him on the telephone and told him he must see Hickey at once. Hickey was very busy at that time and asked if I would call on Donovan when I went to Dauber's. I did so, and I told him that it was the general opinion in Brockton that Edmunds could be bought very cheaply, and that our only chance to get a fair count was to keep him sober. Donovan promised to stick close to Edmunds and keep him in line."

"Donovan then told me to ask Hickey if he was elected to see that he (Donovan) was given a position in the general office. I reported this to Hickey, but as far as I know Hickey never promised anybody anything for his support. The general opinion in Brockton, when it was heard that Edmunds had been chosen, was that he was a bad man for the position of inspector."

Harvesters Wanted West. 20,000 men wanted in the Northwest to assist in harvesting; \$12 takes you to Winnipeg on C. P. R. farm laborers' excursions, leaving Aug. 27, 30, and Sept. 3, and returning home for additional \$18, after working one month. Full information at C. P. R. offices.

SWEET CAPRAL

SWEET CAPRAL

CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Political Intelligence

What the electors of Canada want is the actual political news, and all of it, rather than partisan distortions. There is widespread suppression of important political news by the partisan press of this country. Both Liberal and Conservative organs avoid publishing anything that reflects on both sides, or suggests any new ideas, that both the old parties consider dangerous. And whoever broaches a new idea in parliament will get a line, or at most a distorted paragraph report from the partisan press. The World is trying, in this column of political intelligence, to give the whole story of the political situation. The Toronto News has also started in to print political news that the people of Canada ought to have, and last week it discussed in a candid way the condition of the Conservative party, and its lack of leaders in the provinces. We have already reproduced a part of it. On Saturday it printed the letter of a correspondent, in reply to its delineation of Conservative party conditions. We print it in this column to-day. Already, as a result of the outspoken and fair statement of what is being said, thought and done in connection with our politics as published in these columns, the partisan press have had to take some notice. Indeed, half the political discussion carried on in the party press of Canada for the past week seems to be based on The World's political intelligence.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

To the Editor of The Toronto News:

I have read your Ottawa correspondent's letter of to-night, and several other letters from the same correspondent, and I have read quite a number of your articles on the condition of the Conservative party.

I am a Conservative, and never voted otherwise in my 20 years of manhood. And, as such, I take the liberty of saying that your correspondent and your editorials on this subject are all marked by one thing whether by design or not I will not here attempt to say until you have had an opportunity of reply—they avoid the question. The question is not only Mr. Borden's lieutenant and the Conservative organization, but pre-eminently the question is Mr. Borden. How is he leader; is he the best man available; why have the people not responded to him? When Mr. Borden was in Vancouver a couple of years or more ago, he was, to use the phrase of a friend of mine, "a frost." As to his elevation to the leadership, I have heard something of the facts, and the real truth is that he is in the position because he was put into it by clever manipulation of the Tupper and certain Conservative M. P.'s and ex-ministers, who had brought about the wreck of 1896. Having wrecked the party, they plotted to retain control, and they selected Mr. Borden for that purpose.

THE SAME OLD CROWD.

This old and discredited crowd are still there, and they arrange deals with Liberals, and they agree to support pension and salary grabs, and they wheedled Mr. Borden into taking a salary, and they say and believe that the only way to beat the Crows is to stick to the Canadian Pacific, in the hope of a big election campaign fund. They have kept control, and they have plotted steadily night and day to counteract the influence of the progressive wing of the party. These are the men behind Mr. Borden; these are the men who made him leader; these are the men, some of them, who, even when in opposition, by the records of the insurance commission, went wrong in land deals with the Canadian Pacific, and with trust funds, and who insist on being recognized as chiefs. And Mr. Borden recognizes them and defends them.

MR. BORDEN'S QUALITIES.

Now, as to Mr. Borden: I grant that his character is good, that his intellectual calibre is high, that his private life is stainless, that he is a sound lawyer. He would make a model judge or a minister of justice somewhat after the type of Sir John Thompson. But a leader must have imagination, must have progressive ideas, and able to seize at a flash other progressive ideas, and who can win the heart of the people. The heart of the Conservative rank and file, as you rightly said, is big, strong and true, but R. L. Borden, with all his cold virtues, has not the one essential gift of being able to warm that heart, to make it responsive. To quote my friend again, Borden is a frost, and Foster an icicle.

If, therefore, you mean business, a convention must be called, not only to settle the question of lieutenants, but more important still that of leader. And it is the last point that you take for granted as settled.

FREE AND OPEN CONVENTION.

Why do you evade it? And there must be a progressive platform. No "organized" or "arranged" convention will do. There must be a great big free and open convention, and every man who goes into it must go into it with a chance of having even the leader's seat in his ambition, and the right to be heard in formulating a policy and a program.

But enough at present. If I were to make any further suggestions, I might hurt a great cause. A "John A." Boy.

Toronto, August 16, 1907.

THE BOURASSA HAMMER.

The blows of the Bourassa hammer on the political anvil can be heard all over Canada to-day. There's a clear-cut ring in them that makes you take notice of the clanging. To-day he is hammering the politicians of Quebec, and especially the Liberals. I saw him at his meeting last Sunday at Rigaud, near the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. Rigaud, or to use the proper title of the village, Sainte Madeleine de Rigaud, is on the west bank of the Ottawa, and celebrated its centennial some years ago. There are some old French houses in the place, an old church, and, of still greater importance, there is a shrine up the mountain, behind the village, that is the scene of many a pilgrimage of the faithful.

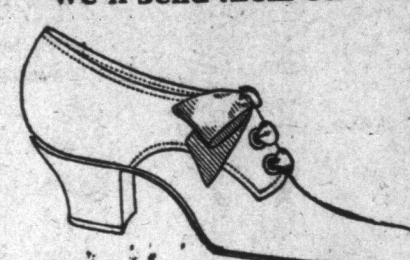
On Sunday last there was a pilgrimage to this shrine, and Mr. Bourassa had the good judgment to fix his meeting on the day of one of the big pilgrimages. On Sunday several thousand people gathered in the village. Some attended the church service, and many ascended the mountain to visit the shrine after their devotions.

The women and children picked largely, but most of the men went to the political meeting, which was held in front of the house of the village mayor—a fine brick structure, with a big verandah all about it. The representatives of the county, both for the Dominion and the local, were invited to meet Mr. Bourassa, and the meeting itself was under the auspices of the Liberals in the locality. There must have been two or three thousand people at the meeting. All the details of the meeting were arranged beforehand by a friendly conference, and the mayor was chosen to act as chairman, or rather, as they call him, president. All the speaking was in French.

Three or four of the lesser lights spoke at the first, turn about, and then Mr. Bourassa spoke for half an hour or so. Those who have heard him speak in English—and he is an admirable speaker in English—can only have a fair idea of his effectiveness on a stump in his native tongue. Where he at times seems to pose in the house of commons, when speaking in English, he certainly lives the very part when he stands up and addresses his fellow-countrymen in French. He is always well-dressed, his manners are of the best. He looks somewhat like a Parisian, and not

A Last Effort to Clear The White Oxford Shoes

We'll send them out Wednesday at Half-Price



Shouldn't need any further argument to cause scores of women to flock here for them to-morrow.

The Shoes are faultless every way and well worth buying in quantity for next season. Neat, comfortable shapes—Blucher style—plain toe and Cuban heel—flexible turn soles. Sizes and half sizes from 2 1/4 to 5. Better to get a couple of pairs than wish after that you had. The quick price, each... 1.00

SECOND FLOOR—QUEEN.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

only has he a good diction, but he has a splendid delivery in a voice the tone of which recalls the good actors of the Parisian theatres.

As soon as he began to speak, everyone was still, and they listened to him as he really was—a tribute of the people. He told them that he was a Liberal, the son of a Liberal, and the grandson of a Liberal. He read them the declarations of Liberals and the programs of Liberals, and he said that what he read was his platform; and then he proceeded to contrast the acts of the Liberal government at Quebec with this platform. He showed them that the public domain was being wasted, that all sorts of concessions were given, to the disadvantage of the people, and he wound up this portion of his address by some very drastic comments on the ministers whose names are involved in the so-called Abitibi scandal, in which Baron Lepine and Hon. Mr. Prevost were very much involved.

What Mr. Bourassa said, in substance, was: "I am a Liberal, but I cannot stand for this." Then he took up the question of public instruction, and he showed, by quotations from Liberals and from the clergy, that the children of Quebec could stand much better schools, and that if they had these better schools they would be better fitted for the battle of life. These quotations, he said, were his views, and therefore it was as a Liberal pure and simple that he stood up for honesty in the administration of the public domain and for better education of the people. If he had occasion to criticize the conduct of Liberals, he was not to be blamed, but the Liberals had to be blamed, inasmuch as they had departed from their program, and had allowed the public rights and the public domains to be raided.

When Mr. Boyer, the commons member, was speaking, and he spoke before Mr. Bourassa, he made quite an impression on his own friends by the way he handled Mr. Bourassa. But it was only a temporary advantage, for as soon as Mr. Bourassa got on his feet he was able to shatter all that Mr. Boyer had said, and to make Mr. Boyer look somewhat ridiculous in the eyes of his own constituents. Bourassa is a man of first-class ability, and the people are coming to him more and more because they recognize in him a genuine tribute of the people. Every word that he says they eagerly listen to, and they go home with ideas in their heads that will force them to think of the actual condition of affairs in their province and in Canada. "M."

AT OSOODE HALL

Judgment For \$349. Judgment has been given against J. M. Ross, Sons and Co., for \$349.50 in favor of Rice Lewis and Son for goods supplied.

Damage For Injuries. Francis John Paget has issued a writ for unstated damages against the Toronto Railway Company for personal injuries.

\$500 on Notes. The Trusts and Guarantee Company, as administrators of the J. M. Staelen estate, are suing J. M. Bingham for \$500 due on promissory notes.

The Pennsylvania Coal. Silver Mines, and Arthur G. Slight, are being sued by John A. Munroe, of New Liskeard, for a declaration that the latter is trustee for the plaintiff of a certain location in Coleman Township and for an injunction preventing the lot from being dealt with in the meantime.

Bank Begins an Action. The Union Bank of Canada yesterday issued a writ at Osgoode Hall against D. L. Gordon, claiming \$489.02 on eighteen promissory notes, made in favor of A. H. Dewdney & Bro., and endorsed by them to the bank.

COMPETITION WILL DO IT.

The Wabigoon, Ont., Star, Aug. 8: The Toronto World remarks that the way to get a universal two-cent fare is to compel those companies already required by law to give that service, to put the same into effect. As soon as the Grand Trunk has a two-cent-a-mile service from Montreal to Toronto, the Canadian Pacific will have the same, and before long the two-cent-a-mile service will, by the mere law of competition, become almost universal.

May Obtain Marks. The successful candidates at the recent teachers' and matriculation examinations of Jameson-avenue Collegiate Institute may obtain their marks and certificates at the college to-day and Wednesday from 9 to 12 a.m. from J. E. Jewett, acting principal.

First Baby at Albany Mansion. ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 19.—A daughter was born this morning to Governor and Mrs. Hughes. Mother and child are doing well. This is said to be the first baby ever born in the executive mansion.

Labor Day Rates. Return tickets between all stations on the Canadian Pacific will be on sale at single fare, good going Aug. 21, Sept. 1 and 2, returning until Sept. 3, at per C.P.R. offices.

KILLS TO AVENGE HONOR.

Chicago Woman Shoots Man for Circulating Stories.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Because she believes he had caused her husband to leave her and broken up her home by circulating malicious stories, Mrs. Baerger Anselino shot and killed Felipe Peres yesterday in an alley in the rear of her home. Mrs. Anselino escaped and has not been arrested. According to the stories told by neighbors, the woman acted in defence of her reputation, and it is their belief that she will not be punished.

Algonquin National Park.

A veritable paradise for the angler hunter, reached only via Grand Trunk Railway System. The lakes and rivers, numbering considerably over 1000, form a veritable network of waterways, affording innumerable trips for the canoeist and camper. The best and fullest information can be obtained from the excellent illustrated and descriptive folder, "Algonquin National Park," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway. Call at city office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, and get a copy.

WHEN THE WEEK BEGINS.

Editor World: Kindly oblige patrons A and B thru the columns of the World and decide their serious argument as to the day and hour when each week commences.

Box 25, Sudbury, Ont.

The civil week ends at 12 o'clock on Saturday and the new week then begins.

Crow's Nest Output. The output of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries for the week ending Aug. 16 was 22,793 tons.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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

Michie & Co., Limited