

The Toronto World

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Orders taken by all newsdealers and postmasters or may be left at The World, 55 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE CORPORATIONS AND THE PREMIER.

Our corporation-controlled contemporaries are naturally disappointed that The World declines to join them in their attempt to upset the present provincial administration. They continue to enlarge upon the iniquity of the Healey's Falls lease, and because they represent its terms run counter to Premier Whitney's declared policy and to The World's position on the question of public ownership, they can scarcely find words to express their astonishment that their invitation is rejected. All this is amusing enough, when the true position of these ardent advocates of public ownership in the abstract is remembered, and their ulterior object. Why should The World, or for the matter of that, any sincere supporter of public ownership and its practical application, at this moment, prefer Mr. Ross to Mr. Whitney? Mr. Ross the whole province knows to be opposed to public ownership, and to have been, during his term of office, bound hand and foot to the incorporation chariot. Mr. Whitney has at least done something towards obtaining cheap electricity for the people, and towards curbing the corporations that are battering at the fastenings on the people, and The World hopes, having gone so far on the right road, that he will yield to the weight of argument and the course of public opinion, and come out straightly for public ownership and operation of all provincial utilities, services and monopolistic resources.

The World advocates public ownership constantly, and it desires to see an independent authority created strong enough and determined enough to compel recognition of a policy making for the best interests of the people. With such a force present in the province, holding the balance of power, or if the Liberal party had officially declared itself in favor of public ownership, there might be reason for the implied reproach that The World, by refusing to join forces against Mr. Whitney, is false to its principles. But that is not the political situation in Ontario. The alternative offered to public ownership men at this time is not between a supporter and an opponent of public ownership, but between an avowed opponent of that policy and a minister who, if not wholly favorable, is at least less unfriendly. Mr. Whitney, in the matter of conserving the power resources of the province and securing a measure of public control, has done more—much more—than Mr. Ross did, or offers to do. The premier may be at the parting of the ways, but it is not too late for him to choose the road which will establish him in the confidence of the supporters of public ownership.

Destructive criticism of the kind offered by the corporation press is futile and profitless. The power corporations are seriously concerned at the measures taken by the present legislature to curb their predatory propensities, and they are doing their best to discredit the provincial government and to get Mr. Ross back in the saddle. Why? Because they hope to recover control of the provincial administration and to regain the happy hunting ground they possessed under the benevolent regime of the late government. It is certainly curious that the critics who are anathematizing Premier Whitney for going back on his public ownership policy never enlighten the public as to the policy of Mr. Ross and the Liberal party on this issue, nor

invite confidence in them on the ground that they are now prepared to make public ownership a plank in their platform. Until they do this, their appeal for help in a campaign against the present government is a repetition of the flim-flamming tactics of Mr. Aylesworth and his press allies over the government ownership of the telephone service. That it is made should be a warning to Premier Whitney of the danger attending any departure from the course of policy which evoked so much enthusiasm throughout the province. If he stands by the people they will stand by him, if he fails the people in this vital matter, he will alienate the independent opinion which placed him in power, and deliver himself into the hands of his political enemies.

CONTROL OF HUDSON BAY. Now that the opening up of the Hudson Bay route from Central Canada to Europe is well on its way towards realization the international legal position of that great inland sea must become a matter of increasing importance for the Dominion. It is, as every school-boy knows, entirely within Canadian territory, and the conditions in that respect are strictly paralleled by those of Lake Michigan, over whose waters the United States claims exclusive jurisdiction. The old maritime rule governing international relations in that individual state control of the water ceases beyond three marine miles from the coast line, and that all inlets whose entrance exceeds six miles in width are, outside the three-mile limit, part of the high seas. This latter corollary of the main rule has never received universal international sanction. Sovereign jurisdiction is understood to be claimed by France and Germany over all inlets ten miles wide, and the claim appears to have been at least tacitly admitted by the North Sea convention of 1882.

Coming nearer home, and of more immediate relevancy, is the attitude taken up by the United States towards Delaware and Chesapeake bays. The entrance to these in each case considerably exceed ten miles in width, and their situation offers no better locus standi for the assertion of exclusive jurisdiction than the practically land-locked waters of Hudson Bay. Nor does the fact that the Hudson Strait is eighty miles across materially weaken the position of Canada. If one nation chooses for its own purpose to set aside the old three-mile rule it cannot lay down arbitrarily any other limit which suits its own interests and deny the right of another country to carry the precedent it has set beyond that limit. Exclusive jurisdiction in this case becomes a question governed by circumstances, and, certainly, except for the greater size of Hudson Bay, the claim of Canada for exclusive jurisdiction over it has every whit as much ground as can be advanced by the United States for the exclusive control of Chesapeake Bay.

In this connection the high court of justice of Scotland, the ultimate appeal tribunal in criminal cases, some little time ago pronounced a decision of great interest and importance in its bearing upon international maritime law. For the protection of the line fishermen, the British parliament in 1859 passed a statute forbidding steam trawling within the three-mile limit in Moray Firth, and along the adjacent coasts at the same time empowering the fishery board to extend the prohibition to the vast area of water within a line drawn from Duncan's Head to Rattray Point, the distance between them being eighty miles, or almost the same as the width of Hudson Strait. Outside the three-mile limit all this protected area really formed part of the high seas, and in the administration of the statute, while British steam trawlers were excluded from fishing within it, those of foreign nations were not subjected to interference. This occasioned repeated complaints on the part of the home trawlers, but only this year has the question, whether the prohibition did or did not extend to vessels under other flags, been submitted to the Scottish courts for determination.

The high court of justice now says that the law must be enforced against all alike, thus holding that the British government is entitled to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the protected area, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that if the old international rule had prevailed much of it formed part of the high seas. The course of reasoning followed by the court was apparently that in waters which, from their

situation, may reasonably be considered territorial, laws designed for the protection of particular industries can and must be enforced impartially against all contraveners. But the logical result of the decision goes further than this, since the exclusion of steam trawlers practically means the exclusion of all foreign competition with the British sailing-boat fishermen within the protected waters. Should the British government accept the position as laid down by the Scottish court and carry the exclusion order into effect it will form a direct precedent for the assertion of exclusive Canadian control over the waters and fisheries of Hudson Bay. This, with the other and notably relevant precedents of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, provided by the United States itself, should place Canada in a safe and unassailable position as regards its great inland sea.

EDUCATION AND CRIME. Speaking recently at Carlisle, the bishop of that diocese brought a heavy indictment against the educational products of the last thirty years. There were, he said, fewer burglaries, but more forgeries; less drunkenness, but more gambling; fewer murders, but greater immorality and the number of simple, happy homes was decreasing. Modern education, he complained, was fostering "despicable notions of work," and in proof he stated that because he had taken off his coat to lend a helping hand in his little hayfield, he had been accused of dishonoring his episcopal office.

His declaration that all thoughtful men were terribly disappointed with the results of modern education, seems rather extreme, too sweeping, indeed, even if the facts be in accordance with his epigrammatic summary. These show that the more brutal crimes are decreasing, while those which require some measure of education are increasing. This is not very surprising, nor is the fact that the spread of education is causing a certain amount of social unrest. Such a phenomenon is the prelude to better social conditions, and there is no reason to doubt that just as the grosser offences are being eliminated, so, in due time, will be those others now more prevalent, and all the sooner if the regenerative forces in the country set themselves to meet the altered conditions.

CHEAP LIQUID AIR. If a recent article in The London Times is to be accepted, another commodity of considerable value for industrial and other purposes will soon be placed on the market. Some years ago when public interest was taken in the successful liquefaction of air, according to the later process invented by Prof. Dewar and other continental physicists. So far, however, the product from its high cost was not available commercially. Now, however, a Danish experimenter, Mr. Knudsen, has succeeded in producing liquid air at one-sixth of the present market price, and further trials of the new process in England give promise that it may ultimately enable it to be sold at a price slightly over two cents a gallon.

By this method the nearly pure oxygen left by the boiling away of the nitrogen can be supplied in gaseous form at a cost of one cent per cubic foot—the present price being six cents. Liquid air can be safely used as an explosive in coal mines where dangerous gases exist and liquid oxygen is efficacious in the welding of steel pipes, boiler shells and ship-plates as a substitute for riveting. Nitrogen is valuable for agricultural purposes, while liquid air will probably find its chief commercial application in various refrigerative processes, in the purification of milk, and as a means for storing and transporting power. The British government is meantime promoting other experiments for the purpose of determining its commercial possibilities.

NIAGARA ELECTRIC POWER. Editor World: In to-day's issue you say: "Their last performance (i.e. of the late Ross government) was to approve horse power additional," etc. This

Told in The Sunday World

Three hundred and fifty delegates to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, with friends, crossed to St. Catharines by boat on Saturday, but so rough was the lake that the return trip was made by special train. The City of St. Catharines, thru Mayor Riddell, tendered a reception.

Secretary of War Haldane, at a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that Britain was trying to lead in the matter of reduction of armament, but that other great nations must co-operate to ensure success.

The railways forming the Central Passenger Association have received permission from the interstate commerce commission to put into effect a two-cent-a-mile passenger rate on lines west of Pittsburg and Buffalo and east of Chicago.

Mr. Sharrett, before sailing from New York for Rome, said the school question in Canada had been settled to the satisfaction of the church, and for all time.

The Canadian Policyholders' Association will take civil action in the courts to prevent the amount collectible under agreement between the Home Life Co. and J. K. McCrecheon.

John Ernst, a Detroit promoter of the Detroit and St. Louis Exhibition Co., committed suicide at Halleybury by shooting, owing to financial reverses.

Among the companies incorporated

statement is incorrect. The general reader knows it to be incorrect, for the terms have been published often. The reader interested in cheap power knows it is incorrect; and more particularly does The World know it to be incorrect, because it has studied the question closely. But The World still persists in publishing this incorrect statement quite boldly. It is because of such prejudice on the part of The World many a moderate Liberal like myself who heartily agrees with The World's policy of public ownership, and would welcome an honest newspaper's help rather than a corporation. Liberal organs, cannot back up The World privately or publicly. It does throw in so much dross with its good matter that one feels hopeless of getting the plain truth out of it. Cut out the poison of partisan politics Mr. World, when you are dealing with great practical questions, and we shall value your good work as we ought. When you set out to scurry your political opponents on party issues we don't care much what you say. We're not greatly interested.

J. D. Wilson. Brampton, Sept. 14.

The World has no desire to be unfair to the late Ross government, but cannot, as at present advised, admit the statement challenged to be incorrect. If its inaccuracy can be demonstrated the statement will be willingly made. In the opinion of The World the concession of the right to withdraw a further 125,000 horse power was gratuitous. The fact that it was subject to conditions, does not make it otherwise—ed.

EXPROPRIATE AT ONCE. Orangeville Sun: That the Niagara power companies had a nice scheme for taxing power users all that the thing would bear is too true to doubt for a moment. That their monopolistic designs would have succeeded had the Ross government been returned is also too true to admit of a doubt. But the timely assumption of the reins of government by J. E. Whitney and his colleagues put a stop to the mad career of the power companies and the hydro-power commission, by its excellent performance, has almost completed the work, and Hon. Adam Beck deserves special praise in this connection. The power companies see that they can now only make a fair profit on their investment and their watered stock, by which they intended to soak the people, will not prove as profitable as they thought. The companies are making a desperate effort to thwart the efforts of the government, and they have evidently secured at least three leading newspapers of Toronto to help them. The World, under the able control of our champion of public ownership, W. F. Maclean, is putting up a great fight for the people, and it is up to the rural press to help him on with the good work. Our idea is that the government should at once expropriate all the power plants at the falls and run them for the benefit of the people. Of course, it would be only right to pay the companies what they are entitled to, a fair profit for their enterprise. At the present time it will be a great deal easier to take over the plants now than

last week are ten new mining companies, one of them, the Interprovincial Mining Company of Halleybury, having a capitalization of \$1,500,000.

The city has sold lands seized for taxes for sums totaling \$120,801, on which the taxes chargeable amounted to \$69,489, leaving a profit of \$50,308. In addition, land has been sold for railway purposes amounting to \$24,372.

Committee work engrossed the attention of delegates to the Methodist conference on Saturday. There was a hot time in the education committee, if reports are correct. The usual list of venerable fathers was handed in for the control of Victoria College, and protest was immediately made. It is stated that J. W. Fiavelli is one of the men who are attending to the jobs. In this connection there is a determination to have the support rendered to the educational schemes of the church of a more general and democratic nature.

Four masked men, who attempted to hold up a passenger train on the Rock Island Railway, near Peoria, Ill., on Friday night, were foiled in their attempt by the resistance of the conductor.

Six anarchists were arrested at Marseilles on Saturday before the arrival of President Fallieres to attend the Colonial Exposition there.

All the racing, baseball, lacrosse, boating and other sporting events of Saturday.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSSES DAILY AT 5 P.M.

For Sight-seeing Oddfellows

Oddfellows from all sorts of odd places are rolling in on every train, and they'll receive no warmer welcome than in Canada's Greatest Store.

You're welcome to come and look through a store that, all in all, is without a peer in the world. If you'd care to see what Canada can do in the way of retail merchandising put your spare time in here.

22 acres of floor space to wander 'round in, and not a corner of it that doesn't hold something interesting to the practical man. Some of the store facts:

- 6000 employees.
- A delivery system requiring 193 horses and 93 wagons.
- A pneumatic cash tube system, with 221 stations and 18 miles of brass tubing, through which shoot 3000 cash carriers at an average speed of 16 feet per second.
- An endless chain elevator from fifth floor to basement for carrying parcels from the different floors to the three belt conveyors in the basement, and then on to the city delivery department, or through the Albert-street tunnel to the shipping department.
- A vacuum sweeping system operated by a 15-horsepower motor, for renovating carpets without removing them from the floor.
- Nine engines driving dynamos generating electricity capable of an aggregate output of 20,800 incandescent lamps.
- Eight boilers, aggregating 2100 horsepower.
- An automatic sprinkler system for fire protection, behind which is a pressure of from 120 to 130 pounds to the square inch.
- Thirteen passenger elevators.
- Sixteen freight elevators.
- Eighty-five telephones constantly in use, with 30 trunk lines to the central exchange.
- An up-to-date printing department, turning out 350 tons of catalogues per year for our mail order customers.
- A manufacturing plant ranking among the finest in the world, requiring from one thousand nine hundred to two thousand helpers. Over 1300 electric power machines, some running 4200 stitches per minute, are in daily operation.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Information about the store, the city, all boats and trains.

MAIN FLOOR

Come and stay as long as you can. If you don't buy it's all right. If you do, all will be right, for you'll get the largest choice in Canada, and your every purchase will bring you good goods at small prices.

The Best Place in Toronto for Souvenirs.

FREE CHECK ROOM

We'll look after all your parcels free of charge.

BASEMENT

Your New Overcoat

THERE is ready for you a finer collection of the new season's coats than any gathering of previous years you've had to select from.

YOUR style is there. Sure. Every kind is represented in this biggest collection in the country.

You'll find it faultless from every point of view—cut, making, material, linings and details of finishing.

In a word, it's a perfect garment—distinctive in style, comfortable and rightly priced. A decent, gentlemanly overcoat.

A Black Beaver Cloth—and a fine quality—cut in single-breasted Chesterfield style, 48 inches long. Seam down back and deep centre vent. The price..... 10.50

A Big, Breezy Type of a plain dark gray chevrot or stylish tweed coat; new colorings; long full skirt correctly fashioned. Price..... 12.50

But if You Want The Best choose this beautiful black melton—Starkey Bros' English melton—of fast dye. The coat has raw edges, raised seams, satin lined sleeves and shoulders and deep centre vent. The acme of perfection. The picture represents it fairly 20.00

Low Price on the New Traveller Overcoat

The big, comfortable traveller in the new soft tweed with gray and green thread stripe. Single-breasted and full length; broad shoulders; well lined; sizes 36 to 44. Great big saving on this one. The price is..... 7.49

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET TORONTO

in the future, and now is the time it should be done. Such a process will have to be gone thru with some day, and the sooner the easier and the better. Will Mr. Whitney and his colleagues take the plunge?

OSGOODE HALL.

Announcements for To-Day. Master's chambers—Cartwright, master, at 11 a. m.

Divisional court—Peremptory list for 11 a. m.: Lakeland v. Bryan, Lucas v. Pettit, Gillard v. McKinnon, Wilkinson v. Toronto Ry. Co., Smith v. Smith, Simmons v. Chown.

Court of Appeal. Peremptory list for hearing at 11 a. m.: University of Toronto v. City of Toronto, Thomson v. Maryland Casualty Co., Re Ontario Medical Act, McLaughlin v. County of Welland.

POPE RECEIVES DANDURAND.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The Pope received in private audience to-day Raoul Dandurand, speaker of the Canadian senate.

When you see the hat styles of Scott—Stetson—Borsalino—Christy and Mallory, you see the best in men's hats for fall 1906.

And if you have time we will take pleasure in introducing you to the new things.

Black, Brown, Fawn, Pearl \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Holt, Renfrew Co. 5 King St. East.

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

Michie & Co., Limited

ON FISHERY QUIZ.

U. S. Naval Tug Sails for Newfoundland.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States navy department has been informed that the naval tug Potomac sailed to-day from New York for Newfoundland to prosecute an enquiry into the fisheries. Prof. Alexander was aboard as the representative of the fish commission.

CASTORIA.

Beats The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Chas. H. Plummer.

Just Out

PILSENER Lager

A new brew, and the pride of the brewery. It's the best Lager that Canada's model brewery ever sent out. The equal of the finest imported Lager in every respect.

All the leading hotels, cafes and bars now have O'KEEFE'S PILSENER. Order up.

"A Light Beer in a Light Bottle"

Principal Embree has recovered from his illness and will be on duty Monday morning.

JOHN

Store

Dress

(B)

Our stock prices many any other in this was there themes Some of the evidence this ed, and fig roller wool chens, diag and plain w in stripes amazons, on worsted, str tweeds, silk etc.

Silks

A magnific evening silk figured. Lot the more s waist, shir etc., all in l ad reputa value.

Ladies' Making

One of the tailoring ar ment is the satisfaction we furnish measurement cures; on guarantee s

Milliner

Our famo even more Reproduct ery master tive modifi own are no

Mantle

We are al pecially co dytes, jacke mantles, w reception cloaks, etc.

Mail Order Careful

JOHN

King-st

\$350,000

Women's

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From Jan Wis.; Stuart doing me m ever tried, a sults that I to my friend same benefi From Jan New Jersey Dyspepsia "s sults. I had and had tak but the Tab hold and I and time bu mend to eve With his sto From Mrs Minn: I ha good effecta Pepia Table last box to from indige food resulta Dr. Carter's D stain cure Dy They are no but are prep only, and, e everywhere pious suft Pepia, sour burb, bloate similar disor