

THE TORONTO WORLD.

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CANADA SHOULD SPEAK TO-DAY.

Canada must not lose another day in organizing its quota of troops for the South African campaign. The Australian colonies and New Zealand have already taken steps to raise infantry and mounted corps for active duty in the Transvaal.

A DOMINION ELECTION NEAR.

If one is guided by the signs of the times, a general election for the Canadian House of Commons is at hand, and over before the new year. Among the signs are: The Globe's articles and the publication by daily instalments of campaign literature, etc., the article on Friday dealing with the duty on corn.

Mr. Tarte's Activity in Quebec.

Nothing is more significant than the announcement yesterday that Mr. Beausoleil, M.P., a Liberal, but a great kicker against the Minister of Public Works, is to be Postmaster of Montreal.

But, more than all these, the condition of affairs in Ontario impels the Liberals to get to the country before the exposure and downfall of Hardy.

Hardy where he is, to do nothing in the way of by-elections for the Legislature, to make no cabinet changes in the Hardy Administration; not even to think of calling the Ontario Legislature together until the Dominion election can be got over—keep Hardy where he is; keep him still; pretend only to pretend, to prosecute the machine—then trust, if the Dominion contest is over, and the Liberals win, to pull him out, if possible; to let him go if he must.

Chief Powell Backed Up.

This is the situation, and it therefore concerns the Conservatives and those who oppose the Liberal record to prepare themselves for the fray.

His Arrest of "Prince Advani" Was Worthy of Commendation Instead of Censure.

THE "PRINCE" WAS A SWINDLER. According to the idea of a Prominent Gentleman in Banking Circles at the Capital.

NATIONALIZE THE TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

In another column we found two letters from Sir Sandford Fleming dealing with the question of state-owned cables and telegraphs; also one from Prof. Weldon of Halifax; another from a correspondent in this Province. They are all based on the World's recent articles in favor of a national cable between England and Canada, owned and controlled by the two Governments, and the other proposition exclusively Canadian, to the effect that the time had arrived when Canada ought to nationalize the telephone and telegraph lines of this country.

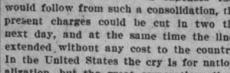
We do not know of anything that would be so powerful in the direction of inducing immigration to Canada as cheap land and ocean telegraph between us and the Mother Country. Given this, there is no doubt, as Dr. Weldon points out, that the English newspapers would give much more attention to Canadian news, and in that way the British public would be educated as to the resources and possibilities of farming and settlement in this country; and, given the same thing, there would be nothing so rich in its results in the direction of directing British capital, and the European capital, to that matter, to the great opportunities open to them in developing the mineral, timber, manufacturing and other resources of Canada. The British investing public are kept pretty well informed, as things now are, in regard to the investments in the United States, and the London papers have to cater to this class of patron; but we are quite sure that had the English newspapers, the opportunity of getting more Canadian news for the benefit of the prospective settler and investor, they would only be too glad to lay it before their readers; and the converse of the proposition is equally true that Canadian opinion would be properly educated in the matter of Imperial interests, if a cheap telegraph service were open to the Canadian press. At the present price of cabling, it is altogether impossible for the Canadian press to be in touch in the way they would like to be in touch in the centre of Imperial intelligence. A national cable and telegraph system would bring such a thing about at once, and the public of this country and of the Mother Country be immeasurably benefited.

The direct benefit of cheap ocean and land telegraph to the business and financial men and institutions would be immense.

Sir Sandford Fleming is the highest authority we know of in regard to ocean telegraphy. He is a man of strong Imperial instincts, and has been one of the most active workers and promoters of the idea of Imperial unity, and he has come to the conclusion that there is no way of promoting this so well as by state-owned and controlled cables between the various sections of the Empire. Sir Sandford Fleming also appears to have a firm grasp of the idea that the existing cable monopoly—one of the most powerful monopolies in the world—will be more than offset in its efforts to defeat state-owned cables, for state-owned cables mean death to such a monopoly. We trust, therefore, that the authorities of this country and the Government of the Mother Country, and that Australia herself will insist on the Pacific cable going through, in spite of the opposition of the cable monopoly, which has its centre in London. But, as a Canadian newspaper, and apart from the wider question, "The World takes this opportunity to insist on Canada giving the place of first importance to the Atlantic cable proposition, and to the idea of nationalizing our land telegraph and telephone systems. Of all the experiments in the way of nationalizing great public utilities, the one most easily put into force, and the one that bears the quickest result, and the best result to the people, is that in regard to telegraphs and telephones. Nearly every State of Europe has been moving on these lines, and the consequence is that, though America was the home of the telegraph and telephone, the European peoples are the ones who are reaping the greatest advantages from them. There is cheap and fast telegraph and cheap telephone service all over Europe, and the people there would not hear for a moment of any attempt to abandon them and to turn them over to private monopolists. In Canada the nationalization of the telegraph service could be very easily accomplished, and, for a very small amount of money, and on account of the reduction in expenses that would follow from such a consolidation, the present charges could be cut in two the next day, and at the same time the lines extended, without any cost to the country, in the United States the cry is for nationalization, but the great corporations there in existence make it a formidable proposition. Here we have only three corporations, and these small ones, to deal with.

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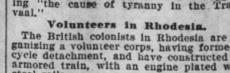
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