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IS ROOSEVELT A WRECKER?

The Mail and Empire has discovered that future historians will give to the late President McKinley the title of fosterer of his country's prosperity "and to Mr. Roosevelt they will give the bad eminence of being the greatest wrecker of prosperity that ever sat in the presidential chair."

To begin with, is it apparent when and where this "wrecking" occurred? The United States have never enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity. The treasury is clogged with a surplus so enormous as to cause alarm among thoughtful citizens. The gold reserve, only kept to the $100,000,000 mark in the days of the conservative Cleveland, by issuing bonds and by abject appeals to J. Pierpont Morgan and his syndicate in New York, is now so vast as to become the greatest treasure house of specie in the world. More than one million immigrants are pouring into this country every year, happily unconscious of the fact that any "wreck" has occurred. Foreign and domestic trade alike have increased with astounding rapidity.

True it is, as The Mail and Empire intimates, that the Republican party, in the past, fostered monopolies and catered to Wall-street. Indeed, it is an open secret that men like Jay Gould bartered with Republican campaign committees in presidential campaigns as to future appointments to the supreme bench. Major McKinley was a good man, a "safe" man, but he was a man of slight ability and had been reared in the tradition that the president should be as harmless as our governor-general, and that oppression and injustice must be tolerated to some extent from the great corporations, because it was believed that to attack them would menace capital and endanger the party and the country.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first Republican president since Lincoln who did not serve as a soldier in the war of the rebellion. He was the first to realize that the war was over, and that new issues—issues growing out of the corporate and business life of the country—issues dealing with the distribution of wealth, as distinguished from its mere acquisition, were the questions of the hour and the questions upon whose solution depended the well being of the republic.

He lifted on high the standard of the square deal. He intervened to protect the producer and consumer alike mercilessly pillaged by the middle men—the great trusts and the corporations in control of transportation. He found that the railway companies were extorting unfair and extravagant tolls and that by gross and unfair discrimination they were permitting concerns like the beef trust and the Standard Oil Company to crush out competition and to corner the necessaries of life.

He addressed himself to these evils. He attacked watered stock and declared that the consumer should not be burdened with excessive rates to pay dividends upon mere inflation. He attacked the hydra-headed evil of rebates and other discriminations. He forced the Harrimans, the Rockefellers, the land thieves and the timber thieves to know and to understand that the will of the people, as expressed thru congress and the courts, must be obeyed.

Wall-street may squirm and some fictitious values may be squeezed out of watered stocks, but no honest man and no law-abiding corporation needs to fear, nor do they fear, Theodore Roosevelt.

To-day he could be continued in his high office almost by acclamation. The people know him and love him and stand by him. The United States is not wrecked. On the contrary, it has preceded Canada in attacking the real enemies of the people.

It might be well if Canada had a Roosevelt.

HIGH FINANCE AND SOCIALISM.

Political economists who profess to know tell us that the capital accumulations of the civilized world have become exhausted, and that a period of recuperation is now due in order that the depleted treasuries may be replenished. This, the real producers of wealth are informed, means a prolonged depression during which the workers and the toilers will have to suffer all the inconveniences and losses consequent on inadequate traffic facilities, imperfect safety appliances and lack of means to follow forth profitable enterprises. The prospect is not alluring, and is not alleviated by the poor satisfaction of knowing to what it is attributable.

It is admitted that the cycle of prosperity which now appears to be closing has been of a hitherto unparalleled nature. On this continent alone many great trust monopolies have been built up, numerous railroad and other companies have multiplied their returns and profits, and in the manipulation of these organizations hundreds on hundreds of millions of dollars have been drawn from the people by unjustifiable stock deals and the practice of every form of illegality. Where have these vast sums, acquired by the centralization of power and wealth, gone to? They have gone into the pockets of the plutocrats, who by dint of their superior energy and ability and their supreme indifference to the obligations of morality control the public services and the supply of the necessaries of human existence.

The water added to the railroad stock of the United States is estimated by competent authorities at nearly one-half of the total capitalization. That huge amount drawn from the investing public has been netted by the "masters of high finance," and the traffic has to bear the burden. E. H. Harriman has told the people of the United States that at least $1,200,000,000 is required to-day to renew the roads, increase their traveling capacity and supply the rolling stock necessary to meet the demand made upon them. Yet the roads on any legitimate basis could easily have returned handsome dividends to the bona-fide investor, and provided every dollar needed for extension and improvement. These same high financiers and their friends affirm that the men who are contending for public rights are aiding the rise of socialism. But the truth is they are themselves the greatest friends the socialists have in America to-day, and are virtually driving thoughtful men into socialism.

THE ROOT-HOUSE GOVERNMENT.

The Robinson government in New Brunswick is confronted with a strange situation. The province is overwhelmed by a potato crop.

Now as a rule the bigger the crop the better, and, in many respects, there is no crop more valuable than man's faithful friend, the potato.

But here, as in the case of the great wheat crop in the west, the crux of the matter is transportation. Indeed, in the case of potatoes, the need to get the crop out is more urgent than in the case of wheat. It might be a serious matter if hundreds of thousands of bags of potatoes—in New Brunswick, however, they usually speak in "carloads"—would begin to rot far from the waterfront and in a region but illy-supplied with railroads, or, indeed, with any roads of any kind.

Apparently everybody in the grand old province has been raising potatoes, and small fortunes have been made in recent years upon a very trifling investment. The upper provinces last year bought generously, and the potato industry was unduly stimulated.

Now New Brunswick is so filled with potatoes, that one can hardly get around without tramping on them, and the C.P.R., which pierces the belt, is utterly unable to get them out fast enough to the market, even were there elevators in which to store them along the track.

An appeal has been made to the government to build storehouses and to advance some money upon the potatoes when stored, so that the growers may pay for their phosphate and labor, and go at it again. To this the government is unable to agree, and in lieu thereof has sent men thru the province to advise the farmers to build root houses.

The opposition has hailed this as "a root-house policy," and now we may hear of the "root-house" government. "Root-house hog or die" would be a great slogan in the next election.

TORONTO'S ABOMINATION

This is the title of an article, strong in more senses than one, to which special prominence is given in the midsummer number of The Home Journal of this city. The sub-title describes the malodorous subject as "a dead house that is a disgrace to any civilized community." Needless to say, the head and front of this offending is the morgue, a building which, more than almost any other, should be suitable for its melancholy purpose, and kept, in the interests of public decency and public health, in a scrupulously clean and orderly manner.

How far the present morgue falls short in these absolutely necessary provisions can be seen from the account given of it in The Home Journal article. It is illustrated with photographs which serve of themselves to demonstrate the squalor that makes the building so offensive and actually menaces the public health. This, indeed, only confirms the condemnation extended by the grand jury who visited the place last spring, and the authorities then intimated that plans for a new building in a suitable locality were being prepared. Nothing practical has yet been done, tho it is understood the new plans are ready, and no time should be lost in removing this standing disgrace to the capital of Ontario.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

This month's is the midsummer number of The Home Journal, and maintains the high place gained by this attractive monthly magazine. The leading place is occupied by an illustrated article on the city morgue, to which we refer editorially. An account is given of the convention of the National Council of Women, held recently in Vancouver, B.C., and there are other interesting descriptive articles, stories and sketches, and another instalment of its new serial story, "The Mystery of The Leaden Disc."

MAYOR HAS HEROICS.

Will Have to Live and Take Consequences, So He Says.

"I want to act for the best interests of the city, and I will do so to the best of my ability, let the chips fall where they may."

Mayor Coatsworth spoke as above yesterday afternoon when asked whether he had yet decided what stand he would take on the waterfront question. He went on to say that before he made up his mind he was going to take a personal survey of the Esplanade from Brock-street to the Don.

"I'm going to see just what this shunting amounts to," he declared. "We must not act until we are sure we are doing nothing to hinder the development of business along the waterfront or anywhere else."

MAY APPOINT INSPECTOR.

Board of Control Impressed With Arguments of Retail Dealers.

The appointing of an inspector to look into the quality of fruit sold by retailers was a suggestion favored by the board of control when brought forward by a deputation yesterday. The visitors included representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association and the Retail Fruit Dealers' Association.

E. M. Trowern, who was spokesman, declared that the increase in the exportation of fruit left a poor quanty for the local market.

It is probable that the Dominion Government will be asked to co-operate.

Gas in Mono.

An expert oil man and geologist from the oil fields of Pennsylvania was in town Monday evening investigating the indications for oil and gas in this vicinity. On Tuesday he inspected the rock formation in Mono Hills. If he should find sufficient indications to warrant shafts to be sunk to test the conditions of the earth's treasures in this locality, options on a certain amount of land will be obtained before the expenditure of the prospective operations. In conversation with our reporter he said he might spend a few days here later on to make arrangements for a thoro test, first by securing options on the land, then by sinking several shafts in different localities. If he should return it is hoped he will be encouraged in his enterprise.—Beeton World.

New Fire Alarm.

Aylmer Sun: John L. Millard, electrical engineer of Aylmer, has recently constructed a clever device, by means of which at the first tap of the town bell in case of fire, a weight is dropped at the power house and the whistle set blowing. A demonstration was given a number of aldermen and others a few days ago, and the contrivance worked perfectly, altho it was but temporarily constructed. Mr. Millard informs us that but a small expenditure would be necessary to make his patent permanent. When those in charge of the pump house are working indoors, it is impossible to hear an alarm from the bell, but with the proposed arrangement there would be no chance of delay in securing sufficient pressure.

SWEET CAPORAL

CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

New York View of Canada's Growth

Under the caption "A Practical Lesson in Democracy," The New York American says editorially:

"It will probably be very well for American and other investors to view with suspicion some of the magazine exploitation of Canada now in full progress. A glance from the laudatory article to the advertising pages, filled with the cards of land boomers and town-site companies, explains the magazine enthusiasm about Canada, but hardly gives any solid basis for confidence and investments, least of all for emigration.

"Canada has doubtless a very great future. That may be heartily conceded. Its inhabitable region, tho narrowly limited by its climate, is fertile. It has abundant and undeveloped resources in mineral deposits and in timber. It has great wealth in fisheries and commerce. It has an industrious and intelligent population. It has great areas of cheap and productive soil. It will some day be a great, prosperous and powerful nation.

"But the significant fact is that while all its resources and potentialities of wealth have been perfectly well known for years, and while for years all of us have been predicting its greatness, it does not stride along to realize our cordial prophecies.

"The growth of Canada's population has been, and still remains, conspicuously slow. Few other new countries have put forth such prodigious efforts to gain immigrants and few exhibit such slender results. All the resources and opportunities of Canada have been most intelligently and persistently made known; but even tho backed with offers of free land, free transportation and free tools, the European emigrant has not been allured. There came into Canada last year about one hundred thousand settlers, of whom more than fifty thousand were American wheat farmers that came to possess themselves of the cheap wheat lands of the Northwest, and had for the most part no intention of remaining. This left 50,000 or 60,000 genuine immigrants to show for labored efforts, by both Canadian and British governments and by private enterprise. At this rate it will be long before Canada fulfils her destiny. In the same year more than one million permanent residents came to the United States.

"What Canada really needs is not magazine exploitation, but a modern form of government. In this stage of the world's progress people do not migrate from one monarchy to another. While Canada has been developing so slowly, the new republics, like Argentina, have grown apace. If Canada had been independent for the last twenty years, she would now have a population of 20,000,000 instead of 6,000,000, and be one of the most prosperous, as she is one of the most beautiful and delightful of countries.

"The common sense of mankind rejects the idea that there can be democracy in a monarchy as a palpable and gross contradiction in terms. It is like combustion in a vacuum, or hot snow, or boiling ice. The barrier between Canada and greatness is its adhesion to a dying empire and an obsolete form of government. Until it breaks away from these, for all its resources, it will remain practically just where it is now."

The foregoing requires no discussion. It is not flattering, to say the least, and to what extent it is true, our readers can judge for themselves.

Democracy—if that means rule by the people—is far more highly developed in Canada than it is in the United States. This was strikingly illustrated by Judge Parker, who, as the Democratic candidate for president in 1904, admitted that even tho he were elected by acclamation, and the entire house of representatives were elected upon the same issue with him, it would be impossible during his entire term to carry out a single reform thus voted for by the people, because it would take four years more to change the senate.

The written constitution of the United States, with its elaborate system of checks and balances, permits a small oligarchy of vested interests to defy the popular will indefinitely. The same conditions are even worse in municipal affairs, where politicians, lobbyists and saloon-keepers seize control, and the people are apparently helpless. There is more real democracy even in England, where the King lives and hereditary peers exercise legislative power, than there is in the United States, and the true practical working democracy of New Zealand, a British colony, is so far ahead of the United States that a citizen of that dominion would find conditions in the United States intolerable, notwithstanding its republican form of government.

EXCLUDE OUTSIDE FIRMS.

Controllers Decide That Local Manufacturers Should Have All Business

The stand that the city should give the preference to goods manufactured in Toronto over those made elsewhere, was taken at the board of control meeting yesterday, when it was decided not to purchase 1500 feet of 2 1-2-inch hose at 95c a foot from the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, but to give the contract to a local firm.

Heretofore it has been Chief Thompson's practice to give 30 per cent. of the amount of the city's orders for hose to Montreal firms.

PARDEE FOR CABINET.

Appointment of Sarnia Man to Fill Vacancy.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Following the visit of the New Brunswick aspirants for the portfolio of railways, two candidates for the office of public works put in an appearance to-day.

They were F. F. Pardee of Sarnia, and William German of Welland. The former is the stronger candidate. Hon. R. F. Sutherland does not seem to be pressing his claim.

The difference between the two men is that, while Mr. Pardee is aggressive, Mr. Sutherland is a man of almost gentle demeanor. The former characteristic is what the cabinet lacks.

A Clean Hotel.

The Queen's Hotel at Peterboro was very much troubled awhile ago with cockroaches until the proprietor, M. C. Tooley, tried Jacksonian Roach Powder. Mr. Tooley says that he never saw anything to equal it. If your druggist cannot supply you, write the Jackson Roach Killer Co., Toronto, Ont.

MOORISH LOSSES TWO THOUSAND

Arabs Are Restive and Again Try to Enter Casablanca---Are Repulsed.

CASABLANCA, Aug. 9.—The Moors last night renewed their attempt to invade Casablanca, but were repulsed with heavy losses by the fire of the warships. All the consulates here are now guarded by machine guns.

The total of the Moorish losses here is estimated at two thousand.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A message received here from Admiral Philibert, off Casablanca, Morocco, probably forwarded from his flagship by wireless telegraphy, and dated at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon says:

"General Drude's camp, outside Casablanca, was attacked to-day by 5000 to 6000 horsemen, who were vigorously beaten off."

TANGIER, Aug. 9.—The Town of Cape Juby, on the west coast of Africa, has been attacked and raided by the Aituyusa and Aitojemal tribes. A number of the garrison were killed, and the remainder were made prisoners. The governor escaped in a boat to the fort on Fuerteventura Island, opposite Cape Juby. The rebel tribesmen completely looted Cape Juby.

The latest news from Rabat confirms previous reports, and is most disquieting. The tribesmen threaten to attack Rabat unless the French control of the customs is abolished, and all foreigners there are keeping strictly within their own quarters.

A Moorish official here has just received a letter from the Governor of Tetuan, stating that Sir Harry MacLean is no longer in the custody of Raisuli, the chief of the Kmass tribe, having demanded and obtained permission that he be turned over to their custody. If this be true, there is little doubt that the captive soon will be liberated.

Quiet at Casablanca.

TANGIER, Aug. 9.—Tranquillity has been restored at Casablanca, and the fanatics and hostile tribesmen who invaded the city had ben driven out when the French cruiser Forbin, which arrived here this morning, left that port. All the Europeans and others who sought refuge on the steamers in the bay have returned to their homes. Much of the City of Casablanca is practically in ruins as a result of the bombardment, even the European quarter being extensively damaged, the warships having directed the fire of their guns on that part of Casablanca with the object of ending the extensive looting, in which the Moors were revelling. The bodies of those who were killed in the recent fighting have since been piled up in the streets, and are being buried as quickly as possible.

Four battalions of Spanish infantry, with rapid-fire guns, which have been stationed at Algeciras, near Gibraltar, have been ordered to proceed to Morocco.

In response to the urgent request of the British consul at Mazagan, a short distance from and southwest of Casablanca, a steamer was to-day despatched from here to that port.

2000 French at Casablanca.

The Spanish cruiser Rio De La Plata, from Cadiz, has arrived at Casablanca to reinforce the international fleet. Casablanca is now in complete possession of the French and Spanish forces. Of the former about 2000 are ashore, and others are ready to land at short notice should it be necessary for reinforcements.

French Were Decidedly Brave.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—General Drude reports that Casablanca has been in possession of the French expeditionary force since Wednesday night. He pays high tribute to the defence of the foreign consulates by the sailors, who had two officers wounded, two men killed and ten wounded.

The report of the French charge d'affaires at Tangier contains a graphic description of the heroic conduct of the first French landing party under the command of Ensign Ballande. Upon disembarking, the party was divided into squads, with fixed bayonets, and with Ballande in front with a trumpeter on one side and an interpreter on the other, they advanced to the water gate. As the party reached the walls, the gates were slammed in their faces. Ballande cried: "Open the gates," and his demand was repeated in Arabic by the interpreter. A volley from the Moors was the reply. Before the Moors had time to lock the gates which would have left the party at the mercy of the fire from the ramparts, Ballande ordered his men to charge. As the gates yielded, Ballande's right hand was pierced by a bullet, which fattened against his sword hilt. The Moors retreated, but continued firing. At every corner the sailors were ambushed and met attacks on their front, flank and rear, but they moved on, keeping up their fire and killing scores of their assailants. A subaltern named Labaste received a bullet in his breast, but he continued at the head of his squad and under continual fire until the French consulate was reached, and while its defence was being arranged. The charge d'affaires adds: "Many of the foreigners who witnessed the gallantry of our men were unable to restrain cries of admiration."

Riveter Burned.

Samuel Champion, 90 Symington-avenue, a riveter at the Dominion Bridge Works, suffered a painful injury yesterday afternoon.

While swinging his sledge on a white hot rivet, he broke the head from it, and the glowing piece of metal flew between the waistband of his trousers and his body. He was severely burned about the abdomen and was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

MILLINERY STYLES

Hats From Paris—The Latest Correct "Between Season" Hats for Style Loving Women

Taffeta silk crowns, with silk braid brim; fancy silk and mohair braid; silk braid with jet, and many others; black and white and a few leading colors; splendid hats, moderately priced at
$1.95, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.85

White Shapes Out In a Day

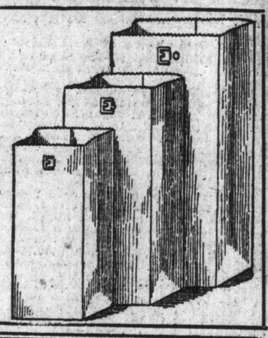
Those Fine White Chip Flops that you can so easily wire up into smart street hats; the price has dropped to where you nor we ever thought of seeing it, and dropped since yesterday, too; take them Monday at 25

ALL UNTRIMMED DRESS HATS, FINAL CLEARING AT
5 cents and 10 cents

SECOND FLOOR—YONGE STREET

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WE hail from Hull and want Grocers and all other users everywhere to see that they are fully stocked with
EDDY'S Self-Opening Square Bottom PAPER BAGS
the strongest and most perfect on the market.



Always Everywhere in Canada, Ask for Eddy's Matches.

LABOR DAY STREET CARS WILL NOT BLOCK PARADE

Amicable Arrangement With Company for Big Pageant—More Strike Pay for Plumbers.

The Labor Day committee held a meeting last night to advance the arrangements for this year's parade.

It was reported that the carpenters and piano workers will not take part. The latter are aggrieved at the cabinet-makers, hence their action.

Negotiations are going on with the street railway authorities, and it is confidently expected that an amicable arrangement will be made satisfactory to all parties.

Robert Hungerford, secretary of the Labor Day committee, stated last night that the parade this year would eclipse all previous efforts. The statement that there will be trouble with the street railways is absolutely unfounded. The street railway authorities are endeavoring to aid the labor men in every way, Mr. Hungerford said.

Arrangements for Parade.

The Procession will form up on the streets running into Yonge, in the vicinity of Grosvenor-street. It will proceed down Yonge-street, keeping to the west side; along the north side of Queen to Dufferin-street, thence to the exhibition grounds.

To facilitate traffic and prevent obstruction, the minimum number of cars will be run on Yonge-street, traffic being diverted as far as possible from the north of the city down Church-street and along King.

Spadina-avenue and Bathurst-street are the only points where it will be necessary to regulate matters, and here arrangements are being made to interfere as little as possible with the street car service.

Increase of Strike Pay.

The plumbers held another meeting last night and decided to increase the strike pay another $1.50 per man per week all round.

Several applications were made from men for permission to start business on their own account, but all were refused.

The pickets captured several imported strike-breakers and advertisements have been sent to the old country papers warning men of the strike and to keep clear of Toronto.

On Labor Day the plumbers will have one of the finest shows in the parade. Two floats are being constructed to show the progress of the art from the earliest ages down to the present time.

The machinists are standing firm and are confidently expecting the few large employers who are holding out will relent and grant the nine-hour day shortly.

Fifteen strike-breakers engaged by the bosses were located yesterday and enrolled as members of the union.

Cheap Seaside Vacation.

The C.P.R. is running special excursions to seaside resorts in the Maritime Provinces, lower St. Lawrence and Saguenay River. Return fares from Toronto ranging between $16.55 and $28.50. Tickets good going Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, with return limit to Aug. 30, are on sale at all C.P.R. ticket offices.

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

AT OSGOODE HALL

The Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been made defendant in an action brought by J. E. Thompson of London, who is claiming $1500 loss under a policy of fire insurance on his drug store.

Want Goods Delivered.

Phoebe Wilson, trading under the firm name of Regal Manufacturing Company, has issued a writ against Fred Waldo Stair, claiming the return of certain goods held by the Manufacturers' Brokerage Company for sale on commission and for damages for detaining same.

Sues For Ice Cream Wagons.

The Ryder Carriage Company of Toronto, in a writ of summons issued against William Neilson, Limited, is claiming $380 for goods sold and delivered. Two ice cream wagons at $174.50 make the largest items in the bill.

Judgment Obtained.

Upon application to Master-in-Chambers Cartwright, by John D. Pringle, judgment was obtained against Crofton & Co. and H. P. Breay for $1014.93, the amount of two promissory notes.

Action on Promisory Notes.

A writ has been issued by Miller & Richard against the George Wilson Building & Contracting Co., Limited, claiming $642.11 on an overdue promissory note, and for the balance of an account.

One Railway Sues Another.

By reason of a collision between trains of the C.P.R. Company and The Wabash Railroad Company, on Aug. 24, 1906, the C.P.R. Company has issued a writ claiming damages. It is alleged that the collision was occasioned thru the negligence of the defendants' servants.

CANDIDATE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—It seems pretty generally agreed that Dr. Parent will be the French Conservative candidate in Ottawa.

He is a strong man. The Liberals are still fighting amongst themselves.

Bala Has Many Attractions.

Bala is Muskoka's most charming resort. Bala Falls are noted for their beauty, splendid centre for canoe and fishing trips. Good accommodation at moderate rates. C.P.R. is the only line to Bala, three and a half hours from Toronto. Trains leave 2.30 a.m. (sleeper open at 9 o'clock), 11.30 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. Steamers connect here for all points on Muskoka Lakes.

Cockroaches!

Jacksonian Roach Powder (non-poisonous) will positively rid you of them. In 50c cans for household use, and in 5- and 10-lb. cans for hotels, restaurants and factories.

If your druggist does not handle it, write
The JACKSON ROACH KILLER CO.
Toronto, Ont.