

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, '12.

CITY CATTLE MARKET.

The Star suggests in its news columns last night that The World has not assisted the city cattle market, but has discriminated against it in its cattle reports. Ex-Ald. James McCausland is quoted as saying that, on one day The World gave a column to the Union Stock Yards and a paragraph to the city market. If Mr. McCausland had gone a little further, he could have found days when the city got the column and the Union the paragraph. There were days when both got a column, and other days when a few paragraphs covered both. The news is given fully on all occasions.

The World for years suggested and advised and recommended and argued for the city cattle market and an abattoir, as it has done about other civic questions, but the advice was unheeded and the usual admanic course was adopted of doing nothing till after the next election. Then the cattle interests got busy and did what the city should have done in the first place. Genuine supporters of public ownership lay it down as a first principle that the foundation of success is efficiency. When those responsible for a civic policy make inefficiency and conditions that impose inefficiency essential, they can only be regarded as opponents and not as friends of public ownership.

It is true that in some respects, the city market was handicapped. The legislature refused its requests on several occasions. There are not many genuine friends of public ownership in the legislature on either side of the house. But the city could have done more than it did for its market. The offer of the Union Stock Yards was promptly turned down by the city. When competition is needed, the offer is the better. Two stores next door to each other maintain a better average than one big store on the front corner and one little store down a back street. If the city is afraid of the competition of the Union Stock Yards in West Toronto, the city has much more reason to fear that competition with an abattoir located in Tecumseh street.

If there are more facilities, better accommodation, more up-to-date and businesslike methods at the Union Stock Yards, the farmers will go there. If the city wants to compete, it must adopt as good or better methods. There is no sentiment in business, and the people's money in a public ownership proposal should be looked after quite as sharply as private capital in a trust. The city council never seems to have grasped this fundamental fact, and refuses to adopt business methods. The World today is for whatever policy will best work out the principle of public ownership in the great question of competition with the trust, and is open for suggestions as to how that may best be done in the civic cattle market and abattoir.

MAINE AND AFTER.

The result in Maine is a distinct setback to Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party. In Vermont the Democrats polled less than one-third of the total vote of the state. Now in Maine they are driven back from territory captured by them in 1910. Soon they must realize that Wilson can only poll about the same vote as Bryan polled in 1908. In short, Wilson may have a plurality, but he is unlikely to have a majority either of the popular vote or of the electoral vote. It may be said that the vote of Maine has all along been conceded to Roosevelt, but none the less a Democratic victory in yesterday's contest was confidently anticipated.

We are told that the New Jersey governor will carry the country, but it is not the country which votes for president. Every state is entitled to representation in the electoral college, based upon the number of senators and representatives to which it is entitled in congress. To declare, in a general way, that Wilson will carry the country, is all well enough; it will be found a more difficult task to name the states which he will carry and to figure out the necessary majority of votes in the electoral college.

We are told that the Republican vote is divided between Taft and Roosevelt, while the Democratic vote is solid for Wilson. This is assuming a great deal, but even were the assumption, for the sake of argument, to be granted, it would by no means follow that Wilson would be elected. To put it in a concrete way, it might happen that of the fifteen million votes, or more, distributed among the three leading candidates in November,

Wilson would receive seven million, Roosevelt six million and Taft two million. But upon this vote would Wilson be elected? Obviously his popular plurality would be quite immaterial, unless it were so distributed throughout the various states as to ensure Mr. Wilson a majority in the electoral college.

The "division" of the Republican vote is not a factor in many parts of the country—in a few states Mr. Taft will poll nearly the party strength, and carry the state unopposed by Roosevelt's popularity elsewhere. In other Republican states the party candidates for electors are out and out Roosevelt men, and will vote for him in the electoral college, altho upon the official ballot, in November, their names appear on the Republican ticket. In still other states the device of the "twin elector" will assure all votes cast for either Taft or Roosevelt being combined in the one column as against the votes cast in favor of Wilson.

Between the popular election on November 5 and the assembling of the electoral college a month later, it is more than likely Mr. Taft will designate his preference for Roosevelt as against Wilson and by withdrawing himself from the contest, permit Republican and Progressive electors to act together. That combined they will command a majority of the votes in the electoral college is reasonably certain. Everything indicates that Roosevelt, during the past ten days, has scored great personal triumphs at every place he has visited on his journey from coast to coast. The people who throng to hear him are earnest men, more deeply moved by the abuses of government than English-speaking men have been since the days of Cromwell. In Ohio a great commonwealth has adopted a constitution founded upon the teachings of Theodore Roosevelt. In Vermont the great leader brought sixteen thousand voters of colonial and conservative type to accept the doctrine of the Progressive party, after a three days' tour thru the state. He will get the electoral vote of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of practically every western state except Utah. He will be elected.

ON TO MEXICO.

There is reason to believe that the United States will soon invade Mexico. The Associated Press despatch from Beverly, Mass., the summer capital, announcing that an ultimatum had been sent to the Madero Government, has not been denied, and would hardly have been published without the knowledge and consent of the president. From Washington comes the report that congress will be convened in extra session on Oct. 7, and that many army officers on staff duty at the capital have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Mr. Taft has no doubt been urged to intervene in Mexico by American citizens resident in that country, by the communities on both sides of the international line which have suffered from the guerrilla warfare and by a number of American and European firms with investments in Mexico. It was generally understood some time ago that the British Government and other foreign governments interested would make no objection to American intervention. Why then has Mr. Taft delayed and hesitated?

One reason for his inactivity undoubtedly has been the fear that the invasion of Mexico would be misconstrued by the Spanish-American countries of South America. So far as the United States can be said to have any definite, diplomatic policy, that policy has been in the direction of a unified continent, under the influence and protection of the United States. This policy is difficult to work out, principally because of the insuperable barrier of diverse languages. There is little communication between the United States and South America, and the Spanish-American republics, resentful of the Mexican and Spanish wars and the Panama grab, have been distrustful of the friendly advances made to them by the United States and of the Pan-Americanism of Blaine, Root, Knox and other secretaries of state. An attack upon Mexico would not soon be forgotten.

The war would no doubt be a long and costly one, but it would not be unpopular with the people of the United States. Contiguous territory lends itself easily to annexation and Mexico is one of the wealthiest countries in the world so far as natural resources are concerned. She has already had taken from her by her powerful neighbor the vast area now comprising the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California.

WIDENING TERAULAY STREET.
The News incorrectly states editorially that the city has no power to purchase extra land when expropriation is necessary as in Teraulay street. An act was passed by the last legislature giving this power. It is the refusal of the assessment department and the city council to exercise the power that keeps back such improvements as the extension of Teraulay street. If the scheme were properly handled and all the real estate on the street purchased that is involved, it could be resold at a rate to recoup the city for the cost of the improvement.

ANTI-HYDRO NONSENSE.
The Brockville Times, falling in other means, resorts to "language" in order to impress its readers in favor of the

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bad cause it has adopted. Abuse of The World does not alter the facts regarding the Kingston situation. The Times declares that the Kingston Council negotiated for months with the Hydro-Electric Commission. But it fails to add that it decided to do something else before it got the hydro report for which it was negotiating. The Times admitted that the council was guided by a Montreal expert, and states that this expert advised that by spending \$35,000 on the existing steam plant it could get cheaper power than from either the hydro-electric or the Seymour Power Co. We will charitably suppose that The Times does not know what it is talking about. What Mr. Kelach said was this, which is the whole crux of the situation: "In view of the above it is evident that unless means of materially increasing the load factor of the city's system is in sight . . . there remains but one method of caring for increased business, and that is to add to the present steam plant."

It is not only feasible to increase the load factor, but the report of two independent engineers is to the effect that a load of 3000 h.p. could readily be obtained and this could be increased to 6000 within three years. According to Mr. Kelach's view, a steam plant under the circumstances would be absurd.

Moreover, we repeat that the steam plant would be useless in the event of the adoption of hydro power. The Times declares this to be "a rank and deliberate falsehood." Also that our "head is so turned with crazy anarchical fantasies that it cannot tell the simplest truth." Also that "it is such a rattled-headed fanatic on any fact its erratic fancy picks up, etc." and much more to the same effect. Which is the usual method of discussion of the opponents of hydro-electric power. What sort of schoolboys are they, anyway?

The steam plant would, of course, be useless if hydro power were adopted. And hydro does not break down, a statement which the limited experience of The Times leads it to regard as "twaddle." In Toronto the hydro lines have proven perfectly reliable and there has been no breakdown. On one occasion on which the Electrical Development Co.'s line has given out and brought the street cars to a standstill, the steam plant has proven to be unavailable. Before steam could be got up the break in power was repaired. The management practically admitted that it was not relied upon. The people know that it is of no use as an auxiliary. The Kingston people would find their steam plant quite useless beside a hydro-electric installation, and spending \$35,000 on its repair would be just throwing so much money away.

Brockville proposes using its steam plant to keep down its peak-load, but if Brockville had no steam plant it would never have built one for that purpose. It would have spent its money, as Kingston has been advised to spend its \$35,000, on a storage battery, which would be good with steam plant, with hydro, or with Seymour power.

RAILWAYS, NOT POSTOFFICE
Editor World: Your editorial of this morning on the efficiency of the British Postoffice may be true in all details. I have no wish to dispute it, and if it were only in force in this city it would be even more admirable, but when it takes 22 to 24 hours to get letters here from New York City, it is time something was shaken up. This delay is all on this side of the Niagara River, as nearly all of the legion of trains from New York to Buffalo carry mail and there is no need or sense in such delays. The postoffice is a public servant and it should be reminded of its true status when occasion requires.
L. A. Edwards.
Toronto, Sept. 10, 1912.

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Gathering of Macleans

The Express of London, Eng., devotes considerable attention to the recent gathering of the Clan Maclean in the Island of Mull. Its Oban correspondent writes: "Memories of the stormiest periods in the history of the Highlands were recalled when, for the first time for more than 200 years the members of the Clan Maclean gathered at Duart Castle, in the Island of Mull, and the chief of the clan took possession of the castle, which was surrendered in 1841. Duart, an ancient, weather-stained castle, standing on the rocky shore of the Sound of Mull, is the historic stronghold of the chiefs of the clan. If the stones of the grim old pile had voices they could relate thrilling tales of feud and fury and bloodshed, but for the clan the day of its glory departed centuries ago, and no chief has stood within its walls as rightful owner since its reluctant surrender by Sir John Maclean in 1801. In the ongoing generations time stole upon it relentlessly. It became roofless and deserted, a noble relic of a brave and turbulent past, but it has come to its own again. Its glory has returned, and more, and it is in possession of the chief.

The Dream of His Life.
Not long ago Sir Fitzroy Maclean achieved the dream of his life when he was able to acquire the castle by purchase and to undertake its restoration and so make it the home of the Clansman veteran and was at Alma and Sebastopol.

Sir Fitzroy Maclean is the tenth baronet of his line, and at one time commanded the 13th Hussars. He is a Crinan veteran and was at Alma and Sebastopol. To witness his triumphant return to his ancestral home Macleans gathered from all over the Highlands and from all parts of the world beside. The formal entry was marked by all the ceremonial of Highland tradition. "The fiery cross" had gone forth not in war, but in peace, and its summons was nobly answered by the clansmen. From Canada, from New Zealand, from Australia, from Germany, and from Holland came the men and women of the Macleans to muster with their kin at the home and see the chief of the clan and revive some of the glories of the race. In all, over 400 Macleans mustered in the castle. The steamer they disembarked in great open ferry boats, and were pulled to the shore with long heavy oars, two men at each. Pipers in kilts poured forth gladdening strains from the chanter and drone, and a long procession wound its way along the rising footpath to the castle gates. Here they halted, and a messenger came to Sir Fitzroy with the wish that the chief know of your desire to see him?

Storm of Welcome.
A mighty shout of affection went up. Then the chieftain Maclean of Ardsour raised his staff and rapped loudly at the gate. The chief made answer in person with his lady, and a great storm of welcome greeted him. "It was a thrilling moment, for it brought into the twentieth century a snatch of life from the eighteenth before the black and irrefragable day of Culloden broke up the clans. Soon the eager throng pressed in on Sir Fitzroy and Lady Maclean.

whose gracious reception and hand-shake cheered all. Within the castle yard a brief religious service was held. The 121st psalm "To the hills will lift mine eyes," was sung, and only a Scotsman can know the depth of feeling awakened by the familiar word and the old familiar air.

When the service had ended the chief unfurled his banner over the castle tower—the first time such a symbol has flown at Duart. The piper blew out "The Chief's Salute" and the "Clan March," and cheers thundered thru the castle halls. An address of welcome to Sir Fitzroy Maclean breathing pride in the chief and the clan was delivered by Professor Magnus Maclean of Glasgow.

Always Ready to Fight.
Sir Fitzroy, in reply, recalled some of the far-off events in the clan life, and expressed pride and gratitude at the welcome.

"The Macleans were always brave," he said, "and it is ready to die, but none have ever assembled within these walls with higher motives, nobler principles, or finer feelings than the clansmen who have gathered round me this day. The fiery cross has gone forth, not for war, but for peace. Its summons, as of old, has been obeyed. In peace my banner has been unfurled. In peace my clansmen acclaim me. It will always be my endeavor to uphold the honor of the flag and of the clan."

Sir Fitzroy Maclean afterwards entertained the company to luncheon. The clansmen separated, and as the steamer bore the travelers away from the shadow of Duart the chief dipped his flag in farewell, and full-hearted cheers were carried across the sea to the old castle standing dark against the great fells.

LAKE OF BAYS.

One hundred and forty-five miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, nestles Huntsville, a pretty little town nearly in the centre of what is known as the Huntsville and Lake of Bays district. The region in this locality is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes for which vast portions of Northern Ontario is becoming so famous with the ever-increasing army of tourists, who each year are looking for fresh fields to explore. Very few people, even in Ontario, realize that Canada possesses such a magnificent pleasure ground as this. The month of September in the Lake of Bays district is one of the most beautiful of the whole year, and splendid accommodation at the different resorts is offered at reasonable rates. Train leaving Toronto 10:15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, carries first-class coaches and parlor-library-cafe car, Toronto to Huntsville, where direct connection is made with steamer for all points on the Lake of Bays.

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A NOVELTY IN MUSEUMS.

A unique open-air folk museum is established at Bunge, in the Belted Island of Bunge, a seventeenth century farmhouse as its nucleus. Primitive agricultural implements are shown in the farmyard. Some small buildings contain representations of departing local industries; and on an interesting place of ground has models of the different forms of burial of the whole year, and a legend circle of eight stones are curious features.

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Before J. S. Cartwright, K.C., Master, Aldridge Foster-Bedford (Gregory & G.) for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent for an order vacating certificates of lien and its pendants. Order made.

Bernstein v. Glass—W. J. McLarty for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Darch v. Benner-Hancock (Ogden & B.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for substitutional service of writ of summons. Order made.

Ingis v. Richardson—W. N. Tilley for defendant. C. A. Moss for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for an order compelling plaintiff to answer questions on examination for discovery. Motion enlarged until 11th inst.

Law v. Canadian Northern Railway Co.—J. King, K.C., for plaintiff. Osham (Ritchie & Co.) for defendant. Sinclair. Motion by plaintiff on consent of defendant railway company for an order giving leave to serve statement of claim on defendant Sinclair. Order made. Costs to defendant in any event.

Blaide v. Ravoroff—Wallace (McCarthy & Co.) for defendant. Donald. Motion by defendant for an order for discontinuance of action as against him on payment into court by him of \$10,000 to abide result of action, and for a vesting order. Order made.

Reinhardt Salvador Co. v. Wirtzenau—E. W. Boyd for defendant. Motion by defendants on consent for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Judges' Chambers.
Before Britton, J.
Rex v. Farah—F. Arnold, K.C., for attorney-general. T. P. Galt, K.C., for Farah. Motion by the crown for a certiorari to remove information, &c., from the District Court of Nipissing to the high court for an order for a commission to France to take evidence. On defendant consenting to a stay of trial, fixed for Sept. 12, and requesting adjournment, both motions enlarged one week.

Re Hamilton Machinery Co.—H. S. White, for all parties for purpose of asking enlargement. Motion for a winding up order. Enlarged until Sept. 15.

Single Court.
Before Britton, J.
Re Brennan and Waldman—W. J. Clark, for vendor. J. T. Richardson, for purchaser. Motion by vendor under the act for an order declaring that a certain conveyance from Robert J. Hay to John Brennan and Margaret Brennan was a good conveyance, free from the dower of Matilda A. Hay, and that the Brennans have the right to convey free from such dower. Order made.

Trial.
Before Lennox, J.
Negro v. Donald—A. E. Cole (Port Arthur) for plaintiff. F. H. Keefe, K.C., for defendant. An action by plaintiff, a workman employed by defendant for \$260 damages for injuries arising from an accident while in defendant's employment, alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendant and his foreman. The plaintiff was driving holes for the purpose of blasting rock in making a foundation for the Port Arthur Wagon Works, and while cleaning out a hole, premature

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