

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

SIR JAMES' TRIUMPH.

Sir James Whitney was a great moral issue in yesterday's election, and the people of Ontario responded to it with the hearty sympathy that knows a man when it meets him. There were grave doubts whether Sir James would take part in the election campaign, and the opposition made the most of his silence, and of the presumable delicacy of his health after the perilous illness through which he had passed. There were rumors of party divisions and ruptures in the cabinet and personal dissensions among the ministers. All these things were circulated by the Liberal organizers as storm signals of an approaching tornado. Last Tuesday night, however, Sir James appeared before a monster audience in Massey Hall and delivered a speech as vigorous, as dynamic, as characteristic as any of his career. The change in feeling was at once apparent. As we wrote on Saturday morning, the real moral issue was seen to be gratitude and loyalty to Sir James Whitney, who had purified Ontario politics, who had carried through progressive policies, and who was thoroly reliable in every point of importance in the character of a politician and a statesman. Yesterday's election shows that the people of Ontario trust Whitney.

The next point to be observed is that the bilingual issue was regarded as of more importance than the campaign against the tariff. So far as had practically no attention given it. The people are evidently inclined to trust Sir James in this, as in other matters, and his promise, given in measured sentences last Tuesday, was accepted as sufficient, that he would keep the whole question in sight. He had affirmed his recognition of the evils of the drink traffic and habit, and assured his audience that the same progressive attitude would be adopted towards it in the future as in the past. Evidently these assurances were satisfactory to the electorate, and Sir James is a man of his word. Further restrictive legislation may be anticipated.

Mr. Rowell repudiated the imputation that he favored the French-Canadian view of the bilingual issue, but the French-Canadian vote, as far as it indicates anything, shows that he was regarded as the champion of the French language rather than Sir James. Either Mr. Rowell's repudiation was not sufficiently explicit, or Sir James stood on the regulation which insists on the communication of all instruction in schools beyond the first form being in English, was less acceptable to the French-Canadian vote. The voters who believe in an English-speaking Ontario were clearly solidly behind Sir James, and the issue appears to have quite overshadowed the temperance question. This should have its influence on the western provinces and especially Manitoba, where so many take their cue from Ontario. Sir James has set the pace, and is relieved from the political odium which the opposition sought to attach to him on this question. The election may also be regarded as a gentle hint to Quebec not to interfere in Ontario affairs.

One more moral to be derived from the general result, which appears to give Sir James a majority of 55 in a house of 111, is that The Globe policies are dead. Moral issues as cloaks for political ambitions avail nothing among plain-speaking, clean-living and straight-thinking Canadians. We have no fault to find with the churches taking their place as tonics and strengtheners in the public opinion of the country. But the attempt to drag them wholesale into one political party or another for the benefit of political causes on which the mind of the whole community is widely divided, is good neither for the churches nor for society, and the voters have deprecated the attempt. We do not believe that Ontario is inviting moral ruin in rejecting the proposals of Mr. Rowell and The Globe. We believe that Ontario will build a secure social structure on the foundation that Sir James Whitney has legislated for, and if the build-

ing be somewhat slower it will be all the more secure.
We have already suggested to Mr. Rowell that a greater emphasis on pressing public reforms, to which the government is perhaps constitutionally apathetic, would have secured him a more tangible sympathy. If The Globe continues to dominate Mr. Rowell's policies in these matters, the young men of Ontario for whom Sir James Whitney's progressive policies are not sufficiently radical, will press the question they have already asked—Where is the new Liberalism to come from? The old Liberalism was buried nine years ago.

POSTOFFICE SQUARE.

A good deal of energy has been shown by the Civic Guild in connection with the proposed postoffice square, and a statement of the case has been issued in the guild bulletin. The federal government evinced reluctance to delay the plans further, but the answers given to the government objections are well worth consideration, and it is believed that the city council, by determined action, might gain some favor from the government on a matter which is of decided advantage to the government as well as to the city.

The objection that delay would be caused is met by the fact that the old building, under the guild plan, could continue in use until the new building was completed. This in itself would be a decided convenience to the government and to the public. The other objections without exception are such as might be adduced by way of excuses rather than as real obstacles.

If the council is to do anything it should be done today, and it should be done in downright terms, so that the government can make no mistake about what the city wants, and how much it wants it.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

Consideration of the Winter National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show will occupy the city council this afternoon, and there should be no difficulty in having the recommendation of the board of control endorsed. This is to guarantee the estimated deficit of \$27,927.70. When the council decided last year to promote the venture a step was taken which must be supported to a reasonable extent. The Winter Stock Show last year distinctively made good, and many competent judges declared it to be the best live stock show ever given in Canada. This on a first trial, with all the inevitable hindrances and difficulties in starting an affair of such magnitude, is very good grounds for going ahead.

There is naturally some objection from the big Exhibition authorities to any rival venture, in any department. But the competition for a Winter Stock Show will not injure the National Exhibition in the least, and may do something to brace up those departments, which are always in danger of being overshadowed by the more spectacular or amusing elements of the fair.

The live stock interest is one of the biggest in Canada. It is of profound importance to Canada and Toronto, as the centre of the cattle trade, the packing trade and other phases of the business cannot afford to ignore any movement which assists this important interest. The tremendous changes going on in the northwest, arising out of the adoption of mixed farming methods, and the great increase which must result in consequence in live stock activities, makes it all the more necessary that Toronto should give every possible attention to the trade.

IT CANNOT BE CURED.

For centuries it was believed in England that a person afflicted with scrofula could be cured by the touch of the king. The disease was known as the "king's evil," and Dr. Johnson, when a child, was "touched for the evil" by Queen Anne. No doubt the kings did as well as the doctors, but between them and in spite of them scrofula still exists both in and out of his Majesty's dominions.

We believe that Mr. Wilson is doing more than Mr. Roosevelt could have done to effect a real social and economic revolution by wise and far reaching legislation. Yet the stand-patters are blind enough to discredit him and his work and to play upon the discontent of the people. They are playing with dynamite.

Perhaps there is more discontent than the rulers and stand-patters suspect in other countries on this continent. Right here in Canada, the public men of both parties might well give more earnest thought to the big economic questions of the twentieth century.

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THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

We are apt to think of the Philippine Islands as a small group easily governed from the prosperous City of Manila, but they in fact constitute an archipelago of perhaps eight thousand islands, many of them quite remote from the capital. Hence the steady withdrawal of United States troops from the Philippines leaves a great part of the archipelago entirely to the protection of the native constabulary. American residents are frankly in dread of ambushes and massacres, and all the more so because the Democratic party now in power preached Philippine independence for many years when in opposition. The islands were annexed without much consideration and they are liable to create serious problems if rash experiments are attempted.

The Spanish-American war was practically concluded by an informal armistice arranged between President McKinley and the French ambassador in a conversation lasting an hour and a half. Two points, however, were left open for settlement by treaty: First, the amount of the war indemnity, and, second, the fate of the Philippines. When the treaty came to be arranged, however, and the United States plenipotentiaries were vaguely demanding coaling stations and at most the cession of Manila, a peremptory cable from the president deprived them of all discretion and required Spain to absolutely surrender her sovereignty over the entire archipelago. Mr. McKimley sent the cable upon his return to Washington from a tour of the country, taken for the express purpose of sizing up public sentiment. That his judgment was sound from the standpoint of party politics was abundantly proven by the result of the presidential election in 1900.

Unfortunately it often happens that good party politics is not good business for the country. A heavy burden was assumed, and for years was discharged with marked ability, the credit being largely due to the personal talent and devotion of Mr. Taft, who, as governor-general, secretary of war and president, stood by his "little brown brothers" faithfully, but was no less concerned for the safety and well-being of the American soldiers, teachers and business men scattered over the archipelago. The Democratic party in opposition constantly demanded that the Philippines be granted their independence. In office they find it impracticable to carry out this "deal program," but they are unable to go ahead with the work of permanent organization without a complete change of front.

Having got the Philippines, Uncle Sam will probably have to keep them. But with these expensive wards to be looked after he will probably hesitate before assuming responsibility for fifteen million more "little brown brothers" south of the Rio Grande.

THE WORLD IS FAIR.

Editor World: With a copy of your paper of this morning in my hand, I feel that I ought to say to you how pleased I am with the fairness you have manifested in this campaign. While supporting the Whitney government, you have treated your opponents with a magnanimity which is refreshing. Your report of the Massey Hall rally of Thursday evening is only eminently fair, but the introduction is somewhat of a literary feat, which the writer can well be proud of. Those of us who have been hoping for a better state of affairs in Canadian politics have reason to feel grateful to you.
Byron H. Stauffer.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON RECORD.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. —
Toul, France, June 29.—The French military dirigible balloon Adjudant Vincent, piloted by Georges Joux, and carrying eight passengers, has established a new world's record for continuous navigation by dirigibles. It remained in the air for 35 hours and 29 minutes.

AT OSGOODE HALL

June 29, 1914.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Judge's chambers will be held on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 a.m.

Master's Chambers.
Before J. A. C. Cameron, Master.
Baker v. Union Bank of Canada.—G. Waldron, for plaintiff, moved for order for commission to take evidence on behalf of plaintiff in London, England. W. B. Raymond, for defendant, moved for order for commission reserved to trial judge.
French v. Passmore; Hill v. Passmore—H. E. Groach, for plaintiff, moved for order for payment of amount paid into court by defendant. J. McBride for defendant. Order made for payment out. Costs of defendant owned by plaintiff. Plaintiff to be at liberty to proceed for balance of claim if so advised.
Jenkins v. King—D. J. Coffey, for plaintiff, obtained order, on consent, for setting aside judgment and all proceedings taken thereunder in this case.
Union Trust Co. v. McClurg—McFarlane (Goodman & G.), for plaintiffs, obtained order, on consent, discharging action without costs. Henderson v. Gardiner—C. B. Henderson, for defendant, obtained order, on consent, dismissing action without costs and vacating lien and its pendants.

Single Court.

Before Britton, J.
Re Leishman Estate—D. I. Grant, for Charlotte Leishman, widow of testator, moved for order constraining Robert Leishman, her son, to be appointed executor in lieu of the late testator, A. E. H. Creswick, K.C., for Robert Leishman, a son. Judgment: I am of opinion that until and unless otherwise ordered, Robert Leishman shall pay to his mother, Charlotte Leishman, for her maintenance, as provided in the will the sum of \$40 for each month, payments to be made on the 15th day of each month, unless that day is a Sunday or a holiday, in which case payment shall be made on the next judicial day, the first payment to be made on Aug. 15, and arranged from the time Robert ceased paying at the rate of \$20 a month, to be paid on or before July 15 next. Upon the question of jurisdiction, rule 606 is wide enough to permit application as the present and to permit it being disposed of on originating notice. No order as to costs.

Before Middleton, J.
Mr. James Stanley Beatty and Mr. Oscar Saive presented their certificates and moved for order in and under the reciprocal agreement for the six months ending December, and that which would have been collected if goods had entered under the general rates duty. Altogether the difference amounts to above \$36,000, of which \$6,900 is caused by goods from England and \$30,000 by goods from Canada, whose concessions in the agreement would no doubt mean much more loss of revenue to this country, but the fact that both countries would benefit greatly under the treaty. The excellent steamship communications which Halifax has with many parts of the world would be of great assistance in increasing West India trade with distant countries. This would also be of benefit to the business of Halifax as a distributing centre.

COLLIER'S MATE IN SIMILAR WRECK.
Tuftens on Norwegian Vessel Which Sank British Vessel Years Ago.
Canadian Press Dispatch.
MONTREAL, June 29.—The fact that Chief Officer Alfred Tuftens, who was on the bridge of the collier Storstad when she rammed and sank the Empress of Ireland on May 29, had had a previous and almost similar experience was acknowledged by him today. Mr. Tuftens said he was on a Norwegian collier which ran into and sank an English collier in the North Sea seven years ago. Several lives were lost.

Mr. Tuftens, the reticent about the accident, said a court of inquiry held into the accident, exonerated his ship from all blame.

AND HE DID

"I'LL DRIVE THIS NEW CAR HOME I'VE BOUGHT AND SURPRISE MY WIFE!"



are endorsed to nominee of plaintiff as required by judgment and defendant now stating their readiness to hand over new certificates to plaintiff's solicitor, as asked by motion, no order except that defendants pay costs of motion.
Tissot v. Canada Furnace Co.—E. C. Cattinach, for all parties, moved for judgment confirming settlement. Judgment for plaintiff for \$750 and costs confirmed. Official guardian's costs fixed at \$15 out of fund, \$400 to be paid to father and mother jointly, out of which funeral expenses are to be paid. Balance to be paid into court to credit of infants. Apportionment as between infants reserved.
Prentice v. Prentice—W. R. Smyth, K.C., for plaintiff, obtained judgment for alimony with reference to master-in-ordinary.

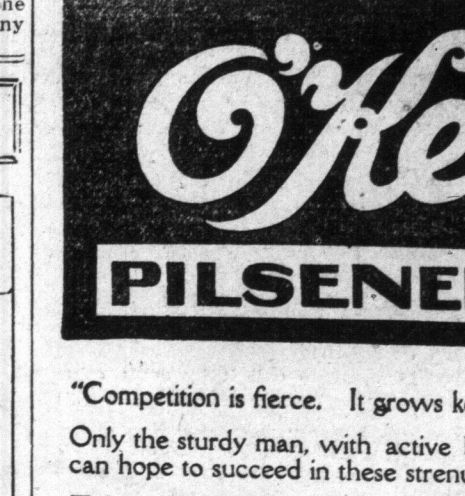
NOVA SCOTIA MERCHANTS INTERESTS IN WEST INDIES DOMINION RECIPROcity.
(Special Correspondence.)
HALIFAX, N.S., June 29.—Much interest is being taken by Nova Scotia merchants in the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the various colonial governments for the West Indies, the object of which is to bring about a reciprocal trade between Canada and the British West Indies. On account of the location of Nova Scotia and the West India Islands, the bulk of the sugar and molasses imports is mainly between the two countries. These imports have increased nearly four times since 1898, in which year they amounted to \$5,655-\$19. In 1913 they reached a total of \$20,011,488, there being almost a steady increase annually between these years. To take one portion of the West Indies as an example, Trinidad sugar exports have increased enormously since the inauguration of the Canadian preference, which preference became all the more valuable when the island's sugars were closed out by the United States, when that country brought out its new colonial development policy. The Trinidad Commissioner of Customs recently presented a return to the legislature showing the revenue on goods mentioned in the reciprocity agreement for the six months ending December, and that which would have been collected if goods had entered under the general rates duty. Altogether the difference amounts to above \$36,000, of which \$6,900 is caused by goods from England and \$30,000 by goods from Canada, whose concessions in the agreement would no doubt mean much more loss of revenue to this country, but the fact that both countries would benefit greatly under the treaty. The excellent steamship communications which Halifax has with many parts of the world would be of great assistance in increasing West India trade with distant countries. This would also be of benefit to the business of Halifax as a distributing centre.

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It is understood that the proposed sale of the collier Storstad next month will be largely a formality to find out its exact value as the owners will themselves buy it again. The owners are anxious to establish the exact value of the ship as they claim that their liability to the Empress accident is limited to the worth of their ship, while the C.P.R. is claiming damages to the extent of \$2,000,000 from them.



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RUSSIAN BITTER AGAINST AUSTRIA
Canadian Press Dispatch.
ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The comments of the Russian press today on the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort reflect the bitterness of the anti-Austrian sentiment of the Russian nation. Some of the newspapers refer to the assassination as "an opportunity for Austria to change her course" and they declare that the murdered archduke "bore in himself the spark which was to kindle a European conflagration."

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Good Bill...
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