

The Toronto World

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Is The World's New Telephone Number.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1910.

HARBOR GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever the motive of the board of control in suggesting Controller Spence's proposals for a harbor commission, we trust that the city council will not be influenced by the board's action. It ought to be sufficient to point to the financial situation of the harbor at present to assure assent to some proposal. The revenues are now \$35,526.81. The expenses are \$39,671.69, and the capital charges \$56,798.12, a total of \$96,469.81. The city is losing about \$27,000 from one of the finest harbor properties in America, and chiefly by bad management.

The advantages of Controller Spence's plan are evident, and some of the features are essential. To begin with, the proposed commission will be entirely administrative in its character. Legislative functions are reserved to the people. But inasmuch as navigation is a Dominion affair there must be some measure of joint control. In Montreal the government is paramount. A sum of \$12,000,000 has been applied to the harbor, on which the people pay the interest.

It is not to be expected that the government will advance any considerable sum without having some say in its expenditure. The spending and controlling body should undoubtedly be a permanent one to ensure the necessary experience and continuity of management. The commission will, however, act for the city, account to the city, and observe the city's interests. It is proposed to constitute it of five members, three to be appointed by the city, one by the governor-in-council, and one on the nomination of the Toronto Board of Trade by the governor-in-council. Practically this gives Toronto the appointment of four members out of five. They will act without salary.

All that is asked of the city council is to submit a bylaw to the ratepayers asking them if they are in favor of the control and development of Ashbridge's bay and the waterfront thru this commission. The people can be trusted to come to a proper decision on such a problem.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS.

The World has been considered Utopian for suggesting that Sir Henry Pellatt and his fellow directors of the Toronto Electric Light Company consider the sale of their company from the point of view of the purchaser. It is merely a suggestion that they use their common sense. Would Mr. Hugh Blain consider The World Utopian if it went to him and asked him to pay 160 for a stock that was selling on the market at 120? If he would think such a transaction foolish for himself, why ever should he expect the city to transact it?

The attempt to hold up the city for a long price on T. E. L. stock is largely a stock-gambling movement. The general shareholders would have been glad to sell out to the city two years ago, and would be glad to sell now. Sir Henry Pellatt and his friends have advised them to their loss with lures of impossible values to be had from the city, impossible rights to be defended, and impossible profits to be obtained in spite of city competition. Stock that was bought on margin—and buying stock on margin is stock-gambling, whatever name may be given to it in high financial circles—is now squealing for protection. But the city owes nothing to the margin merchants who got in wrong on a falling market.

Besides this, the margined stock is a very small proportion of the total. Those who hold stock which shows a profit at present market prices would do well to sell, and let the margin men look out for themselves. Anybody who can get 120 for T. E. L. stock is doing very well, and much better than some who have to pay a double liability on a worse speculation.

Sir Henry professes himself quite assured of the ability of the company to continue a profitable business in competition with the city. If he is correct, the city has nothing to worry over. At any rate the prices mentioned by the spokesman of the company are such as the city could never think of offering for the stock. The company's plant as it stands is worth perhaps \$1,500,000 to the city. Since the city offered \$135 a share, a great deal of development has been done and much plant installed. The city could duplicate what could be used of the company's plant now, and with better construction for \$1,500,000 at an outside estimate. How much more the city can afford to pay for the elimination of competition, good will, and so forth, it is estimated might amount to \$500,000. Some say \$1,000,000. At the latter figure this would make

\$2,500,000 as the very outside figure the city could offer the company. And at this amount the city would be loading up the citizens with capital charges on their power and light which would considerably increase the rates. While the company is clamoring for the rights of its margin stockholders, the city has to bethink itself of the consumers of light and power.

At \$2,500,000 the stock of the company would be worth \$2.50. Any stockholder who can get more than that should consider the chances he is taking in refusing.

VIADUCT ALTERNATIVES.

The Evening Star has a silly article about the Bloor-street viaduct in which it declares that the most expensive route is being chosen. The Star has "four alternative" routes to propose. Instead of the one route the engineers have recommended and the people want. If The World advocated any or all of the other four ways of building the viaduct, The Star would find sixteen other ways in which it ought to be built. The Star, in fact, for some reason best known to the interests behind it, is anxious that the people across the Don should not be accommodated with the Bloor-street viaduct.

The first alternative route proposed by The Star, it states, would cost four-fifths of the Danforth viaduct plan. That is to say, the ratepayers are invited to pay 80 cents for a botched job, when it would make a good one. The other routes, as the Star admits, are less desirable, and would not, in fact, supply what is needed.

No improvement proposed at present will benefit such an immense area of city territory as the Bloor-street viaduct. The whole of the east end across the Don will respond to the improvement as Parkdale has done since the construction of the subway. The whole of the territory west of the Don and north of Gerrard, as far as Yonge-st., will benefit also, and the factory district on West Bloor-street will receive an instant impetus from the new thoroughfare.

If The Star and The Globe desired the welfare of the east end, they would consider the case on its merits.

PREVENTIBLE DISEASE.

Toronto, like other cities in Ontario, is deeply interested in the movement for the restraint of tuberculosis. The legislature has made several attempts to deal with the question, but has been blocked by some unaccountable objection of Sir James Whitney's. It is to be hoped that he will take a more sympathetic view of the matter when it is brought forward again. It is not a question in which prejudice should govern, but one for scientific procedure.

One person dies every day in Toronto of consumption. Ten people die every day in Ontario of consumption. Three thousand people a year. Every day ten families are desolated. Surely Sir James will reconsider his attitude on this question.

If ten horses died every day of a preventable disease in Ontario, or ten cows, or ten sheep, or ten hogs, what an outcry there would be. If 2,000 animals died every year of hog cholera, the government would be driven out of power if it did not act. As it is only 2000 people Sir James seems to think the voters' mind.

We do not believe this question has ever been put properly before Sir James, or his co-operation would have been secured.

Annual Meeting A.A.U. of C.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada will be held next Saturday evening in the King Edward Hotel for the election of officers and the reception of the annual reports.

Your Time Is Not Yours

It Belongs to Those Depending on You—For Their Sakes Preserve Health and Strength.

You never thought of it just this way before. While not feeling well you neglected to take active means of restoring health, thinking all the time that you were the only one to suffer by delay.

Not so. For who among us has not someone depending on him for comfort, happiness or the means of livelihood.

When you lie awake nights, worry over little things, get nervous and irritable, have indigestion and headaches, you may be sure the nervous system is becoming exhausted. Time is not yours to delay. You must call a halt to the wasting process. Otherwise you will have a rude awakening some day, when prostrations, paralysis or locomotor ataxia lay you low. For such is the natural and inevitable result of neglected nervous diseases.

You can restore the nervous system by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Being composed of nature's most potent nerve restoratives, it cannot fail to benefit you. Each dose must of necessity bring you nearer to health, strength and vigor.

Mr. William Branton, Victoria-street, Strathroy, Ont., writes: "Before using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food my nervous system seemed all unstrung. I could not sleep, had no appetite, hands and feet were cold, my digestion was poor and I had jerking of the limbs. The first box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food helped me, and I continued until I had taken twenty-four boxes. This treatment has made a radical change in my condition, building up the system and strengthening the nerves."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TOLSTOI

Writing in The London (Eng.) News on Tolstois last birthday, Robert Reynolds said:

It may be that a future age will venerate the man of letters, the great novelist, the writer of "Peace" and "War" and the "Anna Karenina," and forget Tolstois the teacher; but to us he is above all the idealist, the apostle of peace, love and simplicity, who has made his voice heard above the din of the modern world.

The extraordinary popularity enjoyed by him in Russia was demonstrated a few months ago, when he passed thru Moscow. At the railway station and in the streets enormous crowds gathered and cheered him. I have seen the car drive thru his capital. A few men uncovered as he passed, but nobody cheered, and there was no sign of enthusiasm; that which was denied the autocrat of all the Russias was given to the old man in a peasant's blouse.

I have sometimes asked myself what is the reason for this veneration in which Russians hold Tolstois. The question is a pertinent one, because there are few who attempt to mold their lives on his teaching. The answer to the question is, I think, partly to be found in the fact that autocracy and orthodoxy, the two pillars of the Russian state, have found their worst enemy in Tolstois. The Tolstois who persecuted him the spokesman of the Russian people, a dreamer—"let us crown ourselves with roses before they be withered"—is a more popular doctrine in contemporary Russia than when the old master rose up in the late eighteenth century, and the wholesale sacrifice of life, by which Tolstois has established the new triumph of autocracy, he was persecuted, as were the Tolstois who persecuted him the spokesman of the Russian people, a dreamer—"let us crown ourselves with roses before they be withered"—is a more popular doctrine in contemporary Russia than when the old master rose up in the late eighteenth century, and the wholesale sacrifice of life, by which Tolstois has established the new triumph of autocracy, he was persecuted, as were the Tolstois who persecuted him the spokesman of the Russian people, a dreamer—"let us crown ourselves with roses before they be withered"—is a more popular doctrine in contemporary Russia than when the old master rose up in the late 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